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MEN *of* NEW ENGLAND

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Compiled Under the Personal Direction of
WINFIELD SCOTT DOWNS, LITT. D.

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PREFACE

IN THE course of long-continued and exhaustive studies in the field of history, social, political and economic, with particular emphasis upon its local aspects and the individuals about whom, of necessity, it centers, New England has exerted an especial lure. This is an interest generally shared, for the historical background of so many of our institutions is found within the confines of this region. When we have said "New England" we have created an atmosphere, an individuality, a characterization at once complete and universally comprehensible. This thesis might be lengthily developed, but this is sufficient to lead to the present work, treating of this region in the lives of its people. It is no new thought to write that history is truly understandable only as it is broken down into the ambitions, struggles, and achievements of those who made it. It is the field of "Men of New England" to preserve the intimate facts that have formed and must continue to form the basis of the progress and growth of a great section.

While the men in public affairs are reasonably well-known in all parts of the country, for every one of them are scores of people, equal in calibre and accomplishment, who by choice have directed their paths in avoidance of the light of publicity and have confined their interests and their efforts to less public spheres.

Through the medium of this work there are preserved the significant facts of the lives and achievements of New Englanders who, whether or not they have come into general notice, have nevertheless been the foundation stones of a large part of the national structure. To the presentation of the whole picture of American life in New England "Men of New England" is dedicated, and whether it deals with a Governor, Supreme Court Justice, College President, or the head of a local institution, it does so with the realization that unless the groups to which each belonged had wrought well, the work of the other would have been of no avail.

THE EDITOR

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This Council, to whom grateful appreciation is extended for service to "Men of New England," is composed of men and women in various localities throughout the region covered in this compilation. They have had acquaintance and contact with The American Historical Company, Inc., and their membership of the Board is indicative of their interest in the work, their conviction of its usefulness, and their coöperation toward its success. All responsibility of the publication rests upon the publishers.

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R B Ogilby

REMSEN BRINCKERHOFF OGILBY, D.D., L.H.D.

College President

FOR many years active as an educator, Dr. Remsen Brinckerhoff Ogilby distinguished himself as a clergyman and author and as president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. The college grew and flourished under his guidance, and he came to be respected, honored and loved in an ever-widening circle of acquaintance, whether among students, professional colleagues or people in walks of life far removed from his own.

Dr. Ogilby was born April 8, 1881, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, son of Charles Fitz Randolph and Agnes (Brinckerhoff) Ogilby. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. John David Ogilby, was born in Ireland, where the family lived for many generations prior to that time; he traced his ancestry back seven generations to Alexander Ogilby, who came from Scotland to Ireland. Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby's maternal forbears, the Brinckerhoffs and the Remsens, were descended from old Knickerbocker Dutch families of New York.

Remsen Brinckerhoff Ogilby received his preparatory schooling in his home community, then entered Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902 and that of Master of Arts in 1907. After receiving the baccalaureate degree in 1902, Dr. Ogilby taught for two years at the Groton School, then entered General Theological Seminary, New York. Transferring to the Episcopal Theological School, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he was graduated there in 1907. In that year he was made an assistant at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Boston. Returning to teaching in 1909, Dr. Ogilby became headmaster of the Baguio School, in the Philippines, where he continued for nine years. His experience there led him to remark, on reflection, in later years, "The more I saw of savages, the less I thought of civilization."

During the First World War, Dr. Ogilby became an army chaplain. Later he joined the staff of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, where he remained for one year. In 1920 he became president of Trinity College. Under his administration, the college built up its enrolment from 300 to 500, and then the figure was pegged at that level. Largely as a result of Dr. Ogilby's efforts, new dormitories, laboratories, gymnasium and other buildings were erected, as well as a $1,500,000 chapel. Because of his rugged appearance and the color of his hair Dr. Ogilby came to be affectionately known to several generations of Trinity College as "Red Mike." Of the thirty-five years of his work as an educator, Dr. Ogilby spent twenty-three years as president of Trinity, and in these years his ideas and theories of education became ever more widely known and influential. Disdaining the mere fact-teaching side of education, Dr. Ogilby insisted that "a questing spirit" in students was of far greater importance than filling them with facts and information. To him the ideal curriculum was one that provided a broad cultural background; and, as a result, classical studies retained greater emphasis at Trinity than at many other American colleges. As he himself said, "I believe that the welfare of the world is not just a problem of improving physical standards of living, but depends upon the cultivation of spiritual forces."

At all times Dr. Ogilby took a deep interest in public affairs, serving on many boards and commissions, including the Connecticut State Highway Safety Commission. He was also the author of many books and magazine articles. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Connecticut, the University Club of Hartford, the University Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York City, the Century Club of New York, the Authors' Club of London (England), and other organizations. He was an independent Republican in politics. In spare time he enjoyed outdoor life—fishing, squash, racquets, tennis, sailing and the like,—and he was a talented player of the carillon. He sometimes humorously commented that his two aversions in life were questionnaires and the Buchman movement.

Dr. Remsen Brinckerhoff Ogilby married, at Paul Smith's, New York, August 26, 1919, Lois Manley Cunningham, daughter of Frederic Guthrie Cunningham, of New York. They became the parents of three sons: 1. Peter Brinckerhoff. 2. Lyman Cunningham. 3. Alexander.

The death of Dr. Ogilby occurred as a result of a heart attack while bathing at Weekapaug Beach, Westerly, Rhode Island, August

7, 1943, and deep sorrow spread through the wide circle of his acquaintance as news of his passing spread about. His achievements were many-sided and distinctive, and he will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends in all departments of life, while his influence will continue as an ever-increasing force through the lives of others influenced by their associations with him.

CHARLES FRANCIS RISK

Lawyer, Judge, Congressman

IN the annals of modern-day politics in Rhode Island, Charles Francis Risk was one of the outstanding figures in the State. Twice in the last decade he was elected to Congress as a Representative of the minority party. In Washington he was welcomed with an extraordinary ovation, and in the Capitol he did valiant service for his country and State with little regard to his personal future. His activities in public life were equalled by his private activities, for he was a sound lawyer and judge, a man of important affairs. Not the least of the features of his remarkable life is that he was an excellent exemplar of the American tradition that lack of initial advantages of wealth or opportunities need not hamper one who has an irresistible urge to be, to do and to have, no matter how great the obstacles in one's path. He, not circumstances or environment, was the architect of his career.

Charles Francis Risk was a member of a family of seven children left motherless in their childhood. He was born at Central Falls, Rhode Island, August 19, 1897, son of Thomas J. and Sarah (Cooney) Risk. He attended local schools; was graduated from the West Side Grammar School, in 1909, and from the Central Falls High School, with the class of 1914. Before this he had begun to earn his own livelihood, first during school vacations with J. & P. Coates, Inc., and after graduation, with the Sayles Finishing Company. When the United States entered the First World War, Charles Francis Risk enlisted in the Armed Forces of his country, and for the most part was assigned to the duties of instructor, being mustered out in March, 1919.

Upon his return to civilian life, he secured a post with the United States Treasury Department at the National Capital City, and took advantage of night courses provided by Georgetown University, where he earned his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1922. His affection for, and loyalty to, his native State had not wavered, and Mr. Risk returned to Rhode Island to qualify as an attorney. He spent some time in the office of Justice Condon, and then was title examiner for the Rhode Island Title Guarantee Company. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1923. Thus the mill boy had become a full-fledged lawyer by reason of his own enterprise, studies and hard work, at the age of twenty-five.

Public-spirited and civic-minded, Charles Francis Risk entered the field of politics at about this same time and in 1924 was a candidate for a position on the Pawtucket, Rhode Island, School Committee. Five years later he was elected probate judge in his home town of Central Falls. Three years after, in 1932, he was appointed Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District Court by Governor Norman S. Case.

During the summer of 1934, Judge Risk announced he would seek the Republican nomination for Governor as the candidate of the party's younger elements, but the nomination went to the late General Luke H. Callan. The following year, after Justice Condon had resigned from Congress, Risk gained the Republican nomination in that district without difficulty and went on to win in the August 6, 1935, election.

His first act, as an anti-New Deal member of Congress, was to vote against the Guffey coal bill. He was strongly opposed to most New Deal laws, including processing taxes and reciprocal trade agreements. A proponent of Soldiers' Bonus legislation, Risk was given a place on the veterans' committee of the House, as well as on the pensions and patents committees. He also advocated the establishment of a veterans' hospital in this State as his predecessors in Congress had done. In the presidential election year of 1936, Judge Risk ran for re-election but lost.

Prior to the Republican State Convention of 1938, Judge Risk announced his candidacy for nomination as Lieutenant Governor, but a last-minute switch after the convention actually had started made him a Congressional candidate for the third time. He again opposed Forand and won by a narrow margin. Back in Washington for the second time as a member of the House, Risk was appointed to membership of the committees on post offices and post roads and pensions. Later he was made a member of the commerce committee. During his second term in Congress, he supported the Hatch Act barring Federal employees from active participation in politics, the Dies Committee, the Townsend Old Age pension bill, anti-lynching legislation; advocated expansion of Newport's naval establishment; opposed reciprocal trade agreement, repeal of the arms embargo and the fortification of Guam.

Like many men of public prominence, Charles Francis Risk paid too little attention to the conservation of his physical resources in his public activities and service. He was in ill health during much of 1940, and was hospitalized at one time for several weeks prior to his 1940 nomination for Congress. In this presidential campaign he lost, and in the following two years found it advisable, because of continuing ill-health, to decline nomination for various offices. He intended to offer himself for Congressman in 1942, but withdrew as a candidate. During these later years he practiced law with offices in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Quoting excerpts from articles published in several Rhode Island newspapers:

> The year 1935 was an unusual one for Risk. Ousted from the bench of the Eleventh District Court in Central Falls, along with other district court judges, and clerks, by the "bloodless revolution" of the Green administration, a short time later he became the Republican nominee for the seat in First Congressional District. This seat was vacant because of the resignation of Francis B. Condon to become a member of the Rhode Island Supreme Court.
>
> In defeating General Treasurer Antonio Prince, of Woonsocket, the Democratic candidate, Risk converted a 21,000 majority given Condon ten months before to a plurality of nearly 13,000 in his own favor. His election was hailed at the time as a repudiation of the New Deal, a harbinger of sweeping Republican victories to come, and Risk was given a thunderous ovation in the House of Representatives when he took the oath of office on August 19, 1935. After this success Risk was widely sought throughout the Northeast as a speaker to Republican gatherings and was the guest of honor at numerous fêtes.

A second major public interest of Charles F. Risk was in the American Legion, the organization of which he heartily approved. He was a charter member and a past Commander of the James Stanton Post, of Central Falls, and in 1930 was elected Commander of the Rhode Island Department of American Legion, and as such fought for a strong national defense system of the United States. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Pawtucket Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Pawtucket Bar Society (a past president), and other professional associations; and the Central Falls Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was a Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, of Washington, D. C. Among his clubs were the Exchange and the Silver Dollar.

On December 27, 1923, Charles Francis Risk married Ida Florence Smith, daughter of Harry and Emma Smith. They had the following children: 1. Elizabeth Ann, born September 6, 1924. 2. Charles Francis, Jr., born July 16, 1927. 3. Mabel Helen, born March 9, 1931. 4. James Thomas, born April 15, 1936.

There were few, even among his political opponents, who did not regret the death of Charles Francis Risk, on December 26, 1943, after a long but losing battle against ill health. He was only in his forty-seventh year, before he had reached the possible heights of his public service. He passed at a time when he was most needed by his party, the community and family. Notwithstanding the early deprivations of so-called institutional education, he became a liberally educated man. He hated sham, had no use for untruths, and was never afraid to see things as they were. He never was guilty of intolerance or class distinctions. Many called him friend and paid tribute to his personality, character, and achievements.

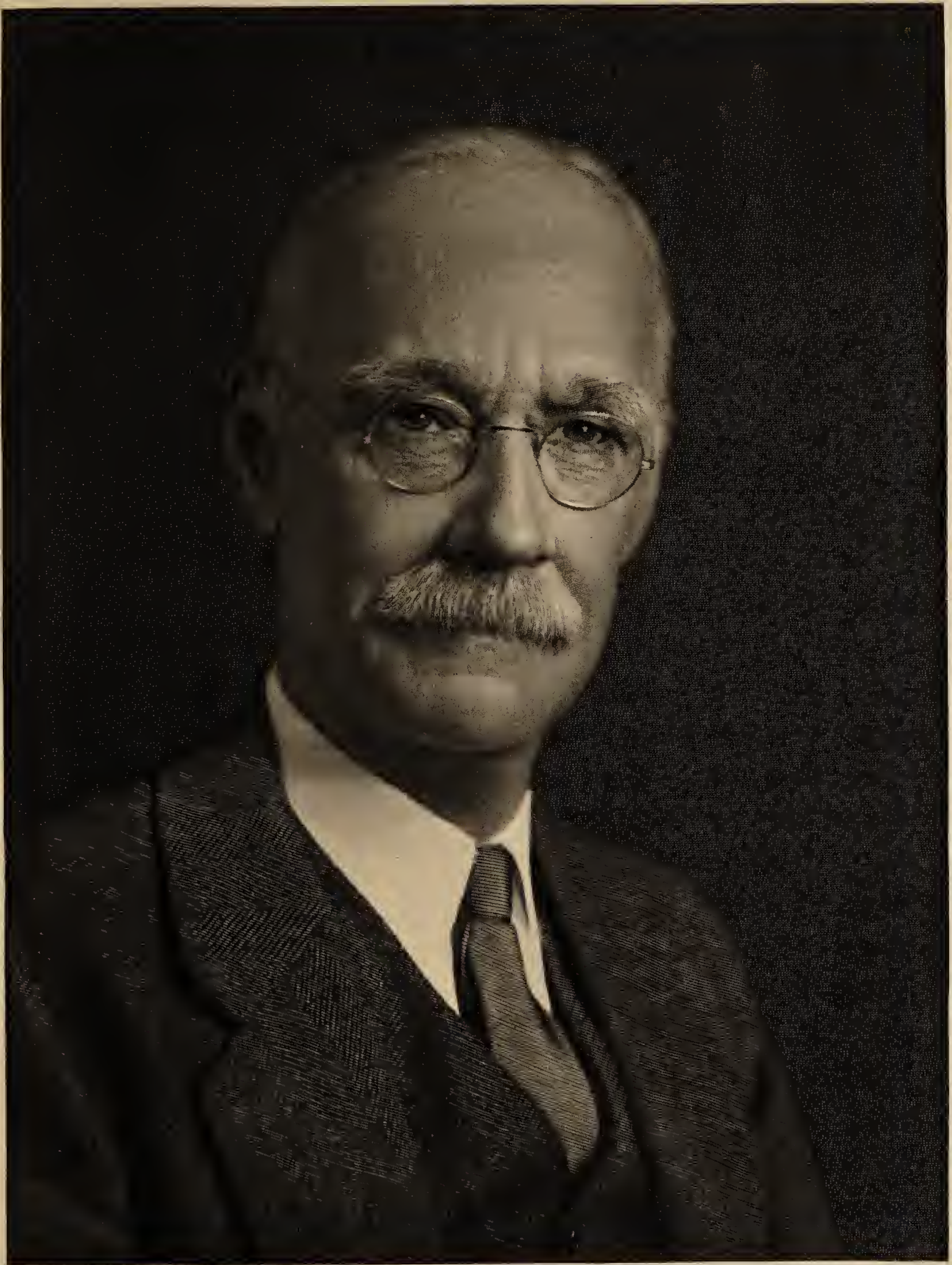
PERCY TALBOT WALDEN, Ph.D.

Educator

PROMINENT in American education and scientific circles for many years, Dr. Percy Talbot Walden was associated as undergraduate and member of the Yale University faculty for well over a period of half a century. Primarily he was a teacher, one exceptionally able to impart his knowledge, outlook and interest to students. To the profession he loved above all else he gave supreme devotion. He likewise was a skilled administrator, bold and progressive in his ideas concerning the broadening of the curricula of the institution he served, and the advancement of the services it rendered to undergraduates and to the public-at-large. He may, however, be longest and best remembered by his contribution to higher educational developments by reason of his introduction and establishment of the idea of a deanship of freshmen for the direct aid of first-year men in college. He became the outstanding exemplar of a system that has been adopted by many institutions of higher or technical education, and was himself, from its inception at Yale, Dean of Freshmen. In this post he gave to new students and frequently their parents, help and direction whose value was above appraisement.

Dr. Walden was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 29, 1869, son of Daniel Treadwell and Caroline Amelia (Williams) Walden. His father was a prominent lawyer.

Upon completing his preliminary education, Percy Talbot Walden entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1892 as a Bachelor of Philosophy. Afterward he studied at the universities of Leipzig and Munich, in Germany, and in 1896 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Yale. It was immediately after taking his baccalaureate degree, in 1892, that Dr. Walden received his first appointment to the university faculty, being made assistant in analytical chemistry. From 1892 to 1894 he was so engaged, becoming then an instructor and so con-



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P. T. Walden

tinuing until 1899. His entire professional career was devoted to Yale, with successive service as instructor, assistant professor and professor. From 1900 to 1919 he was assistant professsor of chemistry, then served as full professor until 1937. In that year, retiring from his active instruction, he was appointed professor emeritus.

As has been indicated, Dr. Walden was one of the pioneers in the movement that since has done so much to benefit the youth or young man coming each year from his high or preparatory school to an immense institution of learning. They might have been important figures in the affairs of their schools, but in Yale University they were but one among many equally noteworthy students, at loss as to what courses to take or how to make the most of the varied and many opportunities campus life offered. Extra-college organizations did something to smooth out the personal path of the matriculant, but in the more important phases of the prospective college man there was a failure of aid that Dr. Walden perceived and set about correcting. Believing that the entrants to college or technical schools should receive faculty help in getting started well on their years of study and campus activities, he initiated what, as mentioned, has become a system of an important part of higher educational service, early and continued contact with first-year students and their parents, to the end that from the very beginning the most and best could be acquired during the years that followed. As is so frequently the case with one who promotes a new and better idea, to Dr. Walden was given the task of carrying out the idea. He was appointed acting Dean of Freshmen, in 1924, and from a year later to his retirement from most educational duties, in 1937, was Dean of Freshmen, and was Dean Emeritus from then to his passing, six years later. The right man in the right place, he proved himself invaluable in this phase of his career. The hospitality of his home and of his own study was open to all from the least to the greatest in Yale University, and faculties and students of many years recall with keen appreciation the hearty welcome of the Professor and his gracious wife at all times. Dr. and Mrs. Walden hold a very warm place in the affections of hundreds of graduates, remembering manifold kindnesses, the friendship and help received in a most important period in their lives.

In 1935 and 1936 Dr. Walden was chairman of the Yale board of admissions. At the close of his life he was chief examiner in chemistry and chairman of the chemical commission for the college entrance examination board, to which he was first appointed in 1918. In addition to his other activities, he was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Aurelian Honor Society at Yale, and was also an associate Fellow of Jonathan Edwards College. He belonged to the Sigma Psi and Chi Phi fraternities, and was also affiliated with the Graduate Club of Yale. Dr. Walden was a trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and of the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut. He did some writing, contributing to professional journals. In his religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

Dr. Percy Talbot Walden married, June 22, 1905, Sarah Scovill Whittelsey, daughter of Joseph Thompson and Sarah Althea (Scovill) Whittelsey. Mrs. Walden died in New Haven, August 6, 1945. Dr. and Mrs. Walden became the parents of two children: 1. Sarah Scovill, who married Richmond H. Curtiss, of New Haven, Connecticut. 2. Joseph Whittelsey, graduated in 1934 from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

The death of Dr. Walden, April 14, 1943, in New Haven, Connecticut, was an occasion of deep sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His achievements in the academic world were outstanding, earning for him wide admiration and confidence, and he will long be affectionately remembered by students, graduates and associates at Yale and by a host of friends. For one of the most enlightening tributes to the career and character of Dr. Walden one can do no better than to quote the following:

> To
>
> PERCY TALBOT WALDEN
>
> From the Governing Board of the Freshman Year in Yale University, Third of June, 1937.
>
> As you retire from active service in Yale University, we, your colleagues and devoted friends, convey to you this testimonial not only of our respect and affection, but also of our pride in your achievements. In many ways you have permanently enriched and honored Yale; you have so interpreted sciences in the classroom that your teaching has become an inspiration to your students and an example to your colleagues; you have fought vigorously for the principles

behind such teaching, often against discouraging odds; and by your courage in this cause you have made us feel the importance of sound teaching as a true and valid form of scholarship. These ideals of yours have left an imprint upon us all. Yet we shall, perhaps, most clearly remember your wisdom as an administrator. As Dean of Freshmen you have guided thousands of Yale men, in their critical year in the University, toward an understanding of the essential meaning of college education. Many of these students you have awakened to the significance and the fascinations of the intellectual life. Your vision of the ideal relation between teacher and student will be a lasting heritage not only to the Freshman Year, but to the entire University.

HENRY HOLTON CONLAND

Newspaper Publisher, Civic Leader

STARTING his business career shortly after the turn of the century as a three-dollar-a-week helper with a small town weekly newspaper, Henry Holton Conland rose rapidly until he was elected the president of "the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in the United States," "The Hartford Courant." Although a relatively young man at the time of his passing, he was a dean of New England publishers, nationally prominent in this field. A believer in the idea that the newspaper should be an active and constructive factor in the life and affairs of the community, he made his publication just that, and personally was a member of many civic institutions, municipal agencies, business corporations. Equally well he served his city, county and State in public offices of importance.

Born in Brattleboro, Vermont, on May 11, 1882, Henry Holton Conland was the son of Dr. James and Matilda (McQuirk) Conland, and was named in honor of Dr. Henry H. Holton, the partner of his father. Dr. James Conland was the physician of Rudyard Kipling, during the author's stay in the Green Mountain country. The Doctor deserves some credit for one of the most popular of the Kipling books, "Captains Courageous," for the Doctor as a boy had shipped before the mast, knew the ways of the fishing fleet, and took Kipling on a several day trip to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where, under the direction of Dr. Conland he collected much of the material that went into the great novel. Rudyard Kipling gave the original manuscript to his beloved friend, Dr. Conland.

In the public schools of Brattleboro, Vermont, Henry H. Conland acquired his academic education. After being graduated from the local high school, with the class of 1901, he entered the employ of the "Brattleboro Reformer," a weekly newspaper. During the following three years his father died and the son had learned some bookkeeping, gained experience in business, and "could feed the cylinder press and operate a hand folder." He also was ready for bigger things. In the

Henry H. Conland

office of the "Brattleboro Reformer" he had impressed Howard C. Rice, who later became a business associate, with his abilities and industry. Clifton L. Sherman, then managing editor of "The Hartford Courant" offered young Conland a job with this paper, in 1904, as a general clerk at a wage of three dollars a week. It was gladly accepted and thus began a connection that lasted throughout life, and was climaxed by his becoming president of the publishing company. Wrote an editor of the "Courant":

From then on, Mr. Conland moved rapidly to the fore. The late Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of "The Courant," with characteristic friendly interest in an ambitious young man followed and encouraged Mr. Conland's progress in the business office. He saw to it, in 1911, that Mr. Conland was permitted to become a stockholder. In the same year, when General Arthur L. Goodrich died and Mr. Carey succeeded to the treasurership, Mr. Conland was advanced to the secretaryship, within seven years after coming to the paper. In 1913, Mr. Conland became a director; in 1915 on the death of Mr. Carey, he was named treasurer and business manager of "The Courant."

When Mr. Sherman resigned the managing editorship in 1919, later to become editor of the "Hartford Times," Mr. Clark had reached the age of seventy-one, and began gradually to pass on to Mr. Conland many of his responsibilities as publisher of "The Courant." During Mr. Clark's last illness, the full publishing responsibilities devolved on Mr. Conland, under whose direction the paper carried on. Then, on September 26, 1926, Mr. Conland was elected president of The Hartford Courant Company, and publisher of "The Courant," posts that he had held ever since.

Long before that, however, Mr. Clark had been referring to Mr. Conland as his "partner." Mr. Conland, as a matter of fact, had become the second largest stockholder in the company. He had been a prime mover in "The Courant's" decision to issue a Sunday edition, inaugurated in 1914, and it was he who engineered the arrangement whereby "The Courant" absorbed the "Hartford Sunday Globe" in 1920, to become the sole occupant of the Sunday newspaper field in Hartford County.

The running of a modern newspaper failed to monopolize all of Mr. Conland's attention, however. In 1924, he was named to the Board of Water Commissioners by the then Mayor Norman H.

Stevens. A report of the appointment in "The Courant" stated that this was "the only public office that Mr. Conland has been prevailed upon to accept." Actually it turned out to be only the first. In 1925 he was named president of the Water Board, and was reelected for 1926-27, his term expiring in June of the latter year.

Mr. Conland did not hold public office again until 1938, when he was named a member of a special advisory committee to the Metropolitan District Commission. In the following year he received two more appointments: Membership on the Hartford Flood Control Commission, and the chairmanship of the Hartford Bridge Commission, both phases of a $22,000,000 project. Finally, in 1942, he was named to the Board of Police Commissioners. He resigned from that board, December 8, 1943.

In addition, Mr. Conland was prominently identified with the Hartford Retreat, now the Institute for Living. He had become deeply interested in the work of this institution, and in 1933, accepted an appointment to the board of managers. Three years later he was elected president, to succeed Robert W. Huntington and was re-elected at each successive annual meeting.

He had been an executive or a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Aetna Life and Affiliated Insurance Companies, of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, the Veeder-Root and Holo-Krome Manufacturing companies, and the Greenfield (Massachusetts) Recorder Publishing Company. In politics Mr. Conland was a Republican; his clubs included the Twentieth Century, the Hartford Club; and he figured prominently in shaping the principles and policies of the American Press, including the Associated Press Association, the American Publishers Association, the New England Daily Newspaper Association, and he was a director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's Bureau of Advertising. His religious affiliations were with Christ Church Cathedral.

On February 11, 1909, Henry Holton Conland married Mathilde Henschel, of New York City, who survives with three sons: Henry James Conland, Charles Henschel Conland, and Major Stephen Conland, Quartermaster's Corps, Army of the United States; and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Conland Casner. There are three grandchildren, Henry H. Conland II, Susan Anderson Conland and Robert Stephen Conland; and all members of the family are residents of Hartford, Connecticut.

On April 15, 1944, Henry Holton Conland died after a long illness in Hartford, Connecticut. Many of those who came to honor his memory at the last rites were outstanding in the field of publishing, civic and government affairs of New England. A consensus of the tributes paid his career, character and personality might be summed up in the phrases: He was a very human being, of keen intelligence and sympathetic understanding, whose vivid sense of the underlying realities of life made him a newspaper man without a peer. He was free in spirit, utterly without littleness of any kind, courageous and lacking any affection. He had a vision that saw across all the boundaries of nationality, races or creeds. God rest the luminous disciple of democracy—gentleman unafraid.

STILLMAN FOOTE WESTBROOK

Iusurance Executive

A DISTINGUISHED figure in the life of the city of Hartford and the State of Connecticut, Stillman Foote Westbrook was outstanding as an executive of a large insurance company, a nationally famed authority on insurance, agricultural finance, and a leader in civic activities. His knowledge and experience were constantly drafted by local and federal governments, and he served in a number of public offices and was popular among his fellowmen.

Although his career was one that was thought typical of the New England tradition at its best, he was a native of northern New York, born at Ogdensburg, that State, on May 15, 1888, son of James G. and Jennie (Foote) Westbrook. The names Foote and Westbrook have been known in America since Colonial times in Massachusetts. Stillman F. Westbrook was educated in the public and private schools of his birthplace, the Ogdensburg Free Academy, and Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he was a member of the class of 1909. His first business experience of importance was with the Skilling, Whitney and Barnes Lumber Company, of Callender, Province of Ontario, Canada and New York.

In 1911, Mr. Westbrook removed to Hartford, Connecticut, as the secretary of the recently organized Guernsey-Westbrook Lumber Company, a firm with which he was identified for years. In 1926 he became associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, as assistant treasurer; was elected a vice-president by the board of directors of this large institution, on February 17, 1928; and about a year later he was placed in charge of the construction of its present building on Farmington Avenue, Hartford. He personally supervised the work on this structure until it was completed. He was an executive of the Aetna Life Insurance Company to his passing in the spring of 1943, and one of its most efficient and esteemed officials.

Mr. Westbrook continued his identification with the lumber business as president and member of the board of directors of Consolidated Building Materials, Inc., and was treasurer and a director of the Guernsey-Westbrook Company, both of Hartford. He was a director of the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company.

Almost from the beginning of his connection with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Mr. Westbrook was given the whole responsibility for the conduct of its farm mortgage department. Years of study and experience made him an authority on the financial problems of agriculture, a knowledge and experience that led to his being called upon by the Roosevelt administration for aid in some of its programs. When the Emergency Bill was signed by the President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933, Mr. Westbrook was among the representatives of insurance companies called into conference with the Federal Farm Board. He was selected one of a committee of two which prepared the official report of the insurance companies to the board. Again, in 1942, Mr. Westbrook was appointed by A. G. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to a national committee of representatives of insurance companies, mortgage lenders, bankers and government officials to consider current agricultural credit problems.

Wrote a Hartford editor: "Housing had also been one of Mr. Westbrook's interests, and he had served as the first chairman of the Hartford Housing Authority from 1938 until his resignation in 1940, and also as chairman on the Central Committee of the Connecticut Housing Authorities, comprising delegates from the six municipal authorities in the State. He was active in the construction of the city's two low-cost housing projects, Nelton Court and Dutch Point Colony, and had made numerous trips to Washington in connection with them."

Mr. Westbrook was community-minded without being politically ambitious. In 1931 he declined an invitation of the Hartford Republican Town Committee to accept nomination for the mayoralty of the city. In 1933 he was elected a member of the Metropolitan District Commission, serving as head of its Bureau of Public Works, and he likewise had been a member of the City Park Board and of its playgrounds committee. He was, moreover, constructively interested in community social service, an organizer of some progressive projects and groups, and the president of the National Community Chests and Councils (1935 and 1936). Before this he had been both vice-president and president of the Hartford Community Chest. Among his many local activities was that of treasurer of a fund to rebuild the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, after it had been burned in 1938.

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Westbrook was one of those who foresaw the coming of the present global conflict and spoke frequently on the subject before public gatherings and occasionally on the air. His radio speech on a national network, early in 1941, on "Defense and Your Dollar" was exceptionally well received. Before his death he was active in recommending men for commissions in the ground crews of the Air Corps, and vigorously advocated the continued enlargement of air warfare. As indicated, he was not without experience in war. To quote a brief summary of this phase of his life: "Mr. Westbrook had always had a keen interest in military affairs, and in April, 1911, enlisted in Troop B Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard. He served on the Mexican Border in 1916, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the same year. In the following year he became a first lieutenant. Subsequently the cavalry unit became the 101st Machine Gun Battalion. Mr. Westbrook went overseas with the 101st in 1917, but was transferred to a machine gun company with the 104th Infantry in February, 1918. In June of that year he was promoted to captain and in February, 1919, was transferred to the 101st as major in command. At the close of the war, the 101st Battalion disembarked at Boston early in April, 1919, and returned to Hartford later in the month. The members were given their discharges on April 29, and on April 30, Major Westbrook turned over the Battalion colors to be kept at the State Capitol."

At one time or another, Mr. Westbrook had been a trustee of the Hartford School of Music, of the American School for the Deaf, the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation, the Kingswood School and the Symphony Society of Connecticut. He was a member of the board of trustees of Williams College, head of its Athletic Association, a member of the Williams Club of New York, and the Hartford Club. He worshipped in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On May 16, 1917, at Hartford, Connecticut, Stillman Foote Westbrook married, Frances C. Dunham, daughter of Samuel G. and

Alice (Collins) Dunham, whose death occurred the year following his passing. Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook became the parents of two sons: 1. Stillman Foote Westbrook, Jr., born in 1920; a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, on duty in the Southern Pacific, for service in World War II. 2. George Dunham Westbrook, born in 1926, a student at Kingswood Country Day School.

Hartford and many organizations suffered a major loss in the death of Stillman Foote Westbrook, on April 28, 1943, at the age of fifty-four years. A business, public and community leader of superior attainments and fine personal appearance, he left the world in which he had lived and labored, the richer for his own life and achievements. The value of such a career is never lost, it continues in the lives and the movements it has touched and influenced.

REV. ARTHUR L. GILLETT, D.D.

Clergyman, Educator

FOR years active in the Congregational ministry and in theological education, the Rev. Arthur Lincoln Gillett, D.D., was professor, then professor emeritus, of the philosophy of religion at Hartford Theological Seminary. He was a beloved member of the Hartford community, and in academic circles was widely known, respected and loved.

Dr. Gillett was born January 5, 1859, in Westfield, Massachusetts, son of Edward Bates and Lucy Douglas (Fowler) Gillett, of that place. His father, by reason of his broad human sympathies, was held in high esteem by all who knew him throughout the Commonwealth, having served as the first president of the Westfield Young Men's Christian Association and having for years been Hampden County's district attorney. He was one of the original trustees of Smith College under the will of Sophia Smith. Arthur L. Gillett's brother, Frederick Huntington Gillett, was a lawyer in Springfield, Massachusetts, and from his home district was sent to Congress, where he served with distinction for thirty-eight years—thirty-two in the House of Representatives, where he was Speaker for six years, and six years in the Senate. A sister, Lucy Douglas Gillett, has been a lifelong resident of Westfield.

Arthur L. Gillett attended Williston Academy, in Easthampton, Massachusetts, and was later a student at Amherst College, in Amherst, where he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1880. In 1884 he received the degree of Master of Arts. He took the regular course at Hartford Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1883, pursuing post-graduate courses in 1883-84. In 1889-91 he studied at the Universities of Berlin and Tubingen, and in 1901 had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Amherst College.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

A. L. Gillett

Ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church, he was for a year assistant at Plymouth Church, of this denomination, in Milwaukee. Then, for three years, he was pastor of Plymouth Church, at Grand Forks, North Dakota. He was called back to Hartford in 1888, and here found his major work in life at the Hartford Theological Seminary, where he became a junior instructor in apologetics, or in the philosophy of religion, as the department was afterward renamed. Subsequently he became professor, and in 1928 he was retired with the title of professor emeritus. He worked for years with President Hartranft and President Mackenzie and Dean Jacobus—three great scholars and administrators. He was also the teacher and friend of Dr. Robbins W. Barstow, who was made president of the Foundation in 1930. He watched carefully, too, over the development of Hartford Theological Seminary, the Hartford School of Religious Education and the Kennedy School of Missions. It was largely as a result of his wise counsel that the Hartford Seminary Foundation was incorporated, and he was active always in the planning of seminary programs, and was prominent in the work of bringing into being the new campus and buildings a number of years ago. These new buildings were occupied about a year prior to his retirement.

In many ways Dr. Gillett was honored by his contemporaries. He received from Amherst College, in 1901, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and for twenty-two years was a member of the board of trustees of his *alma mater*. He was for twenty-one years a trustee of Smith College. He was a member of the American Philosophical Association, the Oriental Society of America and the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, where his counsel was always eagerly sought and welcomed. A constant contributor to worthy causes, he was generous in thought and deed and was, above all, fond of people and human companionship, whether in a game of golf or in a theological discussion.

In 1887 Dr. Gillett married Mary Bradford Swift, of Hartford, who died in 1901. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Edward Bates, who died at the age of ten years. 2. Robert Swift, killed in an airplane accident while serving as a first lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps. 3. Frederick Webster, now of Washington, D. C. In 1911 Dr. Gillett married Sara Phillips Colton, of Brooklyn, New York.

The death of Dr. Gillett, September 9, 1938, at Ogunquit, Maine, was an occasion of profound sorrow in every quarter in which he was known. He was, in the words of an erstwhile student exact and thorough as a scholar, "as a teacher, illuminating and inspiring. Who that heard him lecture can ever forget the broad foundations he laid for the truth of Christianity, or the stress he laid on the central Christian doctrine that 'God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself'."

Another student wrote: "He wrestled successfully with all the great problems of philosophy and theology; yet he knew how to 'put first things first.' His standard of scholarship and his genuine humility prevented him from doing much publishing. But his friends and students knew how vast was his knowledge and how competent his scholarship."

The Hartford "Times" wrote of him:

> He was interested broadly in all civic and public questions, as a liberal thinker and a supporter of sound progress and human advancement. . . . It is given to few men to live better rounded lives, or to enjoy in so great a degree the respect and regard of their fellows.

Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, for twenty-eight years Dr. Gillett's minister at Thomas Hooker's First Church, Hartford, and later dean of the seminary, said:

> Professor Gillett was one of God's noblemen—my ideal of a Christian gentleman. I had respect for his talents and abilities, gratitude for his unfailing kindness and support, and love for his Christ-like character. He has entered upon the life of the blessed, as one coming into his own land.

"The American Philosophical Review," carried the following, shortly after his death:

> His students and colleagues remember his keen penetrative mind, his balanced judgment, his unfailing courtesy, his pithy and kindly humor, his deep seated idealism and his loyalty and devotion to duty. His marked quality was the

spiritual integrity which characterized his personality and informed his mind.

His approach to religion was from the philosophical point of view. He was a mediator between traditional religion and the scientific and philosophical trends of our day. As editor of the 'Hartford Seminary Record,' and as author of numerous articles he helped many ministers and laymen to express their religious faith in modern terms.

JAMES WILLIAM TOUMEY

Pioneer American Silviculturist

IN a very real sense James William Toumey, former Professor of Silviculture in the Yale School of Forestry, was one of the first and foremost founders of American forestry. He was an outstanding member of that small group who, more than a half century ago undertook to place the care and development of timber in our country on a scientific as well as practical basis. He had such techincal education as the University of Michigan could offer, and was not lacking in field experience in such far separated regions as Michigan and Arizona, when at the turn of the century, he became one of the two founders of the Yale School of Forestry. Here he was an internationally famed teacher of and stalwart leader in forestry, for more than three decades. Probably no other man of his generation contributed more to the basic science of forestry in the United States.

After the American Revolution, when the flood of immigration from the east flowed in to settle the Northwest Territory, now the Middle West, his ancestors located in Michigan, and it was in this State, as later admitted to the Union, that he was born at Lawrence, on April 17, 1865, son of Dennis Toumey. His father was a breaker of the tough prairie soil of this region, and it was upon his farm the son learned agriculture. The boy was ambitious to secure an education, and after attending local district schools and the Decatur High School, Michigan, he taught school for several years. When he felt prepared to work his way through college, he entered the Michigan State Agricultural College, where he was graduated in 1889. He majored in botany, and was made an instructor in this subject in 1890, and in 1893 received his Master's degree in Science.

While still a student, James William Toumey was called to the University of Arizona, in 1891, where he remained to 1898. During this time he was advanced to a full professorship in botany; was named botanist of the Arizona State Agricultural College Ex-

J W Toumey

periment Station, and engaged in scientific research. He was Acting Director of the Station, 1897-98. During his stay in Arizona, Professor Toumey conducted investigations into taxonomy, ecology, physiology, pathology and entomology, that were of exceptional orginality and value. He established a cactus garden at Tuscon, acquiring specimens from all over the world, more particularly Kew Gardens, England, and went to the latter-named country where he personally assisted in the systematic arrangement of plants in this famous garden. While in Arizona, he wrote more than twenty-five bulletins and articles on the subjects in which he was interested and an authority.

The Michigan in which Professor Toumey was reared was still a region of great forests, and he evidently was born or inherited a love of the massive woods, and as a young man mourned their commercial destruction. Says Henry S. Graves:

"Mr. Toumey began his formal work in forestry in 1899 when he was appointed Superintendent of Tree Planting in the Division of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture. He was selected for the post because of his knowledge of trees and in recognition of the experimental work which he had already done in tree planting. His duties were to encourage reforestration and to coöperate with private owners. He traveled extensively, studying local problems in various regions and assisting individuals by direct advice and through numerous publications."

To continue from his biographer: "When the Yale Forest School was established in 1900 Professor Toumey was chosen as one of the two regular members of the staff. Forestry was new and untried in this country, and there was little instructional material applicable to American conditions. It was a period of building the first foundations both of forest education and of the science and practice of American forestry. In this work Yale played a prominent part and Professor Toumey's contribution was large.

"When Dean of the School, Harry S. Graves, was called to Washington to take charge of the United States Forest Service in 1910, Professor Toumey succeeded him as head of the School, a post which he held until 1922. During this period he materially enlarged the endowments and the physical facilities of the School. He was responsible for the gift of the new central building, Sage Hall. He enlarged the forest properties of the institution and secured large accessions to the library. He himself donated a collection of some

2,500 specimens to the forest herbarium. Even more important, he developed and strengthened the educational work, adhering to high scholastic standards and ideals, as essential in a professional preparation for forestry."

During the last decade of his life Professor Toumey devoted his endeavors to instruction and the bringing to full fruition the richest of his contributions to the science of forestry. One of these was in connection with the development of the Yale Forest at Keene, New Hampshire. Just before his death he had compiled a bulletin describing the history of Yale Forest, of its management and the results obtained. The Forest is rightly considered as a memorial to his work in forestry and one has been established there. A second one is placed among the giant redwoods of California.

Professor Toumey contributed likewise to the literature of forestry. His "Seeding and Planting" and "Foundations of Silviculture" are standard works widely used as text and reference books by students in the forest schools and by others interested in forestry. He was responsible for initiating at the School of Forestry a series of scientific bulletins, comprising thirty-three numbers. Of these he was author or co-author of eight, and seven others were written by graduate students working under his direction. In addition he wrote extensively for the forestry journals and other periodicals. His bibliography covers a wide range of subjects, including articles of a scientific character, discussions of applied silviculture, forest taxation, watershed protection, forest economics, and public forest policy.

Professor Toumey was called upon frequently for public addresses and for participation in public enterprises through committees and advisory boards, or as an officer in technical and civic associations. In 1929 he was a member of the American delegation to the International Congress of Forest Experiment Stations at Stockholm, Sweden. He was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Syracuse University in 1920 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Forestry by the Michigan State College in 1927. He was a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, and a member of Sigma Xi, and of a large number of organizations, engaged in advancing the interests of forestry and conservation. He held the Morris K. Jessup Chair of Silviculture at Yale.

Professor James William Toumey married (first), in 1897, Constance Blake, daughter of Professor William D. Blake. Professor and Mrs. Toumey were the parents of a son, James William Toumey II, a surgeon, at present on active duty with the United States Navy for the duration of World War II; he married Elenore Stone, daughter of Herbert Stone, and they are the parents of two children: i Elenore Toumey. ii. James William Toumey III. Professor Toumey married (second), in 1908, Nannie Trowbridge, of New Haven, Connecticut, who survives her husband.

Professor Toumey died at his New Haven home, May 6, 1932, his passing marking the loss of one more of the fast thinning line of silviculturists. From the many tributes paid him at this time, we reprint the Resolutions of the American Forestry Association, which read:

> "We, the directors of The American Forestry Association meeting in Baltimore on May 26, 1932, hereby express our deep regret and sense of loss in the death on May 6th of our friend and co-worker in forestry, James W. Toumey, of the Yale Forest School. By his death, The American Forestry Association and American forestry have lost a pioneer leader who was known, loved, and honored among foresters, lumbermen, and conservation workers for his vigorous character, his personal charm, and his professional achievements.
>
> "His influence has been national and international. American forestry is particularly indebted to him for his inspiring leadership, his notable contributions to the science of silviculture, and his splendid influence on the lives of many professional foresters. During more than forty years in forestry and allied sciences, his record is one that honors the profession of forestry. To his family, we extend our heartfelt sympathies."

LUCY PARKMAN TROWBRIDGE INGERSOLL

Artist

A WOMAN of notable antecedents, member of long established New England families, Lucy Parkman Trowbridge Ingersoll studied painting at the Yale School of Fine Arts, and in Europe. She won laurels for her miniatures in the Paris and other Salons.

Mrs. Ingersoll was born on May 7, 1859, in Washington, D. C., daughter of William Petit Trowbridge, who was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York, class of 1848, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, from Yale University, in 1870, in the Sheffield Scientific School. He was Professor of Dynamical Engineering at Sheffield School from 1870-1871; Higgin Professor, 1871-1877; and then filled the Chair of Engineering and Mining at Columbia University, to his demise in 1892. While in New Haven, he was on the staff of Governor Ingersoll, Adjutant General of Connecticut, with the rank of Brigadier-General. William Petit Trowbridge was the son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth (Conklin) Trowbridge, both natives of Troy, New York, and later of Detroit, Michigan. Professor Trowbridge married Lucy Parkman, daughter of Samuel Breck Parkman of Boston, Massachusetts, and Theresa (Halsey) Parkman, her mother the daughter of Dr. Samuel Fairchild Halsey, of Savannah, Georgia. Breck Parkman, Mrs. Ingersoll's brother was a prominent architect of New York City.

Lucy Parkman Trowbridge was a student at the Yale School of Fine Arts, 1900-1903, and later from Yale received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. She also studied art in the famous Académie Julian, Paris, France, 1903 to 1906, and as a painter of miniatures exhibited her work in the Paris Salon of 1904, when she was named an associate of the Salon by the French authorities, and remained as a member to 1906.

At New Haven, Connecticut, on October 10, 1899, Lucy Park-

Lucy P. S. Ingersoll

man Trowbridge married Francis G. Ingersoll, and they became the parents of one daughter: Lucy Alathena Parkman, who died August 2, 1924. Mr. Ingersoll, who died February 13, 1931, was the son of Charles R. Ingersoll (B.A., 1840, LL.D., 1874) and Virginia (Gregory) Ingersoll, who was the daughter of Admiral Gregory, United States Navy. On the paternal side, Mr. Ingersoll was the grandson of Ralph I. Ingersoll, B.A., 1808, who served as Ambassador to Russia *circa* 1871; Ralph Isaacs (B.A.,1761); the great-grandson of Jonathan Ingersoll, B.A., 1766; and the great-great-grandson of the Reverend Jonathan Ingersoll, B.A., 1736. A sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, Nannie Trowbridge, married, in 1908, James William Toumey, the pioneer American silviculturist, of New Haven, Connecticut, who died May 6, 1932, who survives her husband. (q.v.)

After a long and interesting career Lucy Parkman Trowbridge Ingersoll died in New Haven, Connecticut, on April 11, 1943. She had been born at a time when it was unusual for women to contribute on an equal plane with men, to social service, public life and educational endeavors and to them she gave freely of her own intelligence, patriotism and particular qualifications that won her a place not one whit back of her fellowmen.

P. GERRY LASSY

Manufacturer

AS general manager of the Gerry Tool Company of Bristol, Connecticut, P. Gerry Lassy performs a work important in New England industrial circles. Coming to this work with a broad background of industrial and manufacturing experience, he started with the manufacture of tools, dies, jigs, gauges and fixtures, and his company, of which he is the sole owner, has come to occupy a leading place in this branch of the industry.

P. Gerry Lassy was born on August 17, 1905, in Plymouth, Connecticut, the eldest of eight children born to Charles and Emma (Kamens) Lassy. His father, of Terryville, was a lock maker by trade and in his later years followed his son in learning the trade of tool maker. The mother came from Plymouth, Connecticut. Both parents are now living.

At the age of three years Mr. Lassy migrated with his parents to Tomahawk, Province of Alberta, Canada, where the family took up farming in the great Canadian Northwest. At the age of eight years he attended for one year the first school built in Tomahawk. In June, 1914, the family again returned to Plymouth, Connecticut, where Mr. Lassy resumed his studies for a year. In 1915 the family moved to Harwinton where he attended school until the age of fourteen. During this, his fourteenth year, he hired out to a farmer named Wesley Buell of Harwinton, a State Representative, milking thirteen cows, taking care of four horses and doing general farm work, for the great sum of two dollars per week!

While still in his fourteenth year, he was taken on as an apprentice machinist with the Chapman Machine Company of Terryville. During the years of apprenticeship he attended night schools in Bristol for shop mathematics and mechanical drawing relative to his trade. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, which covered a period of four years, Mr. Lassy began his travels to broaden his experience in the machine and tool industry, working throughout the Middle West employed in the automotive industries and later returning to Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Lassy continued his studies in Hartford at Hillyer Junior College and eventually acquired, through night school, the equivalent of a high school education.

The various shops in which he had been employed afforded him a far greater variety of experience than he could possibly have gained had he remained in any single shop. This varied background of experience became particularly useful when the time came for him to enter upon his own industrial operations. Upon returning to Connecticut from his travels, Mr. Lassy entered the employ of Neilsen & Wilson Tool & Die Company, United Tool & Die Company, Veeder-Root Incorporated, Scovill Manufacturing Company and the Florian Manufacturing Co. In some of these factories he served in a supervisory capacity, in others he learned the business from the ground up.

It was on April 11, 1942, that Mr. Lassy established his present business, purchasing what had been the Massack Wood-Turning Shop on Terryville Road, Bristol, Connecticut, which, up to that time, had been a one-man shop. With the purchase of a lathe, shaper, drill press and grinder, and with but one employee, Mr. Lassy began the production of tools necessary to the War effort which was at that time critical. Within a few months he was the employer of twenty-eight men, with full equipment for the production of critical requirements for War. He operated his plant mainly as a job-shop and his constantly increasing orders kept the force on its toes to meet the demand. The plant expanded, meanwhile, from the single floor originally occupied to two, then to three floors, and there is every indication that these will be outgrown. At this writing fourteen employees of the Gerry Tool Company are in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Mr. Lassy's constant application to duty, coupled with his natural ability in tool making and similar activities, render him an outstanding figure in his line. He has also interested himself in other aspects of Connectcut life. He is associated with the Manufacturers Association, and the Chamber of Commerce and is a most active member of the National Tool & Die Manufacturers Association. Fraternally, he is connected with Franklin Lodge No. 56 of the Free and Accepted Masons in Bristol. Politically, he follows the Republican policy. He is also a member of several game groups and is an ardent sportsman.

Despite the pressure of business, Mr. Lassy takes advantage of each opportunity to hunt and fish in Connecticut and Maine. The family is connected with the St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Mr. Lassy has been married twice, the first marriage taking place in May, 1926, to Emma Gogolin Miller of Terryville, who gave birth to their daughter, Marie Lillian Lassy, on December 8, 1927. Mrs. Emma Lassy died on November 8, 1931. Mr. Lassy remarried on January 1, 1936, marrying at Brewster, New York, Katherine Hyland of Duane, New York.

The American Historical Company, Inc. [illegible]

R. Winston Smith M.D.

R. MORTON SMITH, M.D.

Physician

UNIVERSALLY admired as a citizen, beloved family physician, and, at the time of his death, Dean of the medical fraternity of the Pawtuxet Valley in Rhode Island, Dr. R. Morton Smith devoted his life to the service of his fellowmen. He was one of the founders of the Kent County Medical Society and its first president; one of the original organizers of the Pawtuxet Valley Visiting Nurse Association; and foremost in this section in inaugurating the fight against the White Plague. He was, throughout his life, a leader in state and national health measures and humanitarian organizations.

On October 12, 1863, Robert Morton Smith was born at Burncoat, Hants County, Nova Scotia, oldest son of William Bowden and Sarah Elizabeth (Faulkner) Smith, who were the parents of four sons and five daughters. He was named for his sea-captain grandfather, Robert Faulkner.

Dr. Smith's forebears had settled in Canada prior to the American Revolution, some as New England Planters, others as United Empire Loyalists, still others as settlers direct from England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland. One of the paternal ancestors was Captain Joshua Smith, who had served with Cromwell in Ireland; another was Captain Edward Richmond, Indian fighter with Colonel Benjamin Church in Rhode Island's King Philip's War. On the maternal side, he was descended from Margaret Sims Munroe, who came to Nova Scotia on the ship "Hector" and for whom picturesque Peggy's Cove, near Halifax, is named; also from the Reverend George Gilmore, United Empire Loyalist preacher, who, driven from Connecticut and New York, was at last rewarded by King George III with a life-time appointment as minister for the Scotch Covenanters' parish at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia. The Faulkners were an old established New England family, descended from signers of the "Mayflower" compact and settlers in Plymouth Colony—Richard Warren, Francis Cooke, and John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

From his mother, a member of the first class at the newly established Provincial Normal College (at Truro, Nova Scotia), and from his father, a builder of wooden sailing ships, young Robert Morton inherited a love of learning and a love for the sturdy ships that sailed the seven seas. It was in 1865 that he moved, with his parents, to Maitland, Hants County, to the newly built home that was in later years destined to become the beloved old home to which Dr. Smith and his family returned, year after year, for vacations. All his life he remembered the lessons he learned at the little grade school in the adjoining village of Selma—where he enjoyed particularly his introduction to history, science, and navigation—and later his courses at Pictou Academy and the Provincial Normal College, where he completed his training as a teacher. Being licensed in 1882, he taught for the following five years at the schools in Musquedoboit, Cheverie, Goldenville, and Selma, all in his native province. Then, for two years, he studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Samuel D. Brown, the keen and kindly old family physician at Maitland; subsequently, he enrolled at The College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1889. In after years Dr. Smith did graduate work in Public Health, and took many graduate courses in diseases of the chest and lungs, at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital.

In 1889, Dr. Smith began his professional career at Perrinesville, New Jersey, but eight months later, in December, 1890, removed to River Point, Rhode Island, where he carried on his profession for nearly fifty-four years. It is interesting to note that, in 1895, when the State began the system of numbering medical licenses, Dr. Smith was given number seventy-seven. Already, however, he had established himself in his practice, for he had joined the Rhode Island Medical Society, June 11, 1891.

Soon after the turn of the century, Dr. Smith became increasingly active as a leader in medical and public health affairs. In 1904, he was one of the organizers and the first president of the Kent County Medical Society. As a pioneer in anti-tuberculosis work Dr. Smith was appointed in 1907, as an examiner for the State Sanatorium at Wallum Lake, and from 1909 to 1911, he advocated and sponsored

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anti-tuberculosis exhibits throughout the State. In 1908, he was one of the founders of the Pawtuxet Valley Visiting Nurse and Anti-Tuberculosis Association and served continuously as chairman of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee until his death, thirty-six years later. As early as 1911, he worked for pre-school vaccination for children; in 1915, he led in measures to check the epidemics of small pox and infantile paralysis, which broke out in the Pawtuxet Valley. In 1916, he was instrumental in establishing the Well Baby Clinic of the local Visiting Nurse Association. In 1918, he promoted free medical inspection of school children, and in 1919, sponsored measures against the current outbreak of typhoid fever.

For twenty-one years, Dr. Smith was a member of the Rhode Island State Board of Health, being appointed August 8, 1908, by the late Governor James H. Higgins to succeed Dr. Albert G. Sprague, deceased, as Kent County member, and he served until its reorganization, September 9, 1929. He was President of the Board from 1918 to 1924.

During World War I, Dr. Smith served as chairman of the Disaster Relief Unit of the local Red Cross Branch, and as examiner for the local draft board. In 1917, he was appointed by the National Security League for Medical Preparedness, and served as chairman of the Committee of Kent County Physicians. He was also chairman of the commission appointed in 1919 by the Town Council to investigate the subject of installing a sewerage system in and for the town of West Warwick. As early as 1916, he had consulted engineers and begun an inspection of the sanitary conditions relative to the need of such a sewerage system for the town. For about ten years, during the construction of the Scituate Reservoir by the City of Providence Water Supply Board, Dr. Smith was the appointed Physician at Winston Camp.

Dr. Smith had, also, numerous other professional and Masonic connections. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Rhode Island Medical Society. A thirty-second degree Mason, fraternally he was affiliated with Warwick Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a life member and Past Master, and from which he received, in 1942, a fifty-year medal; a charter member of Ruth Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; a member of Landmark Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; life member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Pawtuxet Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the American Museum of Natural History. He belonged to the River Point Congregational Church. Dr. Smith travelled extensively in this country, in Canada, the Caribbean Islands, South America, and Europe. He was also deeply interested in American colonial history, genealogy, and geology.

In 1892, Dr. Smith married Lizzie A. Parker, daughter of Arnold Bowen and Elizabeth Dunham (Taylor) Parker; of River Point. Dr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of a daughter, Helen Parker Smith, a graduate of Wellesley College, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

R. Morton Smith, M.D. had passed the four-score mark at the time of his death on July 10, 1944, at his home in River Point. The passing of few men could have been more sincerely mourned; his obsequies were attended by people in all walks of life. He was a man and physician of sound judgment, indomitable energies; he always kept abreast of developments in medicine. His career was notable for the exceptional service he rendered to people and causes. He was ever faithful to the high ideals and ethics of his profession, and an exemplar to his contemporaries of the best traditions of medicine.

Frank A Sherman

FRANK A. SHERMAN

Builder

THE Shermans are one of the longest established families of Rhode Island, members of the family having been active in its life and affairs for more than three hundred years. During all this long period representatives have remained in the State, playing well their parts in its development. The late Frank A. Sherman was of the ninth generation from the progenitor, the Hon. Phillip Sherman, and like many of the generations that preceded him, was identified with the building industry.

Sherman is one of those very ancient occupational surnames, probably derived from shearman, or one who sheared or dressed homespun clothes. One Thomas Sherman had his family seat at Suffolk, England, as early as 1420. A descendant, Philip Sherman, born at Dedham, England, February 5, 1610, seventh generation from the above Thomas Sherman, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634. Not being in accord with the theocratic government of the Colony under Governor Winthrop, he joined Roger Williams in Rhode Island, and participated in the purchase of Aquidneck (Aquetuet) Island, where a permanent government was established in 1639, of which he was chosen secretary. Eventually he left the Congregational Church to become a Quaker. He died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1687. Philip Sherman married Sarah Odding, and one of their children was Benjamin Sherman, born at Portsmouth, about 1650.

This Benjamin Sherman married Hannah Mowry, and their second-born was Jonathan, born March, or May, 7, 1677, in Portsmouth. He and his wife Mary, were the parents of Jonathan (2) Sherman, born in Portsmouth, May 18, 1705. This Jonathan (2) Sherman by a second marriage, was the father of Robert Sherman, born in Exeter, Rhode Island, September 3, 1752, died there October 4, 1829. He married Honor Brown, and of their several children was

Arnold Sherman, born February 15, 1785, and died February 1, 1838. He was of the sixth generation from the Hon. Phillip Sherman, and the first of four generations to be associated with building.

Arnold Sherman married Catherine Arnold, and they were the parents of twelve children, including Josiah, who was born in Exeter, and who spent all his life there. He married Honor Hopkins Lawton, and of their ten children was Robert A. Sherman.

Robert A. Sherman, born in Exeter, Rhode Island, January 31, 1843, died October 30, 1904. He learned carpentering under his father; moved to Westerly seeking larger opportunities to ply his trade, and in 1870 was able to found a business in manufacturing builders' supplies. Before long he branched out in contracting and ultimately was the head of the important firm of R. A. Sherman and Sons. Of him an earlier biographer has written:

> Mr. Sherman was a thorough, far-sighted business man, founding and conducting his business along solid, substantial lines, held in high regard through the many years of his active life for his strict adherence to high principles. In the civic life of Westerly his influence was always used for the fostering of its welfare and the development of the town in accordance with worthy municipal standards. He was a member of the Town Council, but was in no sense a man seeking preferment, interested in office only to the extent of desiring them filled by the best available candidate. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a trustee of the Broad Street Christian Church, to which he belonged.

Robert A. Sherman married (first), in 1869, Martha Gavitt, who died two years later. He married (second), November 10, 1873, Martha A. Main, daughter of Sands B. Main, and they were the parents of two sons: 1. Charles E. Sherman. 2. Frank A. Sherman, of whom further.

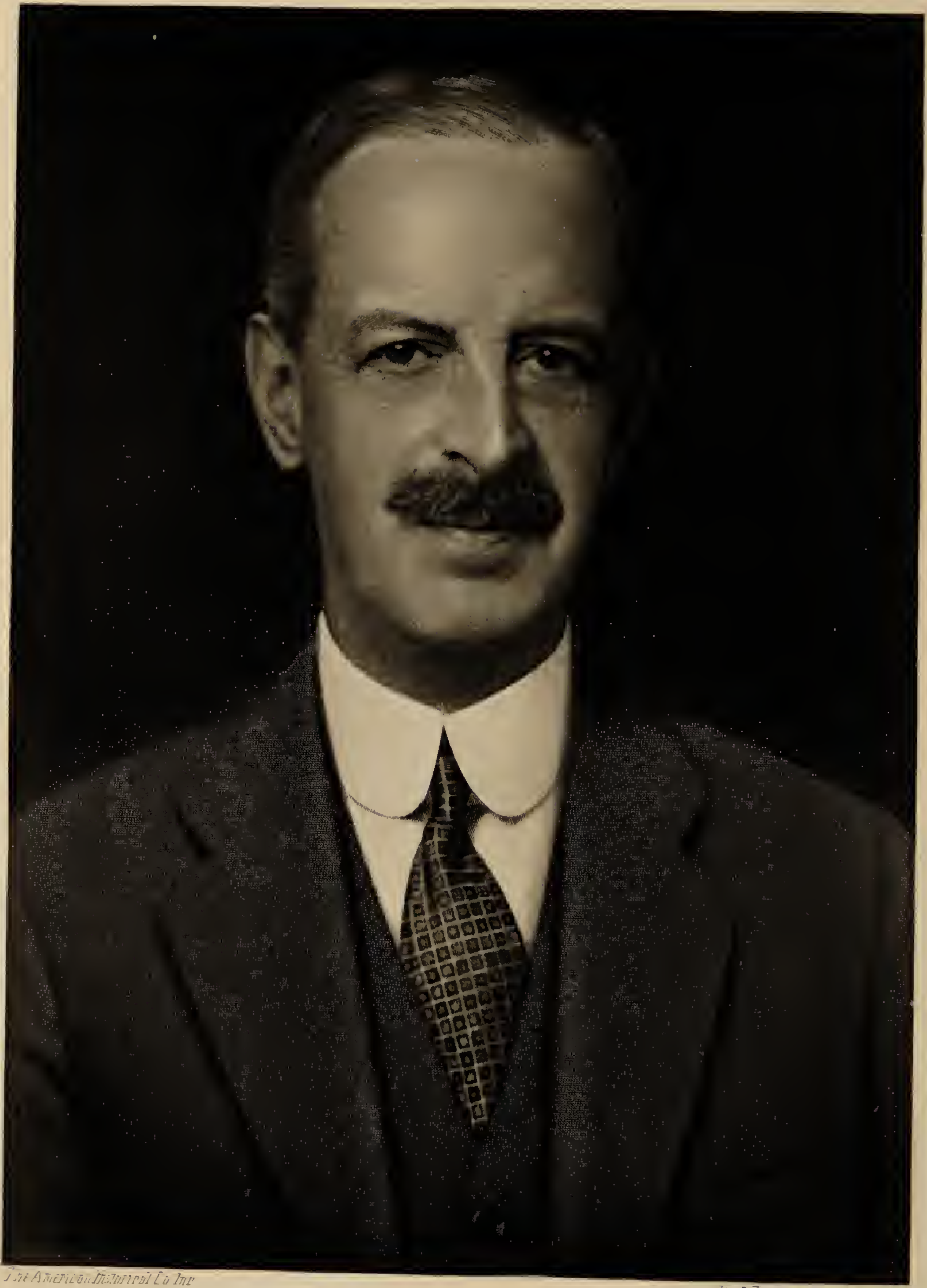
Frank Arnold Sherman was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 20, 1879, son of Robert A. and Martha A. (Main) Sherman. After attending local grade and high schools, he matriculated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mechanical Engineer. He had intended to make a career of mining engineering, but shortly after leaving Tech he became associated with his father, with whom he had worked during summer vacations and at other times. Upon the death of the older man, in the autumn of 1904, he joined his brother Charles E. Sherman in assuming charge of the firm founded by his father, reorganizing and incorporating it as R. A. Sherman's Sons Company. Of this he became and remained to his death, secretary and treasurer.

While this firm was primarily engaged in contracting, its operations were widely ramified, including the production of some of the material utilized in its own building activities, as well as for sale to other contractors and builders. At one time the company owned one of the largest wood working mills in Rhode Island. Many notable buildings are among the achievements of the company, the Niantic National Bank and the Memorial Library in Westerly being two of the older constructions. Probably better known are Clark's Thread Mill, the C. B. Cottrell Company plant, the present Industrial Trust Company Building, Washington Trust Building, and many other industrial plants, public buildings and residences. He also was a director of the Washington Trust Company, of Westerly.

Keenly interested in municipal progress and the welfare of the citizens of his community, Frank A. Sherman was always cooperative with organizations and movements that worked for the best interests of Westerly. He was one of the original backers of the Blue Cross in Rhode Island. Fraternally he was affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, to which his father belonged. He was a member of the Colonial Club, of Westerly, the Turks Head Club, of Providence, and of the Misquamicut Golf Club of Watch Hill, Rhode Island. He attended the Broad Street Christian Church, and was a liberal supporter of religious and charitable projects.

On September 20, 1905, Frank A. Sherman married Ruth E. Miller, of Providence, daughter of William, Jr., and Isabelle (McNutt) Miller, of Glenholme, Nova Scotia, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have one daughter, Alice Ruth, who married Byron M. Hiscox, of Westerly, Rhode Island, on June 18, 1935, and is the mother of three children: i. Byron M. Hiscox, Jr., born August 11, 1936. ii. Ruth Hiscox, born May 7, 1938. iii. Marion Hiscox, born August 13, 1944.

While on a vacation in Bethel, Maine, Frank A. Sherman died suddenly from a heart attack, on September 10, 1941. His passing was sincerely mourned by a legion of those who were associated with him in various enterprises, and the numerous friends he had made down the years in Rhode Island. His accomplishments and character may well serve as an example to the generation that must carry on what he began as noteworthy business man and good citizen. He left the community the better for his life.



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Herbert G Beede

HERBERT GOULD BEEDE

Inventor and Educator

HERBERT GOULD BEEDE (1870-1943), widely known as an inventor of textile machinery and a well-known authority on cotton manufacturing, was president and chairman of the board of directors of the Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc. During a lifetime spent almost entirely in the machine manufacturing business, Mr. Beede's chief interest was the inventing and building of machines. He had been granted about fifty patents on textile machinery and about twenty on garment pressing and laundry machinery. He was a direct descendant of the Jenks family which played a major role in the early industrial life of Pawtucket and of New England.

Mr. Beede's prominence as an industrialist results from an expression of talents that have long distinguished his family. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, the son of Charles Gould Beede and Ida (Jenks) Beede. He was descended, by three lines, from Governor John Goggeshall of Newport, the first president of the Colony of Rhode Island, from Governor Nicholas Easton and Governor John Easton. On his mother's side, he was descended from Governor Joseph Jenks and John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley of the Mayflower.

Mr. Beede was graduated from a Central Falls grammar school in 1885 and was graduated with high honors from the English and Classical School in Providence in 1889. He was class poet. In 1893 he was graduated from Brown University with high honors, receiving the Howell Premium for excellence in physics and mathematics. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary society. In 1893, at the World's Fair in Chicago, he received a diploma and medal for his mechanical drawings sent from Brown University. Their completeness and exactness is indicated by the fact that machinery could be made from his drawings without the construction of the usual experimental models. The system of textile calculation originated by Mr. Beede has been adopted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and many leading textile schools throughout the country.

In the summer of 1896, Mr. Beede spent some time in Europe visiting many of the leading textile centers. In 1908 he became a member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce of London, England.

On May 26, 1897, he married Agnes Newman at East Wilton, Maine, daughter of I. Leavitt and Mary Copeland Newman, a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the Mayflower, her family forming connections with numerous noted New England families. Mrs. Beede was in her girlhood a student at Lois Anna Green's School in Pawtucket, and then attended for four years Bradford Academy, now known as Bradford Junior College, at Bradford, Massachusetts, being graduated in 1895.

Besides his widow Mr. Beede left two sons, Frederic Newman Beede and Robert Jenks Beede and five grandchildren. Frederic Newman Beede married Marjorie Isabel Brice, and they are the parents of two children, Eleanor Beede and Herbert Brice Beede. Robert Jenks Beede married Virginia Hopkins Stearns, and they are the parents of three children, Ann Beede, Robert Jenks Beede, Jr., and Russell Stearns Beede.

Mr. Beede began his career as a mechanical engineer and draftsman with the Fales and Jenks Machine Company in 1893, becoming a member of the firm in 1910 and was secretary, general manager and a director from 1913 to 1930. He was president and director of the Fort Dummer Mill in Brattleboro, Vermont, from 1913 to 1928 and president and director of the Standard Engineering Works of Pawtucket from 1914 to 1928. From 1918 to 1930, Mr. Beede was president of the Woonsocket Machine and Press Company, having reorganized that company in 1918. He served as president and director of the Rheabat Corporation from 1923 to 1926.

After serving as vice-president, director and chairman of the board of the Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, from 1926 to 1930, Mr. Beede became president and chairman of the board of directors. He was president and director of Pantex Machinery Company, Ltd. of Canada, and he was also president and director of the Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc., of Georgia, Illinois and Texas. From 1930 to 1939, he was agent of the Fales and Jenks division of the Whitin Machine Works. He served as director in the Westminster Bank of Providence from 1921 to 1927, and as a director in the Industrial Trust Company of Providence from 1922 to 1934.

In 1913, Mr. Beede was elected a corporator and trustee of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and in 1916 he became a member of the Board of Investment and a director in the Pawtucket Safe Deposit and Trust Company, holding those offices to the time of his death in 1943. In 1920 he was elected a director in the Blackstone and Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Providence, Rhode Island and he was a member of the Executive Committee from 1933 to 1943.

Mr. Beede was a member of the Sinking Fund Committee of the City of Pawtucket from 1927 to 1933. He was a director of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., from 1928 to 1943. He became a director in the Colonial Finance of Rhode Island in 1928, and was a member of the Executive Board of that Company from 1932 to 1940.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Advisory Board of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston from 1937 to 1943.

Mr. Beede was a member of Jenks Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, which was named in honor of his grandfather, Alvin Jenks, and he was also a member of The Society of Colonial Wars and the Mayflower Society, auditor and a member of the executive committee of the Southern New England Textile Club, and a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. Beede became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence in 1936, and the Hereditary Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors in 1938. He was a member of the High Street Universalist Church where he served as a deacon, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for 16 years.

For the first World War, Mr. Beede made at the Standard Engineering Works in Pawtucket, of which he was president, a large number of milling and slotting machines for the manufacturers of the Winchester, Springfield, Westinghouse, Browning, Colt, Remington, Savage and other makers of fire arms for the manufacture of rifles, revolvers and Browning Guns. These were manufactured until the close of the war. They also made machines for the Bethlehem Steel Works for the notching of 12, 14 and 16 inch shells. And they manufactured cotton twisters for the manufacture of duck yarns and linen twisters for the manufacture of English Aeroplane cloth. They also manufactured machines for the twisting of spun silk yarn for ammunition bags.

Mr. Beede invented and manufactured machines for the manufacture of tire yarns for automobile cord tires. He also invented, among other things, the present form of tape driven spindles, for textile machinery, which, together with his improvements in heavy twisting machinery, has made the present rapid and extensive development of the modern automobile tire possible. These heavy tires were used extensively on the heavy trucks and cars which went to the front during our first World War.

Mr. Beede published articles on Depreciation and Obsolescence, in the Textile World Journal, Articles on Ring Spinning, in the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' Year Book 1928, Articles published on "Large Package Ring Spinning and Twisting" in the Whitin Review 1933-4-5, and many other articles.

He was a former member of the To-Kalon Club, the Squantum Association, the Players and the A. E. Club of Providence, the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, the Rhode Island Country Club, the Wannamoisett Country Club, and the New York City Club.

The Jenks family of Mr. Beede's descent traces from an ancient Welsh family, which for more than three centuries has been noted for inventive, mechanical and executive gifts.

(The Jenks Line)

The line of the Jenks family to which Mr. Beede belonged has been engaged in some form of iron founding and manufacturing without interruption from the days when Joseph Jenks (1602-1683), who was born in Hammersmith, England, came to Lynn, Massachusetts from England, with Governor Winthrop, the younger, in 1642, to superintend the erection of the first "Iron and Steel Works," on the Western Continent. He is the acknowledged head of the iron smithing and foundry business, and the first builder of machinery in this country. The first casting was an iron kettle, which is still in existence in the Lynn Public Library. In Chicago, at the World's Fair, this small kettle received a gold medal. Lewis, in his history of Lynn, speaks of Joseph Jenks in the following strain:

"Joseph Jenks deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance in American history as being the first founder who worked in brass and iron on the Western Continent. By his hands the first models were made and the first castings taken of many domestic implements and iron tools."

The iron works were in constant use and furnished most of the iron used in the Colony for many years. In 1647 Joseph Jenks built a forge at the iron works for the manufacture of scythes and other edge tools, and in 1646 he obtained the first patent granted in this country, which was for an improved water-wheel, which meant a new kind of saw-mill, and this saw-mill was the first one put up in this country.*

In 1654 Joseph Jenks made a contract with the Selectmen of Boston "for an engine to carry water in case of fire," which was the first attempt to make or use a fire engine in America. The genius of Mr. Jenks took a somewhat wide range. In October, 1652, he was employed to make the dies for the famous "Pine Tree Shilling." These dies were for Hull's mint in Boston and were the earliest coinage minted in the Colonies. Their fineness and value were never questioned. The courts also gave Joseph Jenks a permit for a time to coin money. In 1655, he was granted a Massachusetts patent for scythes, and no radical change has been made in the blade of this implement since his day.

In this New England forge and foundry we find the true quality of craftsmanship—brains plus skill and care. Jenks made a success of the iron works, and Governor Winthrop said that its iron was "as good as Spanish."

The son of Joseph Jenks, Joseph Jenks, Jr. (1632-1717), was born in Colebrook, England. He married Esther Ballard in Lynn, and came to Pawtucket, Rhode Island in 1671, where he purchased sixty acres of land and was the first white man to build a house there. He built a forge, below the falls, on the western bank of the river and started the manufacture of every sort of household and farming implement, including the scythe that was one of his father's patents. His "bog" iron ore was mined in Mineral Spring Swamp. Blacksmiths and other workers in iron were employed and trained by him.

Besides the forge, he also carried on a saw-mill and carpenter's shop and later operated an iron furnace and foundry. Robert Grieve, in his History of Pawtucket, says:

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*The patent office in Washington has in its museum a facsimile of this first patent issued in America, March 6, 1646, by the General Court of Massachusetts.

"Until after the Revolution the industries at Pawtucket seem to have been largely, if not wholly, in the hands of the Jenks family." Joseph Jenks, Jr., became a prominent figure in Rhode Island and held many important offices. In April 1679, he was chosen to represent Providence in the General Assembly in Newport. He served as Speaker and Deputy in that body and was Assistant for thirteen years, in which capacity he acted as a justice and performed marriages. He was one of a committee to write a letter of loyalty and congratulation to William and Mary on their accession to the British throne. In 1695 Mr. Jenks was chosen by the General Assembly to run the eastern line of the Colony.

By his enterprise "the foundations were laid which made the town the greatest iron workshop of the colonies, and the place where skilled mechanics gathered, who have made Rhode Island noted for her iron and steel products, machinery and other manufactures."

The four sons of Joseph Jenks, Jr., all became distinguished men. Joseph was Governor; Nathaniel became a Major in military service; Ebenezer was an ordained pastor of the Baptist Church, and William was a Judge and also a Deputy.

Joseph Jenks, 3rd, was the most important man in the colony during the first part of the 18th century, serving as Deputy, Assistant and Governor. He was in the service of the town and state almost forty-four years. Mr. Beede descended from the Governor through the female line, given elsewhere.

Major Nathaniel Jenks (1662-1723), son of Joseph Jenks, Jr., and brother of the Governor, was commissioned Captain in the Militia and later held the office of Major. He served as a Deputy in the General Assembly several years. On May 2, 1711, he was appointed by the Assembly with his brother Joseph, to build a bridge at Pawtucket. He inherited and carried on the "iron works." On November 4, 1686, he married Hannah (Howland) Bosworth, granddaughter of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley of the Mayflower.

Nathaniel Jenks, Jr. (1702-1741), inherited and carried on his father's interest in the "iron works." He married Lydia Arnold.

Captain Stephen Jenks (1726-1800), son of Nathaniel Jenks, Jr., married Sarah Hawkins. In 1763, Captain Jenks established a machine shop in what is now Central Falls, although still carrying on work at the old forge. In 1774 Mr. Jenks patented and began the manufacture of the Jenks musket; he also made bayonets and ramrods. "As early as January 1775, Stephen Jenks of North Providence had supplied to several of the military companies, muskets of his own manufacture." Sixty heavy cannon were cast by Mr. Jenks and were among the first made in this country. Field pieces and ship anchors were also made at the iron works. Under the Jenks patent other muskets were made during the Revolutionary War. The firearms produced in this factory were of superior quality and Captain Stephen Jenks and his men worked energetically in order to supply the demand during the Revolutionary War.

Captain Jenks has been described as a man of sound judgment and integrity, a zealous patriot, and presiding officer at most of the town meetings.

Stephen Jenks, Jr. (1756-1837) married Marcy Arnold. He was the first manufacturer of bolts, nuts and screws in America, and was well known throughout Rhode Island.

In 1820, Stephen Jenks, Jr. began making bolts in the "Old Forge Shop."* Colonel Jenks, as he was called, was the first to introduce cold punching from bar iron. The business which he founded became the firm of Pinkham, Haskell & Co., and is now the Wm. H. Haskell Company of Pawtucket.

In 1811 Stephen Jenks, Jr., made a contract with the United States Government to manufacture 10,000 muskets at $11.50 each. These muskets were used during the War of 1812. This was a gigantic undertaking for the time. Stephen Jenks, Jr., introduced the first machine for opening cotton in Pawtucket. He also had a machine for cutting large spikes of his own device.

Alvin Jenks (1798-1856), grandfather of Herbert Gould Beede, and son of Stephen Jenks, Jr., married Sally Fales, a direct descendant of Joseph Jenks through the maternal line, from Governor Jenks' daughter, Catherine. In 1830, Alvin Jenks entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, David Gilmore Fales. The operations of the firm down to the year 1833 were confined to the manufacture of machinery for cotton spinning and thread-making. In that year they added the manufacture of rotary pumps, which was considered the best pump in use for many years. About this time, Alvin Jenks began the development of ring spinning frames. In 1845 they began the manufacture of ring spinning frames, and in 1846 they built ring twisters, which were the first machines of the kind ever built, and which revolutionized the making of yarn and thread throughout the world.

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*The forge built by Joseph Jenks was destroyed by the flood of 1807, but it was immediately rebuilt and was known as the "Old Forge Shop."

The founders of this company are remembered for their rare mechanical skill, sound judgment and sterling integrity of character.

When martial law was proclaimed in Pawtucket during the Dorr War in 1841, Alvin Jenks was captain of the volunteer company.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Captain Alvin Jenks and his partner, David G. Fales, made at Fales and Jenks Machine Works, a large number of milling machines to help supply the great demand which arose for these machines to be used in the manufacture of guns.

It is interesting to note that the descendants of Joseph Jenks have made machinery or equipment used in the carrying on of our four principal wars, and now for the present war the Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc., of which Mr. Beede was president, has converted exclusively to war work. The company is located near the site where Mr. Beede made equipment for the first World War, and on the same site which Mr. Beede's great-great-grandfather, Captain Stephen Jenks, his great-grandfather, Stephen Jenks, Jr., and his grandfather, Alvin Jenks, played such an important part in the early history of the Blackstone Valley.

(The Beede Line)

Eli Beede (1699-1789), born on the Isle of Jersey, of French and English descent, came to Boston in 1713, and in a few months went to Hampton, New Hampshire. In 1720 he removed to Kingston, New Hampshire and settled there, becoming a member of the Rev. Dr. Secomb's Church. This Eli Beede was the ancestor of all the families of that name in New Hampshire. Mr. Herbert G. Beede descended from the second son of Eli Beede, Judge Daniel Beede (1729-1799). He married Patience Prescott, who was born in Kingston. His education was obtained under great difficulties. Schools were few in number. The Bible was the only book Eli Beede allowed in his family, and was almost the only one used in the school. Under such circumstances, Daniel was unable to acquire the knowledge sought, but by the aid of Dr. Secomb, he obtained valuable instruction in the use of books, among others a speller which, he used to say in after life, he was obliged to keep secret as if it had been stolen goods. Dr. Secomb instructed him in the higher branches of mathematics, trigonometry and surveying. He also acquired a knowledge of Greek and Latin. Judge Daniel Beede was attached to the Quakers, attended their meetings and frequented their societies, but never joined their church. He was noted for his hospitality and kindness to strangers and travellers. In public as well as private life his great object was to be useful to others, and in return, he enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He possessed executive ability in a large degree, and was considered to be the best person to become Father to the coming town of Sandwich that the proprietors could find. As an inducement for him to become the first settler, and their agent, they offered to give each of his children one hundred and fifty acres of land. He then had six sons and two daughters.

Leaving the farm in Gilmanton in charge of his son, Daniel, in the autumn of 1768, he, with his wife, Israel Gilman and wife, fifteen laborers, and Mary Wells, a servant, came to the town of Sandwich and located in what is now known as Wentworth Hill. Here they cut the first trees and put up the first house—a log one—the same day they arrived. It was just in front of the present residence of Paul Wentworth. After making homes as comfortable as possible for the winter, Mr. Beede proceeded to divide the town into ranges and lots, drawing plans of his work for the proprietors. It is said that he had many combats with the wolves while on his way on horseback between the dwellings.

He was the first selectman, the first town clerk, first justice of the peace, member of the fifth Provincial Congress at Exeter, Representative many times, Justice of the Quorum and delegate to the Constitutional Convention 1791-2. He was a Captain in the Revolution. He built many of the early houses, and a few years after his arrival he built a saw and grist mill. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Stafford County in 1795.

He was a man of sound judgment, great prudence and strict integrity. His home was always on Wentworth Hill, and he was buried there.

Moses Beede (1795-1867), grandson of Judge Daniel Beede, married Matilda Dakin. He was a noted Quaker preacher and many of his sermons and letters are still preserved. He travelled to Ohio and into Canada by stage-coach. He was a friend to the needy, and was remembered for his long sermons and strong gestures. He was a friend of John G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet, who came from his home in Haverhill, Massachusetts, to attend his funeral in Providence, Rhode Island.

Through Elias Dakin Beede (1820-1882), son of Moses Beede, who married Mary A. Mitchell, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Gould) Mitchell, of Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Herbert Gould Beede descended from Governor John Coggeshall (1591-1647) by three lines. Governor Goggeshall, who was born in Essex County, England, belonged to an ancient family with large estates. He came to America in the "Lyon" in 1632, with wife and children. His mother, Ann Coggeshall, residing at Castle Hedingham, England, mentions in her will her son John Coggeshall, in America. He was a silk merchant and a man of established reputation.

He settled first in Boston where he was one of the first selectmen, and he was also a Deputy. In 1638, John Coggeshall and others left Boston on account of religious persecutions and came to Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was elected treasurer in 1638.

After holding the offices of treasurer, assistant, corporal and moderator in 1647, he was elected the first Governor of the Colony of Providence Plantations. In Newport, he had 389 acres of land recorded. The great acts of his administration were the establishment of courts of justice, and the first complete code of laws of Rhode Island, the foundation of our present system of jurisprudence.

He had aided in the foundation of three towns, Boston, Portsmouth and Newport, and in the establishment of two Colonies, the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Rhode Island.

Mr. Beede descended from Governor Nicholas Easton (1593-1675), born in Lymington, Herts County, England, who came to America in 1634. He served as Assistant five years, and president from 1650 to 1654. After serving as Commissioner and Deputy, and Deputy Governor for six years in 1672 he was elected Governor, holding that office three years. Governor Easton and sons built the first house in Newport.

Mr. Beede also descended from Governor John Easton (1624-1705), son of Governor Nicholas Easton. He served as Attorney General for Portsmouth and Newport two years, Commissioner eight years, Attorney General for the whole Colony sixteen years, Deputy four years, Assistant eighteen years, Deputy Governor three years, and six years as Governor. He was the first to use water power for the making of meal and bread for the people of the Colony, and in 1663 he built the first wind mill on the Island. Governor Easton was one of the best qualified and most efficient of the Colonial Governors. He set a high standard of uprightness, justice and public virtue, as an example for his successors.

One of Mr. Beede's early ancestors was Obadiah Holmes (1607-1682). He was born in Manchester, England, where he married Catherine Hyde. In 1639 he was a manufacturer of glass in Salem, Massachusetts. He moved to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1646. In 1650, he went to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was pastor of the First Baptist Church for thirty years. He wrote an account of his life in which he alludes to his honored parents as having brought up three sons at the University of Oxford. Obadiah Holmes was an ancestor of Abraham Lincoln on his father's side.

John Brown (1630-1706), son of Chad Brown, and ancestor of the four well-known Brown brothers of Providence, married Mary, the daughter of Obadiah Holmes. He was a Deputy and also an Assistant.

Governor Joseph Jenks III (1656-1740) married Martha Brown, the daughter of John Brown. Governor Jenks was Deputy twelve years, Speaker of the House of Deputies four years, Major of the Main five years, Assistant five years, Deputy Governor thirteen years. In 1720 he was appointed agent in England to confer with the King about the boundary line. In 1727 he was elected Governor, and held that office until 1732. He was the tallest man of his time, standing seven feet and two inches, without his shoes. Governor Jenks was the first Governor to be chosen outside of Newport, and he was in the service of the town and state almost forty-four years.

Mr. Beede descended from the Governor's daughter, Catharine, which line united five generations later with Sally (Fales) Jenks and Alvin Jenks, the grandparents of Mr. Beede. Catharine Jenks married William Turpin, son of the first schoolmaster in Providence.

In 1636, Roger Williams settled in Providence and in 1637 he conveyed to twelve associates equal rights in land previously acquired from Miantonomi and Conanicus for a total of £30. Mr. Beede descended from four of these thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations:

William Carpenter, Commissioner 1658-1663
Deputy 1664-1679
Assistant 1665-1671
William Arnold, Commissioner to the Court of Commissioners for Providence, 1661
Stukeley Westcott, Commissioner 1651-1660
Assistant, 1653
Deputy 1671
John Throckmorton, Deputy 1664-75, on Town Council 1667, Town Treasurer 1677.

Fifty-two "home lots" were first laid out in Providence before 1638. Mr. Beede descended from seven of these original land owners: William Hawkins, Chad Brown, Stukeley Westcott, Thomas Angell, William Carpenter, John Throckmorton and William Arnold. According to a pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, the Arnold family traces from Unir,* the last King of the Britons, who reigned and built Abergavenny and its castles.

Mr. Beede descended from John Folger (d. 1660). His son, Peter Folger (1617-1690) lived at Nantucket, Massachusetts. He married Mary Morrell, and their daughter, Abiah, married Josiah Franklin. They were the parents of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Beede descended from Abiah's brother, John Folger (1659-1732), who married Mary Barnard. Their son, Jethro Folger (1689-1720) married Mary Starbuck of Nantucket, Massachusetts, who descended from Edward Starbuck, Representative from Dover, New Hampshire. He also resided in Nantucket. On the maternal side, Mary Starbuck descended from James Coffin (1640-1720), member of the Massachusetts court from Nantucket 1700, and from Tristram Coffin (1610-1681), Chief Magistrate with governing powers of Nantucket, 1671-1673, 1677-1680.

Anne, the daughter of Jethro Folger and Mary Starbuck, married James Mitchell (1715-1799) of Middletown, Rhode Island. He was an "Exemplary Elder." Through them, Mr. Beede descended from Daniel Gould (1625-1716), Commissioner, Assistant and Deputy. He was a Quaker and made six voyages to Maryland, Delaware, and elsewhere as a minister. His son, Thomas Gould (1654-1734) was Deputy four years. He married Elizabeth Mott.

*The second son of Cadwalader.

Another ancestor was James Barker (1623-1707, who married Barbara Dungan, granddaughter of Lewis Latham, falconer to King Charles I. James Barker held many offices. He was Assistant nine years and Deputy twelve years and also Deputy Governor.

Mr. Beede descended from William Anthony, born in Cologne, Germany, in the latter part of the 15th century. He went to London as chief engraver of mint and seals to King Edward VI and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. His grandson and great-grandson were celebrated physicians in London. In 1634, John Anthony (1607-1675) came to America and settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was Commissioner and Deputy to the General Assembly. His son, John, married Susanna Albro, daughter of John and Dorothy Albro, who were the ancestors of Gilbert Stuart. Mr. Beede is a descendant of their daughter, Sarah Anthony, who married Thomas Gould of Newport, Rhode Island.

Mr. Beede also had a common ancestor with Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and with Maria Mitchell, who discovered a comet in 1847 and received a gold medal from the King of Denmark.

Among other Colonial ancestors were: Benjamin Smith (1631-1713), who was Deputy four years and Assistant for eighteen years;

Hugh Mason (1605-1678), Deputy nine years, Lieutenant, 1645, Captain, 1652, Commander of a company in expedition against the Dutch at New York, 1664;

Thomas Brooks (d. 1667), Deputy to the General Court seven years, Captain of Concord Company by 1659;

John Akin (1663-1746), Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Representative to the General Court eight years, Captain of Dartmouth Company by 1716.

Many more lines with distinguished services remain to be named, but these are set forth in earnest appreciation of the services rendered by Herbert Gould Beede and the worthy life herein recorded.

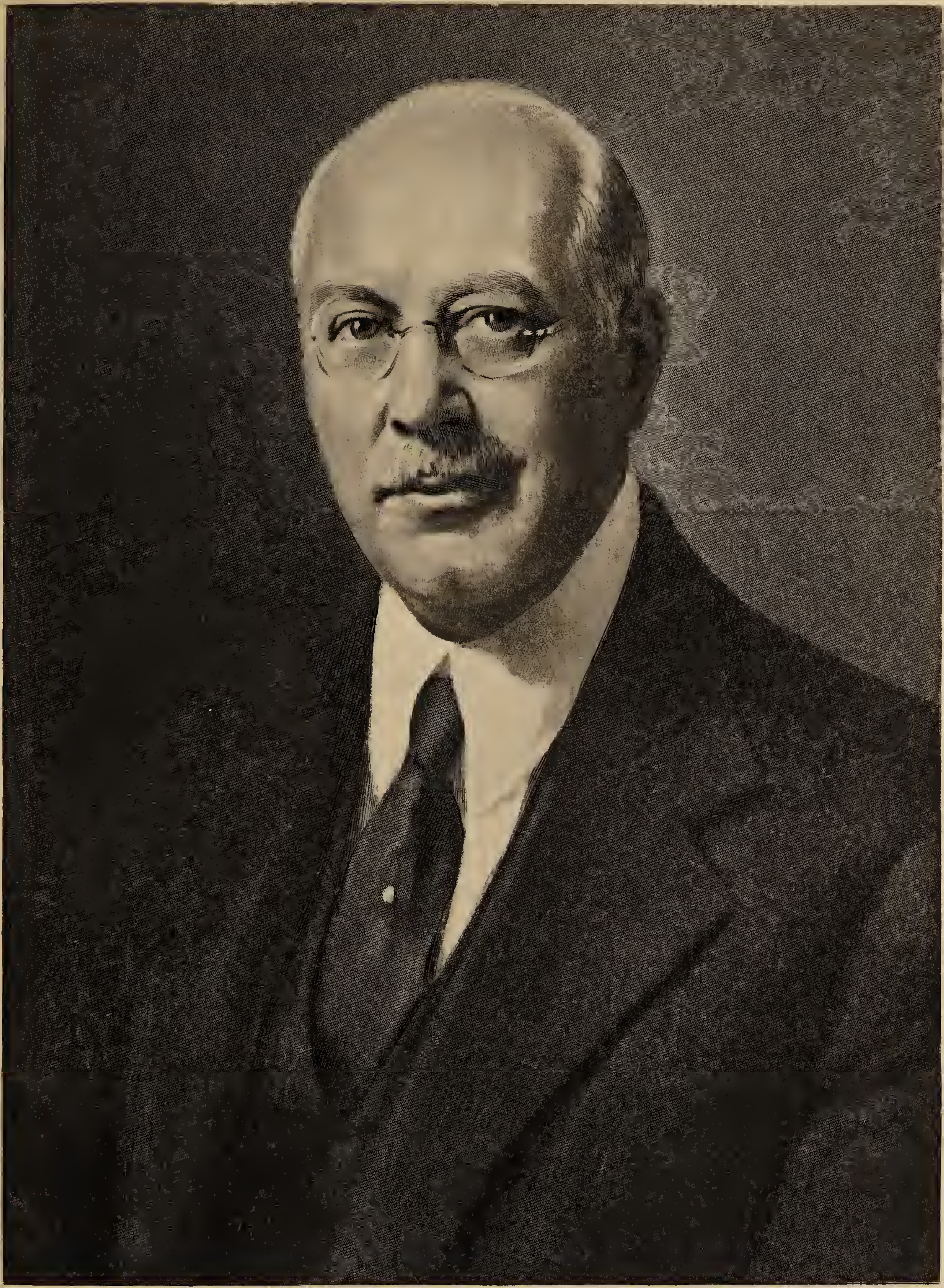
WILSON GORDON WING

Banker, Civic Leader

A MOST interesting page was written into the history of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by the career of Wilson Gordon Wing. His family background was among the most ancient in New England annals; his personal achievements were of a most noteworthy character, whether in the fields of finance, business, civic service or humanitarian projects. "Throughout his career," said one commentator, "he held high offices of trust in addition to assuming burdensome responsibilities in behalf of public welfare."

Wing (Wynge) was a place name of a village in Buckinghamshire, England, from whence came one Reverend John and Deborah Wing, whose four sons, together with their widowed mother, migrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled in Saugus, Massachusetts, in the year 1632. The line of descent of Wilson Gordon Wing is from the Reverend John, Daniel, Jashub, Joseph, Jabez, Philip, Kendall, David Kendall, and Wilson Dorr Wing. The subject of this record was born in Valparaiso, Chile, on August 1, 1881, son of Wilson Dorr and Sarah (Flint) Wing, whose family home was in Bangor, Maine. The mother was the daughter of Ambrose Cushing and Caroline (Farnsworth) Flint of Bangor. Wilson Dorr Wing had business interests, chiefly lumber, in such wide ranging sections as New England, Texas and South America.

Wilson Gordon Wing was offered the advantages of a broad education, and attended the Bangor, grade and high schools, finished his preparation for college at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, and matriculated at Yale University, where he was graduated a Bachelor of Arts, class of 1903. He had been the recipient of second colloquy appointment and honors in the social sciences in his senior year; member of the Apollo Banjo and Mandolin clubs, sophomore year; University Banjo and Mandolin clubs, junior and



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senior years, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He then rounded out his education by traveling around the globe, upon his return engaging in agriculture in California during the years 1904-06. In the latter year of this period he attended the Stanford University School of Law. From 1906 to 1908 he was associated with Ostby and Barton, manufacturing jewelers of Providence, Rhode Island; was head of the Federal Screw Company of Providence, 1908-10, and the manager of rice, lumber, petroleum and cotton interests at Houston, Texas, 1910-14.

Such were the activities of Mr. Wing for the first decade after leaving college, his initiation into the hard school of business. He acquitted himself under varied circumstances and was widely experienced in commerce, industry and finance, when in 1914 he became financial secretary to United States Senator James H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, a post he filled most efficiently for eight years. To conserve space for later organizations and personal interpretations of the character and personality and tributes to his public services, the further and important phases of his record are briefly outlined as follows:

Secretary of Penal and Charitable Commission, State of Rhode Island, 1914-19; president and trustee, Providence Institution for Savings, and president, Old Stone Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 1922, until his death in 1944; vice-president, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 1931, and president, 1932-33, later serving as chairman of the Committee on Federal Legislation; treasurer, Roosevelt Memorial Association for Rhode Island, 1919, and Providence District Nursing Association, 1920; trustee, Providence Public Library, 1923-42, and treasurer, 1924-34; trustee, Rhode Island Hospital, 1924-44, and member of the Committee on Organizations of the hospital, 1933-44; trustee, in charge of Jane Brown Hospital, 1941-44; served as chairman of the Providence Community Fund Campaign in 1934 and was on the Rhode Island Board of Parole, 1935-36; trustee and member of the Executive Committee of Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council, 1943-44, and Chairman of Providence Rezoning Committee, in 1943-44; director, Merchants National Bank, 1922-26, when that institution merged with the Providence National Bank and he became director of that institution and a member of the Executive Committee, 1926-44; director, Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1927-39; director, Providence Governmental Research

Bureau, 1932-43; director, Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1927-39; director, Merchants Insurance Company, 1933-39, and director of the Rhode Island Insurance Company and member of the executive committee, 1933-43; director, Title Guarantee Company, 1923-44; director of Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Old Colony Railroad Company, and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company at the time of his death. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society and a popular clubman, affiliated with the Agawam Hunt Club, of which he was president; the Turks Club, the Squantum Association, the Providence Art Club; the Yale and Leash clubs of New York City, the Knickerbocker Club of New York and the Laurentian Club of Canada. He was president of the Hope Club at the time of his death. He worshipped in the faith of the First Lutheran Church of Providence, Rhode Island. He spent many of his winters at his estate "La Quinta," on Hobe Sound, one of the most beautiful natural sites on the East Coast of Florida.

On May 10, 1919, Wilson Gordon Wing married, in New York City, Marjorie Webster, daughter of Adelbert Ashley and Anna (Hore) Webster, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Sally Ann Wing, who married Lewis Neilson Madeira, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1943. 2. Wilson Gordon Wing, Jr., United States Army Air Force private, World War II. Mr. Wing is also survived by two sisters, Miss Caroline Wing and Miss Adeline Wing, of Bangor, Maine.

Upon the sudden death of Wilson Gordon Wing, on February 3, 1944, at his winter home in Florida, the press and organizations and friends vied in their encomiums of his career, character and personality. Said Acting Mayor of Providence, William A. Cahir:

> The city has suffered a distinct loss. Mr. Wing has taken hold of his work as chairman of the Mayor's post-war re-zoning committee with vigor and enthusiasm, providing an impetus being reflected in the activity of the other members.

The Providence Radio Station WJAR, in a broadcast paid a comprehensive tribute to Mr. Wing, the originator in 1927 of its program, "The Rhode Island Historian," which is reputed to be the oldest extant of such programs in radio annals. Of the long roster of services mentioned by the broadcaster only a personal mention of honor is here quoted: "The State of Rhode Island has lost a leading citizen, one who was cultured, enthusiastic, public-spirited, benevolent and sympathetic . . . . . All who knew him and a vast number of those who did not, have lost a good friend."

Resolution Upon the Death
of the
Honorable Wilson G. Wing
Formerly a Member of
The Rhode Island Board of Parole

WHEREAS, it has been brought to our attention that on February third, nineteen hundred and forty-four, the Honorable Wilson G. Wing, prominent civic and business leader, philanthropist, and former member of the Rhode Island Board of Parole, passed away at Hobe Sound, Florida.

He was beloved by many to whom his genial spirit ministered. He made himself widely liked and respected by closely identifying himself with the civic life of the community, and by generously contributing to charitable organizations, without regard to race, creed, or color.

He served his State, not only as an outstanding member of the Board of Parole, but as State Chairman for savings banks in the National Defense Savings Program. His outstanding civic and charitable activities were widely recognized by the people of the community, and he will long be remembered by our citizens as a courageous, patriotic and loyal American.

RESOLVED, that in meeting on Monday, February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and forty-four, the members of the Rhode Island Board of Parole, composed of His Excellency, Governor J. Howard McGrath, Chairman of the Board, Honorable John H. Nolan, Attorney General, and Messrs. Nathaniel C. Cohen, James V. Greenhalgh, and William F. Keough, do stand in silence as a tribute to the memory of our dear and beloved former Parole Board member, Wilson G. Wing, who has passed beyond, and who has served the State honestly and faithfully as a member of the Rhode Island Board of Parole. *BE IT RESOLVED,* that we shall cherish his memory and miss his wise and able counsel, and that the Rhode Island Board of Parole, in this time of bereavement, extends its heartfelt sympathy to those who grieve, especially to Mrs. Marjorie Webster Wing.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Rhode Island Board of Parole be instructed to transmit to Mrs. Marjorie Webster Wing a duly certified copy of this resolution, as a tribute from the Rhode Island Board of Parole, to the vision, integrity, and generosity of this public spirited citizen, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the Rhode Island Board of Parole.

J. Howard McGrath, Governor,
Chairman, Rhode Island Board of Parole

Joseph H. Hagan, Secretary
Rhode Island Board of Parole

JAMES A. BUDLONG II

Man of Large Affairs

A NATIVE and lifelong citizen of Cranston, Rhode Island, the late James A. Budlong II was one of those rare individuals who could turn his abilities to several changing fields of endeavor, winning in each eminent success. His activities embraced a wide range of interests, and each contributed to the advance of his times and the promotion of the welfare of communities.

Mr. Budlong was born in Cranston July 27, 1872 and completed his education in the grade and high schools of his birthplace. He was graduated from the Mowry and Goff and the Bryant and Stratton Business College, of Providence. When he began to turn his attention fully to making a livelihood, it was in connection with what may well be termed "family" enterprises.

The ancestry of Mr. Budlong dates back to one of the early Huguenot families of Rhode Island, Francis Budlong being the first settler of that name in the Colony. He was named for his paternal grandfather, James A. Budlong, Sr., who was born in Cranston, March 1, 1823. The latter was a prominent agriculturist of Rhode Island, with a large farm that was mainly devoted to the production of market vegetables, although not without due consideration of common or general crops. He "had a number of irons in the fire," one of which was a pickling business, all operated at first under the trade name of James A. Budlong Company. This later became James A. Budlong and Son. James A. Budlong, Sr. married, August 23, 1850, Eunice Burlingame, daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Randall) Burlingame. Their son, Frank Lavell Budlong, father of the subject of this biography, was born August 23, 1851. In 1873 he became interested in his father's business and later became one of the largest growers of roses and carnations in New England. He married, January 3, 1869, Melissa P. Sherman, daughter of Lorenzo and Lucy A. (Sweet) Sherman, of Natick, Rhode Island. Their son, James A. Budlong II, subject of this biography, became associated in business in his grandfather's company and later was joined by his son, named for his grandfather, Frank Lavell Budlong.

The Budlong farm, at one time comprising twelve hundred acres, together with a large amount of leased land, became one of the best known establishments of its kind in New England. It may be repeated that this concern specialized in what is called "truck gardening" or the production of crops for the immediate consumption of people rather than general crops for the use of animals, although nearly every type of agriculture and horticulture was featured. Each generation was thoroughly up-to-date in outlook and practices and many types of culture used on their lands were copied by those who tilled the soil from far and wide.

After the turn of the century and the competition of Southern winter and spring produce, the Budlong's saw the writing on the wall and decided to meet this threat by engaging in a different and rather new, for that time, project. James A. Budlong started the Budlong Rose Company, raising plants for the New England trade. Although without previous experience in this line of floriculture, it was developed into an immense business with some fifteen acres under glass and cared for by an average of two hundred and fifty employees. Several new varieties of roses were introduced to the public, particularly the red and white Killarney which won many prizes at shows and became staple. The fame of the "Budlong Roses" spread to all parts of the East. In 1928 a disastrous hail storm ruined the greenhouses, the rebuilding of which cost some $250,000. In 1938, ten years later, a severe hurricane demolished and ruined every part of the buildings, which were never rebuilt. In 1938 Mr. Budlong devoted most of his time to the manufacturing business, retiring largely on account of ill health in 1941.

As an example of the versatility of Mr. Budlong to adapt himself to changing conditions was the Budlong Manufacturing Company, founded in 1918, for the manufacture of narrow fabrics, braid and tapes, which still remains in the family under the direction of Mr. Budlong's son, Frank Lavell Budlong II. For generations the family has been interested in Cranston real estate and down the years have been extensive owners of property in this area. As truck gardening went its way to extinction, much of the land was sold off in the development of new residential districts. James A. Budlong was largely responsible for the laying out and growth of Eden Park, a most attractive part of Cranston; of Lawrence and Potter Street, and other sections of the community.

Not the least among the achievements of Mr. Budlong during his long career were constructive interests in civic and humanitarian affairs. Both by his activities as an employer and therefore a source of wealth to the people of his time, and as a citizen who sought always to promote the progress of communities and their betterment along all lines, he was constantly to the fore. He gave liberally to charitable projects, was a member of various organizations working to these ends, and although he never sought political office, was an influential member of the Republican Party. Home and family were his major affections, as a devoted husband and father. Over a long period he made a hobby of improved methods of getting about and this included the use of the horse in earlier days and the automobile in later times. He read a great deal and was exceptionally well informed about national and international matters. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church.

On November 25, 1892, at Cranston, Rhode Island, James A. Budlong married Mary Ann Black, daughter of David O. and Margaret Jane (Partland) Black. Her father was the publisher and owner of the "Providence Evening Telegram," and at one time was manager of the Providence Opera House. Later he sold his holdings and removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he established and published the "Pawtucket Times," for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Budlong became the parents of two children: 1. Melissa Mary. 2. Frank Lavell Budlong 2d, who married Hazel Gladys Blaine, and they have the following children: i. Elizabeth, married Edward Briggs, Jr., and they have a son: a. Richard Budlong Briggs. ii. Nancy Jane, married Maylon R. Mason and they have a daughter: a. Linda Joyce Mason. iii. Mary Ann, married Ernest Wilbur. iv. Hazel Blaine Budlong.

James A. Budlong was more than three-score years and ten at the time of his passing on February 28, 1946. His had been a forceful and effective career, a most useful life. A man of enterprise and high ideals, he had been, through his resourceful and public spirit, a genuine leader in several fields of activities. Time will undoubtedly add to his reputation as one of the foremost citizens of Cranston and of Rhode Island.

WILFRED J. PAQUIN

Business Leader, Public Official

FOR years active in the business life of Providence, Rhode Island, as founder and head of the Paquin Transportation Company, Wilfred J. Paquin came to be widely known in this region of New England. From 1935 onward he served as registrar of motor vehicles in Rhode Island.

Mr. Paquin was born June 17, 1895, in the Olneyville district of Providence, son of Adelard D. and Delia (Godbout) Paquin. The family was a prominent one of French descent, and Mr. Paquin early became active in Franco-American affairs in his state. He had eight sisters and two brothers who survived him—Mrs. Arthur Lemay, Mrs. Edward Aubin, Mrs. Anthony Doyon, Mrs. George Dubois, Mrs. Leo Lavallee, Mrs. Joseph Brown, Mrs. Z. J. Chagnon, Mrs. Edgar Payette, William H. Paquin and Herve Paquin.

Wilfred J. Paquin attended public schools in Providence, and also studied in local parochial schools. Early in youth he joined his father in the moving business, already established for a number of years, and after a time he bought his father's interest in the firm and continued it under the name of the Paquin Moving and Storage Company, handling local and long-distance moving. Subsequently he formed the Paquin Transportation Company for the purpose of renting trucks. More recently he founded Wilfred J. Paquin, Inc., to handle the real estate involved in his other business. Gradually but surely he built up what came to be known as a very successful enterprise and was in reality one of the largest privately owned businesses of its kind in the East. The storage warehouse and garage of the Paquin organization became a familiar landmark in Providence, its situation being in Westfield Street, this city.

Aside from conducting his own business, Mr. Paquin had many interests. He served at one time as president of the Rhode Island Movers' and Warehousemen's Association and was long active in

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Steel Engraving by G.W. Kinney

Wilfred J. Paquin

association affairs. From an early period he concerned himself with civic problems and projects of value to his community. He headed the League of Franco-American Citizens, which was active in political affairs in 1935. He himself was a Democrat who stood high in his party organization.

In March, 1935, Mr. Paquin was appointed chief of the Division of Motor Vehicles and Taxation in the Department of Taxation and Regulation of the Rhode Island State government. This appointment came to him at the hands of Governor Theodore Francis Green, who was then busily engaged in effecting a Democratic reorganization of the state. Mr. Paquin resigned in January, 1939, at the opening of the Vanderbilt administration, and was replaced by George R. Beane. In March, 1941, Governor J. Howard McGrath appointed Mr. Paquin director of the Department of Business Regulation. Then, in August of the same year, when Mr. Beane entered the army on a leave-of-absence from his government post, Mr. Paquin was transferred to the office of registrar of motor vehicles. In appointing him, Governor McGrath praised his "conspicuous success" in operating the department before, and particularly emphasized that Mr. Paquin's executive ability was needed to handle urgent transportation problems which had been complicated by war and defense regulations.

Although Mr. Paquin held office only during Democratic administrations, Mr. Paquin had his first political recognition under a Republican regime in 1933. At that time the Republican state organization submitted his name, along with others, to Governor Green, all of them possibilities for membership in the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Mr. Paquin was never appointed to that commission, however. In 1940 Mr. Paquin was named a Presidential elector. Quite aside from his political affiliations, Mr. Paquin acted as an officer of the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Commissioners, serving as both president and secretary-treasurer, and he was also a member of the executive committee and the committee on accident research and prevention of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. He likewise served on the Governor's Advisory Council on Street and Highway Safety.

It is to Mr. Paquin's credit that, during his service to the Motor Vehicle Department, he was directly responsible for the modern and efficient set-up established in this department in Rhode Island, in which stress was placed on economy and safety. He was extremely popular and talented, and was a leader of the French population in this state. Entirely apart from his other undertakings, Mr. Paquin was a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association, the Traffic Club and the Rotary Club. He served as a director of the American Automobile Association, was for years president of the Metacomet Golf Club, belonged to the Town Criers, and held the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the Marquette Club, of Woonsocket. Active in Catholic affairs, he was at one time vice-president of the Holy Name Society of the Providence Diocese. He was a member of St. Charles Borromeo Church, Providence. During the First World War he served in the army. To his other interests he added music, and was a gifted singer.

Wilfred J. Paquin married, May 30, 1929, Cecile H. Boulet, daughter of Odelon and Philomene (Roubidoux) Boulet. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Jeanne C. 2. Wilfred J., Jr. The Paquins established their home in Lakewood, at No. 962 Warwick Avenue.

The death of Wilfred J. Paquin occurred August 5, 1944, in Providence, Rhode Island, in his fiftieth year. His contribution to his city, state and nation were outstanding, earning for him wide admiration and confidence. He will long be affectionately remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him.

LEWIS GEORGE BERKLEY PARSONS

Plant Engineer

AFTER varied experience in mechanics, machine shop work and many phases of industrial production, Lewis George Berkley Parsons entered the service of the Wallace Barnes organization, now the Wallace Barnes Division of the Associated Springs Corporation at Bristol, Connecticut. His work with this company has brought him large responsibilities and as plant engineer during the past twenty-two years he has met successfully the important duties of one of the chief production posts in the company.

Mr. Parsons was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on March 29, 1891, son of George Berkley and Cora (Hoyt) Parsons and a descendant of old New England families in the paternal line. Mechanical ingenuity, cropping out in successive generations, has featured the family strain. His grandfather, Leonard Parsons, of New Haven, was one of the Yankee clock geniuses, like Seth Thomas and other early clock makers, except that he was a repairer instead of a maker of clocks, traveling all over the United States on one of the high chainless bicycles of that day. Eventually he settled down to regular work with the New Haven Clock Company. George Berkley Parsons, father of Lewis George Berkley Parsons, was born on May 18, 1868. A self-made mechanic, endowed with rare native talent in that direction, he was an expert clock repairer, like his father, but was best known, in his early days, as owner of the first bicycle hospital in Bristol. This shop was unique in the early days of cycling for the extent of its operations and Mr. Parsons performed miracles of repairing and rebuilding reminiscent of Henry Ford's early days. When the automobile appeared, he opened the first garage in Bristol and had the Ford agency until he gave up the business and entered the employ of the Wallace Barnes Company. He remained with the organization for forty years, having charge of the millwright division during most of that period. Ill health necessitated his retirement some eight years before his death. On May 18, 1942, his seventy-fourth birthday was celebrated by relatives and friends and on the following day, May 19, 1942, he died. Well known in Bristol life, he was interested in community affairs and was a member of various civic organizations, as well as Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and Paquabuck Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married twice, first to Cora Hoyt and, second, to Maria Giammatteo, of Bristol. Lewis George Berkley Parsons is the only child of the first marriage. Of the second marriage there are three children: Teresinia, George B., Jr., and Eva.

Lewis George Berkley Parsons received a public school education, followed by private tutoring. In early boyhood, even before leaving school, he was working with his father in the bicycle repair shop and there laid the foundation for his later machine shop knowledge and skill. While still in his 'teens, he became a boiler operator for W. L. Barrett, a glass cutter manufacturer, and after a comparatively short period went to the Wallace Barnes Company, with whom he remained a year at this time. He resigned when he was offered the opportunity to learn the tool maker's trade with the New Departure Company, where, because of his previous experience, he completed the usual three-year apprenticeship in two years. The next chapters in his career brought him varied and valuable experience. Mr. Parsons went to Detroit and took up experimental work in the automobile industry with the old Lozier Automobile Company. Later he spent some time with the Paige Automobile Company and by way of variety worked for about two years with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company. After that he spent a year in Chicago with the Chicago Western Electric Company as trouble investigator, or as we should say today "trouble shooter," a post which brought him a wide and close acquaintance with the company's extensive line of electric products and added greatly to his general mechanical knowledge.

Following his year in Chicago, Mr. Parsons returned to Connecticut and obtained a position in the Plainville plant of the Rockwell-Drake Company, a business established by that outstanding manufacturer, the late A. F. Rockwell and still operating today under the name of the Standard Steel Bearing Company. He remained there for about three years, devoting himself to general experimental work, and at the end of that time went to the Marlin-Rockwell Company at New Haven, a company also organized by Mr. Rockwell and allied with the Rockwell-Drake Company. Here he was engaged in the highly specialized work of synchronizing machine gun fire with propeller revolution for combat use by airplanes. This was during the period of the first World War, from 1914, through 1917. The Merlin-Rockwell Company was the first in this country to undertake such work and Mr. Parsons was a pioneer in the field.

After the close of the war, Mr. Parsons resumed his earlier connection with the Wallace Barnes organization at Bristol, Connecticut, working as estimator in the affiliated plant of Dunbar Brothers. Here he soon became plant manager and not long afterward was appointed plant engineer of the main Wallace Barnes plant, a position entailing great responsibility and one which he has successfully held during the past twenty-two years. He is today one of the most valued members of the organization. Throughout this period, Mr. Parsons has also been active in the general life of Bristol. A Republican, he served for four years as councilman of the city and has been a member of many committees and commissions dealing with city matters. He has always felt a keen interest in public affairs and has given much of his time and effort to them. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of all higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Thirty-second Degree of the Consistory; and a member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Parsons was also active for a number of years in the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and is now a member of the Bristol Exchange Club, the Bristol Fish and Game Club and the Watertown Fish and Game Club. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

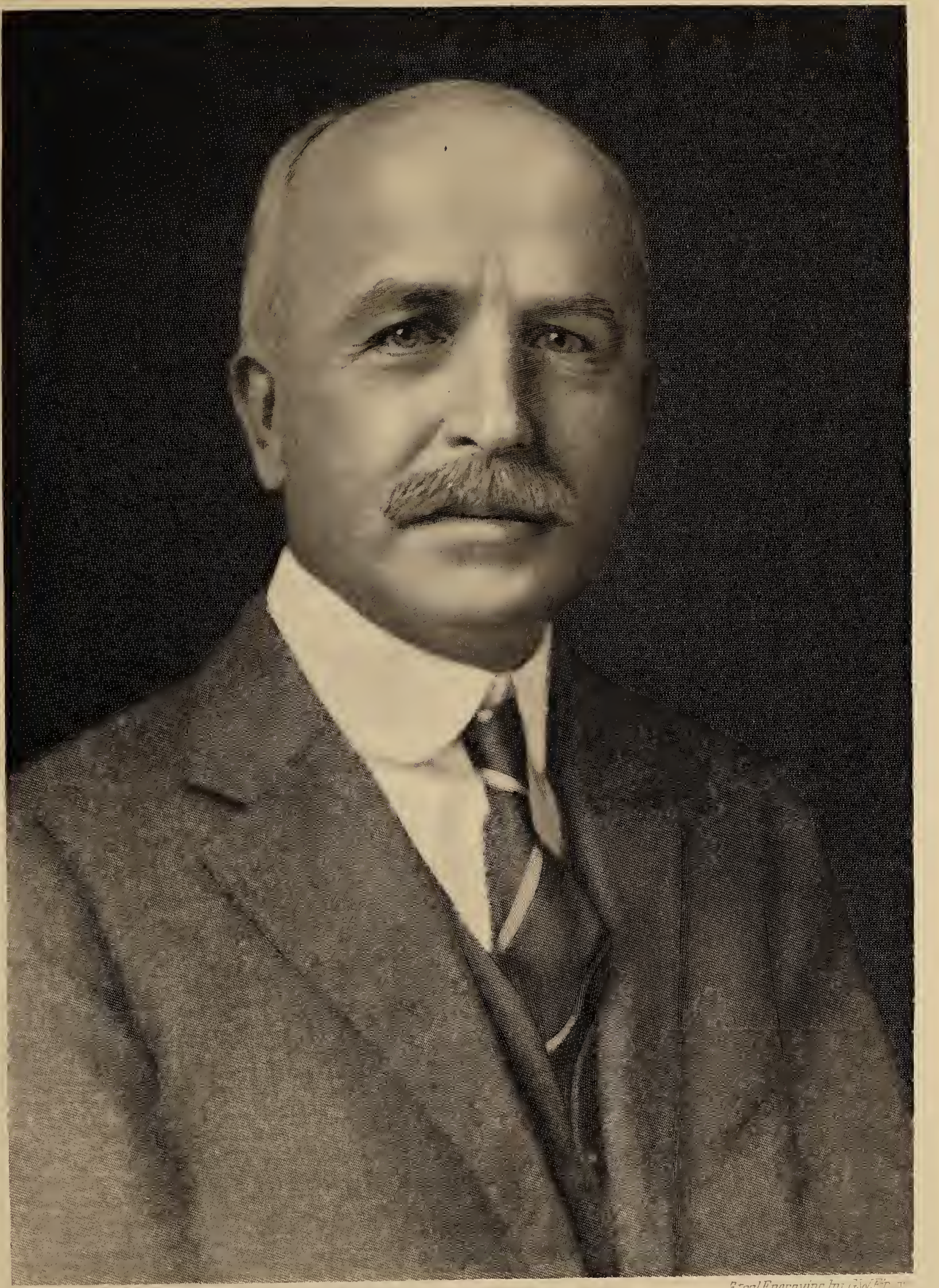
He married Sadie Basham, of Naugatuck, Connecticut.

JOSEPH RALPH ENSIGN

Business and Civic Leader

FOLLOWING the modern custom of placing the career of a prominent person in a comprehensive category, Joseph Ralph Ensign, late of Simsbury, Connecticut, might be called a man of affairs. Primarily he was an executive, long associated with an outstanding industrial company of his town as president and chairman of the board, and a director of numerous other corporations. He likewise was widely known and esteemed for his endeavors as an humanitarian, generous supporter of educational projects and of better international relations by our country, and as a member of many local and State organizations, social, fraternal and civic.

Mr. Ensign bore a name long established in New England and of great age in Old England, where it was on record in Norfolk, Essex and other counties of Great Britain as early as 1395, or so long ago as definite names were coming into use. The name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and the American family apparently derives from an English notable of 1563. According to family records, James Ensign was a native of England, who, after residing for a time in Cambridge, Massachusetts, went to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1634. He came here with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and assisted in organizing the Second Church. He died in November, 1670, and his only son, David Ensign, born in 1645, married Mehitable Gunn, daughter of Thomas Gunn, of Windham. Later he married Sarah Wilcox, who died February 3, 1717. David Ensign removed to West Hartford, where he organized the Congregational Church, and died December 12, 1727. Thomas Ensign, youngest son of David Ensign, married Hannah Shepherd, daughter of John and Rebecca (Greenhill) Shepherd, and of their children born in South Windsor was Moses Ensign, who married, in 1731, Love Andrews. Their son, Isaac Ensign, great-grandfather of Joseph Ralph Ensign, was born in West



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Steel Engraving by G.W.F

Joseph R Ensign

Hartford, where he was reared and about 1771 established a blacksmith shop in Simsbury. He married Luranah Pettibone, and they were the parents of ten children. Their eighth son, Moses Ensign, born in Simsbury, engaged in the manufacture of tinware. He married Martha Tuller Whiting, who died at the age of fifty-six years. Moses Ensign was a Democrat in political faith, a prominent member and officer of the Congregational Church. He died at the age of seventy years.

Ralph H. Ensign, son of Moses and Martha Tuller (Whiting) Ensign, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 3, 1834, and attended the public schools of Connecticut, including the Literary Institute at Suffield, and an academy. When he reached his majority he went to Suffield, where he was assistant foreman for Samuel Austin, a cigar manufacturer, and for a brief period he lived in Georgia with his elder brothers who were engaged in business there. Upon his return to Connecticut he became a clerk in Tariffville, and later established his own business. In August, 1863, Mr. Ensign became an employee of Toy, Bickford and Company, fuse manufacturers of Simsbury, and in 1870 was admitted as a partner. On April 1, 1887, the business was reorganized as Ensign, Bickford and Company, and he became manager of the oldest and largest blasting fuse manufacturing plant in the country, a branch also being conducted at Brooklyn, California. Politically he was a Democrat and a member of the State Legislature in 1876. He was fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of the Methodist Church. Ralph H. Ensign married, July 21, 1863, Susan Toy, a native of Cornwall, England, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Osler) Toy, who came to the United States with their family, so she was reared in Simsbury.

Joseph Ralph Ensign, son of Ralph H. and Susan (Toy) Ensign, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 24, 1868. After being graduated from the Hartford high school, in 1885, he matriculated at Yale University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1889, and remained with his *alma mater* to earn a Master's degree in Arts, in 1891. He achieved a brilliant college career which according to the Yale "Quarter Century Record, Class of 1889" included: "Philosophical oration appointment Junior and Senior years; Commencement speaker; second glee club Freshman and Sophomore years; University Glee Club two years; College Choir four years;

member Porter Literary Society, Yale Assembly, Gamma Nu, Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa; graduate member Elihu."

From New Haven, Joseph Ralph Ensign returned to Simsbury to enter the manufacturing enterprise of which his father was then president, the Ensign-Bickford Company. Starting to gain experience under the somewhat stern tutelage of the elder man, he served in clerical capacities for a time, was its vice-president from 1907 to 1917, and was president of the corporation from 1917 to 1935, when he retired from most business activities to become chairman of the board. He continued to serve, until his passing in 1941, on the directorates of a number of companies, local and other, such as the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford Steam Boiler Company, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, the United States Security Trust Company, and others.

Withdrawing from responsible business connections gave Mr. Ensign the thing he sought, activities in educational, humanitarian and social organizations. He was a director of the Children's Aid Society of Connecticut and Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat; a trustee of Hartford Seminary Foundation in 1912 to 1930; served in the Connecticut Legislature in 1911; was chairman of Simsbury School Board from 1906 to 1910; vice-president of the Associated New England Yale Clubs, 1925-26, and president and representative on the Alumni Board, 1926-28; vice-president of Yale Alumni Association of Hartford from 1923 to 1924, and president 1924-26; governor of Yale Publishing Association for four years, 1925-29; Alumni Fund agent for his Class 1912 to 1938; Class treasurer and member of his Class Committee for many years; an honorary Master of Arts, Wesleyan, 1934; member of the Society of Colonial Wars. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of Simsbury Methodist Episcopal Church, was its treasurer from 1905 to 1936, and choir director and organist for many years.

On April 5, 1894, in Simsbury, Connecticut, Joseph Ralph Ensign married Mary Jane Phelps, daughter of Jeffrey Orson and Jane (Humphrey) Phelps, both members of old Connecticut families, whose home in Simsbury was built in 1771. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign were the parents of a daughter, Mary Phelps, who married Frederick H.

Lovejoy, and is the mother of two sons: i. Frederick H. Lovejoy, Jr. ii. Joseph Ensign Lovejoy.

The death of Mr. Ensign on January 22, 1941, marked the passing of one of the outstanding citizens of Simsbury and Connecticut, whose contributions to the development of his town and State cannot be readily evaluated. Like his ancestors his accomplishments are an integral part of the warp and woof of the fabric of his day and generation. The importance of his life and works will not be destroyed by time.

GEORGE W. CASSIDY

Real Estate Operator and Builder

AS originator and sponsor of the Glenmore development at Waterbury, Connecticut, George W. Cassidy is now engaged on a record-breaking building project designed to alleviate the war-time housing shortage in this important industrial area. Still in his twenties, he is probably Connecticut's youngest independent operator in the real estate and building field, but his record has firmly established his qualifications for leadership and his position as one of Waterbury's most enterprising business men.

Mr. Cassidy is a native of Waterbury, born here on January 13, 1914, son of Walter J. Cassidy, who is a foreman with the American Metal Hose Branch of the American Brass Company, and Margaret A. (Walsh) Cassidy. He was educated at Sacred Heart Parochial School and Wilby High School, both in Waterbury, and left the latter before graduation in order to go to work. While still attending school he was employed during his spare time as delivery boy for a local meat market and as general utility boy and trucker with the American Metal Hose Company. After completing his studies, at the age of seventeen, he worked for two years as filing clerk for the Merchants Trust Company, continuing this connection until the bank was liquidated. In 1931 he made his initial contact with the real estate business by entering the organization of John J. Horan, one of Waterbury's leading real estate dealers. Finding a congenial field for his talents, he launched the career which has carried him forward very rapidly.

Mr. Cassidy remained with Mr. Horan for ten years. During this period he gained a thorough knowledge of the business and assumed increasing responsibilities in its operation. During the last year of his connection with this employer, he built twenty houses in different sections of Waterbury under a partnership arrangement with Mr. Horan whereby they owned the houses jointly. The success of this project encouraged Mr. Cassidy to go into business for himself. Accordingly, in 1941, he opened his own office at 111 West Main Street, Waterbury, and almost immediately took his place as one of the most active and enterprising figures in the Waterbury real estate field. The scope of his operations is indicated by the following figures. On September 2, 1942, the City of Waterbury issued to him thirty-one building permits, making a total of sixty for the year, a figure more than double the number of permits ever granted to one builder in any preceding year. At the present time, Mr. Cassidy has priorities to build seventy-four houses, sixty-three of which are to be erected in Glenmore, the new development originated by him in an ideal residential section on MacArthur Drive, a new street opened by Mr. Cassidy near Fulton Park. The houses are one-family structures, with four rooms on the ground floor and two unfinished rooms on the second floor, which may be completed by the purchasers after the war, when materials will be more plentiful. Meanwhile, young couples are able to obtain homes of their own under extremely favorable purchasing conditions, and in providing them it is agreed by Waterbury citizens that Mr. Cassidy is proving himself something of a public benefactor in view of the severe wartime housing shortage in the city. The notable Glenmore building development covers fifteen acres of land, and one of the first houses to be erected there was designed as Mr. Cassidy's own home. In addition to his office in downtown Waterbury, he has also opened an office on the property and thus keeps in close touch with the Glenmore development in every detail. His record is altogether exceptional for a young man of twenty-eight and stands by itself, irrespective of his years, to prove him a vital force in contemporary Waterbury life.

Mr. Cassidy is a Democrat in politics and has been active in political affairs as far as the pressure of business will permit. He has never sought office, however, and felt obliged to decline all consideration of his name because of business responsibilities when he was prominently mentioned in 1942 as a candidate for the State Senate from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. His election in this district was virtually assured, since it is overwhelmingly Democratic in political allegiance. Aside from his direct contributions to Waterbury's development, Mr. Cassidy is interested in its civic progress and has given his support to many useful community causes. A Roman

Catholic in religious faith, he is a member of Sacred Heart parish in this city. He belongs to the Waterbury Lodge of Elks.

On June 1, 1939, at Ansonia, Connecticut, Mr. Cassidy married Elizabeth C. Shea, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Namack) Shea and formerly a nurse at St. Mary's Hospital in Waterbury. The marriage ceremony was performed by his wife's brother, the Reverend Thomas F. Shea, then a curate in Ansonia, later serving with the United States forces in Australia.

Alston E Williams

ALLSTON ESTES WILLIAMS

Banker

IN the annals of Taunton, Massachusetts, it frequently is written that one Richard Williams was "The Father of Taunton," a true description. Allston Estes Williams, a direct descendant from Richard Williams and George Hall, another original settler of the place, advanced the repute and the traditions of his forefathers for business acumen, civic service, and social leadership. During a period of half a century he was identified with the banking and financial circles of the city, starting and winning on his own merit important executive positions and a standing as an authority in his chosen vocation, of far more than local note.

Williams is one of those grand old names, derived, as some genealogists say, from *Welhelm,* meaning "the shield and defense of many," the early seat of the family being Flint, Wales, and also in Lincolnshire, England. Sir Robert Williams, ninth baronet of the House of Williams of Penrhyn, was a lineal descendant of Marchudes of Cyan, Lord of Abergelen in Denbighshire, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, who lived in the time of Roderick the Great, King of Britons, about 849 A.D. It seems almost modern to write of Richard, son of William, born in Huntingdon, Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1599, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633, and was one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637.

Allston Estes Williams was born in Taunton, on September 27, 1870, son of Philander and Amelia Augusta (Hall) Williams, and a descendant of the above Richard Williams and of George Hall of Devonshire, England, who was also one of the pioneer proprietors of Taunton (1634-1664). Allston Estes Williams attended the schools of his birthplace and completed his formal education in the Bristol Academy. In June, 1888, he went to work for no less than three Taunton banking institutions as messenger, and proved that he could handle the business of them all. In September of that same year, however, he became a full-time employee of the Taunton National Bank, with which he remained to 1917.

The story of the career of Mr. Williams contains elements that illustrate the history of the financial institutions in his city. In 1915 the Taunton National and the Bristol County National banks merged and continued in business as the Taunton National Bank. In 1917 the Taunton National Bank was liquidated and became the Bristol County Trust Company, and Mr. Williams was named assistant treasurer. He was paying teller at the time.

On September 20, 1921, Mr. Williams was elected treasurer of the Bristol County Trust Company. He was named a director on August 8th, 1922, and elected vice-president April 22, 1924. On January 13, 1925, he was named clerk of the corporation. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the company. Mr. Williams was immensely popular with the many clients with whom he dealt down through the years, both for the banking service he rendered and as the personal adviser along more lines than the strictly financial. He knew a thousand and one people, and to all he was a man of integrity, of helpfulness and humanitarian spirit that won a most loyal and appreciative following.

After about half a century in business, Allston Estes Williams retired on January13, 1942, from the Bristol County Trust Company and most business connections, apparently to enjoy a well deserved vacation and the many activities that his busy life had so far prevented. Instead of taking full advantage of his retirement, he turned his attention more and more to civic and humanitarian affairs. He was treasurer of Morton Hospital, treasurer of the Old Colony Historical Society, chairman of the Civic Service Committee of Annawon Council, Boy Scouts of America, treasurer of the Save a Child Committee, member of the Segregansett Country Club, and moderator of the Trinitarian Congregational (Broadway) Church, and for fourteen years its treasurer.

During his entire life Mr. Williams maintained an unusual interest in matters musical. He sang in various choirs and choruses and was in demand as conductor of various musical presentations. He was president of the Choral Union. During World War I he was one of those who led community singing in the Taunton theatres. Through his own deep interest in music and through the prominence of Mrs. Williams, a singer of note, he had an unusual acquaintance among those prominent not only in New England but in national music. The family usually spent their summer vacations on Nantucket Island, of which they were very fond, and Mr. Williams was keenly interested in the history of the Island, of Taunton, and Bristol County, Massachusetts, and of New England.

On November 3, 1897, at Taunton, Massachusetts, Allston Estes Williams married Grace Isadore Bonner, daughter of William H. and Mary Edna (Peck) Bonner, born January 27, 1876. Her father was of Scotch descent, and her mother was descended from the Peck family of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and of "Mayflower" ancestry. Mrs. Williams had the distinction of singing with the Boston Symphony and she also sang for many years in the Arlington Street Church, Boston.

Allston Estes Williams was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death on April 26, 1943. Tributes were paid by many to his high character, business abilities, the sound citizenship and generous qualities of this important citizen of Taunton. As indicated, he added new lustre to ancient and worthy names and traditions. Wrote a contemporary: "A gentleman of the old school, dignified and courteous, he made a host of friends in the community where he spent so busy a life." His achievements are so woven into the fabric of the annals of Taunton that they will ever remain a fine part of the history of an old and honored New England City.

DONALD HART HEMINGWAY

Banker

VICE-PRESIDENT of the Second National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut, Donald Hart Hemingway of New Haven, a member of families that have been prominent as bankers and financiers in the city for generations, added further honor to the traditions of his forefathers during the twenty-seven years of his career with the bank. In addition to being outstandingly successful as a banker, Mr. Hemingway was also distinguished as a public-spirited citizen for with his interests as diversified as his activities were constructive he devoted himself generously and all but continuously to the welfare of his community, serving especially as a popular civic leader.

Donald Hart Hemingway was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on June 27, 1892, son of Samuel and Minerva (Hart) Hemingway, both of whom were members of old New England families. Ralph Hemingway, one of the founders of the family in America, came from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633 and, settling at Roxbury, now a part of Boston, became established as a Proprietor and a Freeman of the Colony in 1634. Recent generations of the Hemingway family are closely identified with New England banking, for Samuel Hemingway was president of the Second National Bank of New Haven and his father before him held the same office. The Hart family, which was also established in Boston in the first years of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, became identified with Connecticut from the very beginnings of the future State, Stephen Hart leaving Boston with the Reverend Thomas Hooker on that historic march westward for the founding of Hartford. Later, Stephen Hart became one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut, and through the centuries the family has contributed many distinguished men to the State, men such as the Reverend Doctor Burdette Hart who, for many years, was the pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church at Fair Haven and one of the most distinguished clergymen in Connecticut in his generation.

Donald Hart Hemingway, who was educated at Yale University, graduating from the institution as a member of the class of 1914, began his career as a banker the same year, entering the Second National Bank of New Haven in a clerical capacity. During the following sixteen years, save for the period of the First World War, he continued with the bank, passing through its various departments and mastering all the details of its business until, in 1930, he was elevated to the vice-presidency. By this time, Mr. Hemingway was widely recognized as a banker and financier and during the next decade he continued to progress in his profession and was already one of the most distinguished bankers in Connecticut when his death cut short his career.

When the United States entered the First World War, Mr. Hemingway entered the United States Army, and, assigned to the 51st Pioneer Infantry Regiment as a First Lieutenant, served overseas with his regiment in the American Expeditionary Force. Returning home after the war he immediately resumed his career in the Second National Bank, where he held office as a director and, as the years passed began to take an increasingly active part in the civic and political interests of New Haven. For two years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, representing the First Ward, for the family home was then at the corner of Temple and Wall streets. Upon the removal of the family to Lincoln Street, in the Thirteenth Ward, he continued to serve his party for although the ward was traditionally Democratic, he stood for election as a Republican in two municipal campaigns and each time his popularity was attested in that he polled larger votes than Republican candidates had received there for many years previously.

Mr. Hemingway was a member of the Yale Junior Fraternity Alpha Delta Phi and the Graduates Club of Yale University. He became a member of the Wolf's Head in 1940 and, in 1939, when his class of Yale University held its twenty-fifth anniversary, he was chairman of the Reunion Committee. He was also treasurer of Dwight Hall in Yale University. He served for a number of years as a member of the board of directors of the New Haven Lawn Club, as well as being the treasurer of the Neighborhood House

Shop and a member of the Council of the Neighborhood House. Mr. Hemingway was a member of the board of directors of the Grace Hospital, and, in 1941, the chairman of the Red Cross Roll Call Committee of the New Haven Chapter. He was treasurer of the United and Center Church Sunday School.

Donald Hart Hemingway married, June 19, 1920, Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Albert Hunt and Anna (Prentice) Chase, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway became the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth Anne. 2. Dorothy Hart. 3. Mary Prentice.

On December 11, 1941, Donald Hart Hemingway died in his fiftieth year. New Haven was shocked by the untimely death of the distinguished banker and active citizen and, although the city was the richer for his accomplishments and character, New Haven felt its loss keenly.

Lewiston H. Hazard

LAURISTON HARTWELL HAZARD

Man of Large Affairs

THROUGHOUT a period of half a century Lauriston Hartwell Hazard became an increasingly outstanding figure in the life of Providence, Rhode Island. He was prominent in business and finance, in public service and education, in civic and welfare work. The range of his interests were exceptionally broad, as were his ideas and ideals. He was a true humanitarian, not alone in the sense of being a philanthropist, but in his liking for all things human that were worthy.

Mr. Hazard was born November 22, 1866, son of Captain Jeffrey Hazard, and the former Anna Hartwell, both of families that are familiar to the students of New England from Colonial times. Incidentally, the name Hazard is derived from the Cornish-British—*ard* —of nature, and *has,* or *haz*—meaning "of high disposition, independent." One Thomas Hazard is of record in Boston, Massachusetts, 1635, a freeman in 1636, who removed to Rhode Island within a few years and became one of the founders of Newport in that State. The Hartwells evidently derived from Decannarius de Hartwell, of record in the Hundred Rolls (1273) as a resident of Northamptonshire, England. The American progenitor, William Hartwell, settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1636, in the part now known as Lincoln.

Captain Jeffrey Hazard, father, was a cotton broker in Providence, Rhode Island, over a long period, an eminently successful man and progressive citizen. His death occurred in 1911. He had been a captain in the Rhode Island Light Artillery during the War Between the States. His son of this record, was given a sound education, starting in the elementary schools, followed by graduation from the Providence high school, class of 1885, and from Brown University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889.

As was almost tradition, Lauriston Hartwell Hazard went from college into his father's firm, Hazard and Chapin, cotton brokers.

After five years of experience under the tutelage of the older man, he became associated with him in the Hazard Cotton Company. Upon the death of Captain Hazard, in 1911, the son assumed the presidency and continued the connection until his resignation from the firm in 1931. He also held directorates in the Providence Washington Insurance Company, the Anchor Insurance Company, the Providence National Bank, and was a trustee of the People's Savings Bank.

Despite his close application to business in middle years, Mr. Hazard always found time to engage in other activities and was an exemplar of constructive citizenship. He served frequently in public office, and when he felt that he had accomplished what he had undertaken, he promptly retired and cooperated with men who took over his work. When the Rhode Island State Board of Parole was organized in 1915, Governor R. Livingstone Beeckman immediately asked Mr. Hazard to be a member of the Board. During its formative years when precedents had to be established and many difficulties of procedure had to be "ironed out," Mr. Hazard worked hard at the job with excellent results. When in 1921, he resigned, his resignation was accepted with sincere regret by Governor Emery J. San Souci. Within a few years, however, he was back in public life, having been persuaded by friends to stand for election, in 1925, to the Providence School Committee, which had been reorganized at that time. Elected as member-at-large, he was again engaged for a time in foundation work, and through reelection remained at his post until 1931 when he retired because of ill-health.

From 1913 to 1937, Mr. Hazard was a trustee of the Butler Hospital, and president of the board from 1926. He likewise was a director of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for many years, and president of the Society for a term. His clubs included the Hope Club, the Turks Head Club, the Providence Art Club, the Squantum Association, the Agawam Hunt and the Jacobs Hill Hunt. His college fraternity was Psi Upsilon. His religious affiliations were with Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Providence, where he succeeded his father as vestryman in 1911, and from 1924 to his death was a junior warden.

On June 18, 1907, Lauriston Hartwell Hazard married Elizabeth Paine Sackett, daughter of Adjutant-General Frederic Moseley and Emma Louise (Paine) Sackett. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard were the parents of two daughters, Elizabeth and Marion Hazard. Marion married Alfred S. Etcheverry, and has two children, Michelle and Dominick.

The death of Lauriston Hartwell Hazard occurred on October 9, 1937. In his last months he could look back over three score years and ten and say that life had been good. He might have added that he had done his full share to make this world a better place in which to live. He had won a full measure of success in business without being hardened by it. Wherever and whenever he could serve his fellowmen, he did it with little regard to his own convenience or conservation of his energies. The weight of his influence was always upon the side of right and progress and betterment. Men of his type and life are all too rare in American annals, therefore what they have done and were in character and achievement take on enlarged values with the passing years. The memory of Lauriston Hartwell Hazard is cherished in the hearts of a host of friends and associates.

FRED W. BEAUCAR

Industrial Executive

RISING to his present place of leadership in New England industrial life as a result of his own ability and efforts, Fred W. Beaucar is sales engineer of the Wallace Barnes division of Associated Springs, Inc. His work with this manufacturing organization has been highly useful, and he has at the same time contributed notably to the civic and social life of Bristol, Connecticut, where his company is centered.

Mr. Beaucar was born March 1, 1888, in Manchester, Connecticut, son of Peter T. and Bridget Elizabeth (Goss) Beaucar. His father, a native of St. Albans, Vermont, had for years a responsible position with one of the cotton mills there, serving as supervising foreman, traveling from one factory to another to take charge of the meeting and filling of orders. He was a pioneer in the labor movement in his day, prominent in the Knights of Labor, predecessor to the present American Federation of Labor. It was that organization which, in the last century, laid the foundations for the present immensely improved conditions that labor has achieved through organization. In the face of intense opposition and at the expense of tremendous personal hardship and even persecution, the courageous band of men comprising the original Knights of Labor, of whom Peter T. Beaucar was one, set determinedly about the task of advancing the welfare of their fellow workers. Only today are these men being given, in many instances, belated recognition for their remarkable vision, courage and endurance. Conditions for which they fought and in some cases gave their lives are just now beginning to be seen as beneficial to both employer and employee. Peter T. Beaucar married Bridget Elizabeth Goss, who was born in New York City.

Their son, Fred W. Beaucar, attended public schools in Vernon, Connecticut, then became a student at Rockville High School and the

Morse Business College in Hartford. He attended evening sessions of the Morse Business College through the same period in which he was beginning the active work of his career. All through his school days he delivered newspapers. His first full-time employment was with the Franklin Electric Company, in Hartford, where he served as receiving clerk, and it was while he was with that organization that Mr. Beaucar attended business college. Later he extended his education through efficiency courses with the Emerson Institute.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Beaucar came to Bristol as an employee of the Wallace Barnes division of Associated Springs, Inc. Here he served as an operator in the flat springs department, but six months later he was transferred to the shipping department, where he remained in charge of shipping until 1916. In that year he went to the Mexican border as a second lieutenant in Company D, First Connecticut Infantry Regiment, serving there during the border difficulties, then returning to the Wallace Barnes division as foreman of the shipping room. On April 6, 1917, he was called with his company for World War service, proceeding to Yale Field as a first lieutenant. He was subsequently transferred to the Fifty-second Pioneer Infantry and sent to Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina. Then he was assigned to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina, where he stayed until the restoration of peace, being promoted meanwhile to captain. He received his honorable discharge from the service on December 21, 1918.

Returning to Bristol, he renewed his connection with the Wallace Barnes division of Associated Springs, Inc., as assistant purchasing agent, so continuing until, in 1920, he was made western sales representative with headquarters in Chicago. From that city he traveled throughout the West. His success in that area was such that he was transferred about 1930 to the New York office. Since that time he has been handling the company's interest in the metropolitan New York territory, although retaining his home in Bristol. Each week end he comes to Bristol, both to his own home and to the home office of the company. His wide experience in the organization has thoroughly familiarized him with the company's products, and so he has a knowledge that is comprehensive and is of particular value to him in his present capacity as sales engineer.

Before business activities required his absence from Bristol so much of the time, Mr. Beaucar was active in Republican party affairs. For a time he served on the Republican town committee of Bristol, and he was active, too, in club and fraternal life. He is a member of the Bristol Club, the Celtic Athletic Club, the Get Together Club, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was formerly a member of the National Exchange Club. He and his family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

Fred W. Beaucar married, October 22, 1913, in Bristol, Connecticut, Nora Elizabeth Pons, daughter of Armand and Margaret (Veich) Pons, of this place. Her father, a native Belgian, came early to the United States, and was in the later years of his life the owner of a tobacco farm at Woodbury, Connecticut, also conducting a retail tobacco store. Mr. and Mrs. Beaucar became the parents of the following children: 1. Fred W. Beaucar, Jr., born February 25, 1915. 2. Eileen Elizabeth Beaucar, born March 8, 1917, wife of Walter Utke, of Bristol. 3. Norma Mary Beaucar, born December 8, 1920. 4. Richard Edward Beaucar, born July 12, 1928.

Lawrence B. Case

LAWRENCE WELLS CASE

Paper Manufacturer

ACTIVE in Connecticut and New England business life, Lawrence Wells Case was for many years president and treasurer of Case Brothers, Inc., Paper Manufacturers of Highland Park, Manchester, Connecticut. His service as head of one of the town's important industries, and as a civic leader earned for him wide approbation and confidence, and the affection of many friends.

Mr. Case was born in Manchester, Connecticut, July 5, 1871, a son of Alfred Wells and Caroline E. (Jenney) Case. He pursued his early education in the public schools, later attending Wilbraham Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1892 he returned to Highland Park and entered Case Brothers. His stability, resourcefulness and foresight were of great help in solving the many problems that awaited his judgment over the years. His enterprising spirit combined with scientific knowledge and inventive ability contributed much to the further success and development of the business. Mr. Case held several patents pertaining to paper-making. Machinery which he invented for combining press board for purposes of electrical insulation was of great value to the company.

His relationship to the men of his plant was that of a friend. He took an unusual personal interest in his employees, and in many ways showed his concern for their well-being. Thus he gained their respect and affection.

For almost twenty-six years he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Hartford County Young Men's Christian Association, being one of its charter members. His concern was for spiritual realities. In his vision for a better life for people who live in mill communities, he was a pioneer in establishing the industrial and community club program of the County Young Men's Christian Association. The pattern of the Highland Park Community Club as an industrial Young Men's Christian Association program for smaller communities has been adopted in other parts of the country.

He was a member of the South Methodist Church, where he served as chairman of the Board of Trustees for many years. He acted as chairman of the building committee during the construction of the present edifice, giving generously of his time and money. He was a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club of Hartford, and the Manchester Country Club.

Mr. Case was united in marriage, September 18, 1918, to Miss Florence M. Reid, daughter of David J. and Agnes (Cornett) Reid of Gananoque, Ontario, Canada. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Case: 1. Lawrence Wells Jr., who died in infancy. 2. Dorothy, who graduated from the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, and is at the time of writing a senior at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. 3. A. Wells II, who graduated from Deerfield Academy, then enlisted in the V-5 program of the United States Naval Reserve, and became an aviation cadet in the Navy Pre-Flight School at Athens, Georgia.

The death of Lawrence Wells Case, February 16, 1944, was an occasion of deep sorrow wherever it became known. As the Manchester Evening Herald of February 22, commented:

> "The testimony to the worth that was in the person of Lawrence Wells Case has been coming steadily in to us in the days since his death. It is perhaps a key to what was his own character that the appreciation of him is quiet and sincere and deep. It comes not from those who knew of him as an important industrial figure, or a prominent Manchester name, or a spectacular participant in public affairs. It comes from men and women who knew him and judged him for himself and for what he was, as he, whose most notable virtue was perhaps a complete distaste for hypocrisy, would have liked it best.
>
> These sincere human testimonials speak of him as one who was never guilty of unpleasant words. They remark upon his restrained, innate gentility. They tell how, of all his employees, only those seriously ill missed his funeral. They

tell of hope and encouragement and cheer, modestly given, in many directions, over a lifetime.

They who wish him peaceful sleep are not new friends, suddenly found in death. They wished him well, and thought of him well, in life. No man can seek anything more difficult to deserve, than such esteem from his fellow men. Lawrence Wells Case had it in good measure, deserving it so well that it came to him though he never seemed to seek it. The quiet praise we have been hearing from his fellow men is an epitaph his family may well cherish."

EDGAR HIEL BRISTOL

Inventor, Manufacturer

FOR many years a prominent figure in New England industrial affairs, Edgar Hiel Bristol distinguished himself as one of the founders and as president of the Foxboro Company, of Foxboro, Massachusetts, and as an inventor of many important methods and devices used in industry. In the words of the Foxboro "Reporter" of July 29, 1944, "He was more responsible than any other one man for the steps which have made possible the present degree of perfection of automatic control by industrial instruments."

Mr. Bristol was born March 7, 1871, in Naugatuck, Connecticut, son of Benjamin Hiel and Pauline Spaulding (Phelps) Bristol, an old New England family. On both sides of his house his forbears were early New Englanders. He was descended from Edward Fuller, who came to this continent with the Pilgrims aboard the "Mayflower" on this ship's historic voyage of 1620. On the Bristol side of the family he was descended from Henry Bristol, immigrant ancestor of this line, who became a resident of New Haven. His Revolutionary ancestry traces back to John Downes and Ruel Alvord and he held life membership in the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution. Family records indicate these lines of descent, and indicate likewise a penchant for mechanics among Mr. Bristol's antecedents.

This same bent toward mechanics made its early appearance in Mr. Bristol's life, where it gradually took shape and matured. He attended schools in his native community in Connecticut. After leaving school he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he learned the machinist trade with the firm of Cross & Spears. He then joined the Bristol Company, which the older brother, William H., together with his brother Franklin B., and his father had founded, and of which the elder Mr. Bristol was president. In 1908, in association with his father and a brother, Bennet Beri Bristol, Edgar Hiel Bristol withdrew from that firm to establish the Industrial Instrument Company. It, in turn, became, on January 1, 1914, the Foxboro Company, and he continued his active participation in its affairs and was continuously its president over a considerable period.

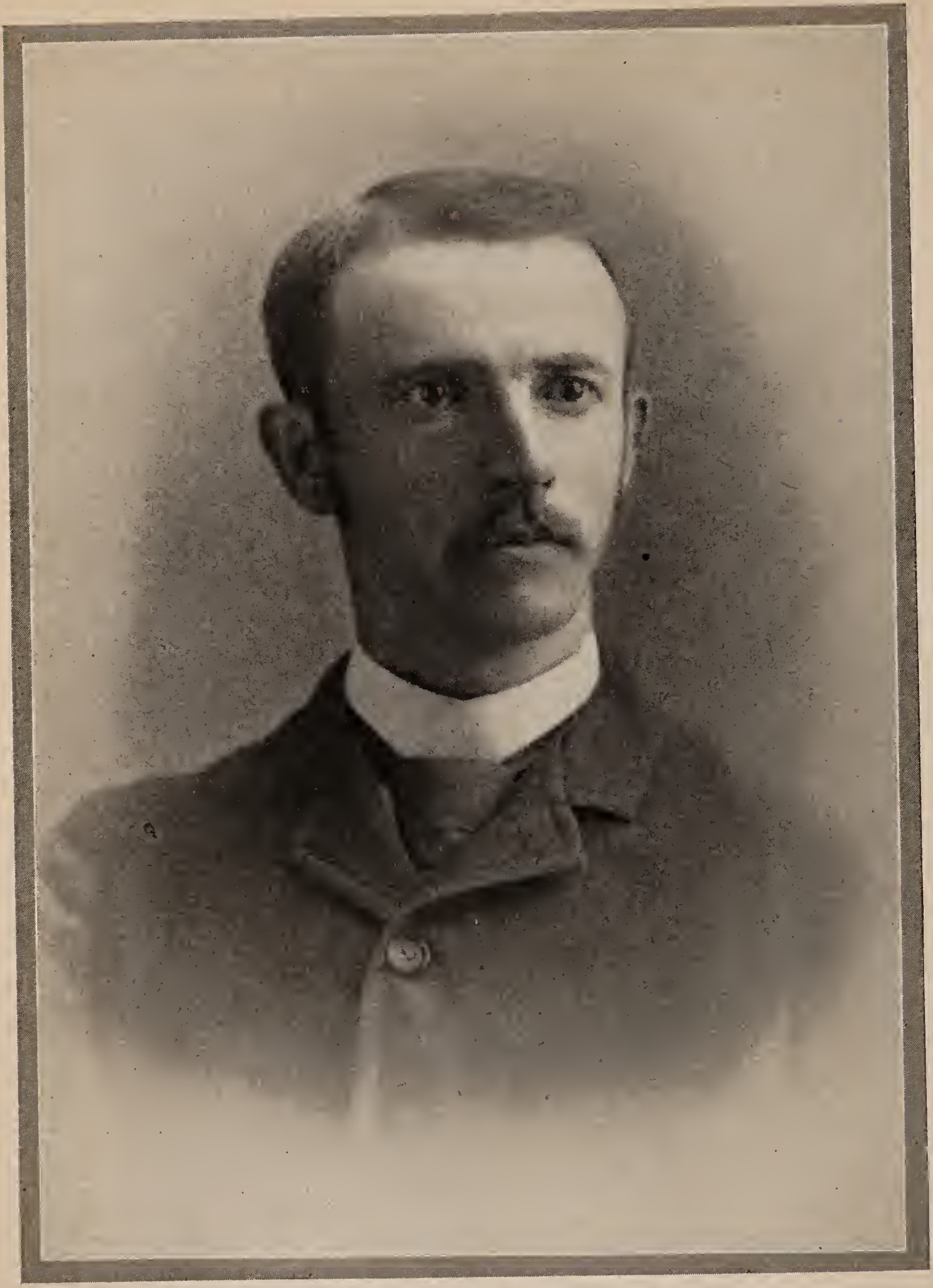
In these years his brilliant mechanical gifts enabled him to contribute in a substantial way to the productive side of the company's efforts. Constantly his original and creative powers were challenging traditional theories and methods and were guiding him in ever new inventive undertakings. More than forty patents, recorded to his credit, made an outstanding contribution to engineering in the industrial instrument branch. Many of his inventions were so basic in their nature as to represent actual turning-points in instrument development. The helical spring, for instance, became the measuring element in temperature and pressure recorders. Mr. Bristol's role in developing perfect automatic controls through the use of instruments was outstanding. He directed the research and experimental work which resulted in the successful development and practical use of recording controllers. Another of his creations was the valvactor, a micropositioning device for use on control valves. The Foxboro Company still has in its possession the first pneumatic controller built by him and installed in a New England paper mill in 1914. The operating principle of that controller is basically similar to that used in Foxboro control instruments at the time of writing.

The place of such a man must be one of leadership in any industry that he enters. Aside from his service as president of the Foxboro Company, he was also president of the Foxboro Company, Ltd., of Canada, and a director of the related business house known as Foxboro-Yoxall, Ltd., of England. He was president of the Foxboro National Bank and of the Service Company, a Foxboro general contracting firm which he founded, as well as a director of Lawson Products, Inc., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He took a deep interest in the affairs of Foxboro and its people and institutions, and did everything in his power to promote the general welfare. Edgar Hiel Bristol was formerly a trustee of Bradford Junior College, and many other organizations, educational and otherwise, benefited from his constructive labors.

On August 29, 1895, at Winsted, Connecticut, Mr. Bristol married May C. Rexford, daughter of Orlo S. and Susan (Padelford) Rexford. Mrs. Bristol was, like her husband, descended from old families, including William Brewster and Edward Doty, of "Mayflower" fame, among her forbears. Revolutionary ancestors included William Doty, Ozias Taylor, Pelatiah Allyn and three men—Henry Wolcott, Matthew Allyn and Lieutenant Colonel John Talcott,—named in the famous Connecticut Charter. Mr. and Mrs. Bristol became the parents of the following children: 1. Benjamin Hiel, of Foxboro, who married Lida Brannon; they have three children, Edgar Hiel Bristol II, Eleanor C. Bristol and William Lloyd Bristol. 2. Gertrude R., wife of Percival B. Crocker, of Foxboro, and mother of their children—Ann, Marion and Bristol Crocker. 3. Marion Rexford, wife of Robert Lawson, of Lakeport, New Hampshire, and mother of their children—Clarinda, John, Dorothy, Edgar and Walter Lawson. 4. Eleanor R., wife of Thomas P. Jones, Jr., of Foxboro, and mother of their son, Thomas P. Jones 3rd. 5. Justine R., wife of Kingsley A. Perry, of Amherst, Massachusetts, and mother of their children—Brille, David, Deborah and Regina Perry.

The death of Edgar Hiel Bristol, July 24, 1944, at his summer home at Falmouth Heights, Massachusetts, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His accomplishments were many, and his standing in his community was indicated by the fact that all flags of Foxboro buildings and the town flag on the Common were half-staffed in tribute to him. At the time of his funeral services, local stores and business houses closed their doors. In its obituary article concerning him, the Foxboro "Reporter" of July 29 commented:

> "E.H.," as he was known to all, was a true humanitarian and philanthropist who was sincere in his desire to aid men and women to enjoy living and working with each other. In the concrete line of his inventions and mechanical ability he was a genius, and many persons believe that in his forward-looking work in the cause of humanity he was equally a genius. That he will be greatly missed by all who had any personal contact with him is certain, as his influence affected the lives of many persons and the success of many endeavors. The full effect of his passing will be felt during the months to come.



Edward G. Burrows, Jr.

EDWARD G. BURROWS, JR.

Industrialist

BEARING a fine old English name, Edward G. Burrows, Jr., added new brightness to the traditions of his family, as manufacturer, business man and exemplar of the best type of citizenship. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 25, 1858, in the old family home at the corner of Broad and Spring streets, the son of Edward G. and Sarah W. (Davis) Burrows, members of long established Providence residents. The first of the Burrows in this city was one William, born in England, 1616, who came to New England in 1635, and some time prior to 1641 settled in Providence.

Edward G. Burrows, Jr., achieved a career that started out in a familiar pattern of former days. He was encouraged to obtain a good education in local schools, and upon the completion of his course became associated with his father in business. This happened to be as a tailor in the older man's boys' clothing factory at No. 81 Westminster Street, Providence. He remained with his father until well past his majority, but his tastes and ambitions did not run along the line of tailoring, and in 1885 he was able to join a Mr. Sweet and Henry Fletcher to establish a concern engaged in the manufacture of jewelry and similar products. This firm adopted the name of Sweet, Fletcher and Burrows, with headquarters in the old Fitzgerald Building. The partners specialized in the making of gold and rolled gold jewelry, their output being distributed all over the East. With the passing of years Mr. Burrows added other business interests, becoming, for example, a prominent realtor and accumulating much real estate. Public spirited and patriotic, he was exceptionally active in civic affairs and never failed to be willing to give his energy, leadership and means to the promotion of the best interests of the community. Both he and his wife were long devoted members of the

Central Baptist Church, liberal in the support of religious and welfare work.

In 1888, at Providence, Rhode Island, Edward G. Burrows married Amey S. Bucklin, daughter of Samuel S. (q.v.) and Clara (Pollard) Bucklin.

Edward G. Burrows, Jr., died in May, 1893, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was a comparatively young man, cut off in his prime, who, nevertheless, had a record of noteworthy accomplishment to his credit. His memory lives on, a source of inspiration to family, friends and the generation that has taken up the burdens he so early had to lay aside.

Samuel S. Bucklin

SAMUEL S. BUCKLIN

Business Leader

A RUGGED individualist of the type that made America great in a generation that has now passed to its reward, Samuel S. Bucklin (1817-1895) contributed his own full share to the development of his time in New England. He made his own way in life, although his father's sister was the wife of Samuel Slater, founder of the first cotton textile mill in the New World. His own field of enterprise was ocean shipping, and while he remained ashore, he knew United States foreign shipping from the height of the clipper ship boom on into the period when the iron vessel and steam power became supreme.

Samuel S. Bucklin was born at Ludlow, Massachusetts, in April, 1817, son of Joseph Bucklin, evidently a native of Seekonk, Massachusetts, where his family settled after coming to New England from old England. This was about the time that Samuel Slater, famous pioneer textile manufacturer migrated to Massachusetts, and due to an extraordinary memory and mathematical ability was able to reconstruct in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1790, the first cotton spinning mill in the United States, and lay the foundation of the immense textile industry of New England. As stated, he married a sister of Joseph Bucklin, who also was connected with the manufacture of textiles, having a mill in Ludlow, Massachusetts.

Samuel S. Bucklin received a sound education, early manifesting a skill in arithmetic and mathematics. His first employment of note was as clerk in the "company store" in his small village. Later he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was associated with one of the strong old-time shipping firms that owned a large number of vessels, the most of which were engaged in the West Indies trade. Some of the ships made the "triangle," that is, carried merchandise to the West Indies, picked up a cargo at the various islands which was transported to England, and from the British Isles brought manufactured goods to New England ports.

Mr. Bucklin had the important, and not uninteresting duty of keeping accounts for this firm and served as office manager. Later in life he was the trustee in charge of a large estate to which he devoted the bulk of his time and endeavors.

Samuel S. Bucklin married Clara Pollard, who was born on a farm near Charleston, New Hampshire, a descendant of old New England stock. Pollard is a very ancient surname, of several derivations. George, Thomas and William Pollard are the three first of their name to come to New England, all in the 1600s. Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin became the parents of ten children: 1. Mary, died young. 2. Clara, died in infancy. 3. Lucy. 4. Amey, who married Edward G. Burrows, Jr. (q.v.). 5. Joseph. 6. Samuel. 7. Robert. 8. George, who died young. 9. Edward E. 10. Milton.

Samuel S. Bucklin was seventy-eight years old at the time of his death in 1895, at Providence. He had been a well-reputed and successful businessman, who established traditions for enterprise, courage and integrity that have been cherished by succeeding generations. This world was a better place for his life and example.

NELSON A. DANIELS

Man of Affairs

BUSINESS executive and man of important affairs for a long period, Nelson A. Daniels was a constructive influence in the growth and welfare of Willimantic, Connecticut. The range of his activities was wide and there were few phases of life in which he was not interested. A native of Willimantic and a member of long established New England families, practically all of his career was identified with this city.

He was born here on April 7, 1879, son of the Hon. Charles Nelson and Mrs. Susie E. Howard (Little) Daniels, and traced his ancestry to Governor William Bradford, a signer of the famous "Mayflower Compact" of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Daniels was also a descendant from John and Mary (Chapel) Daniels. The Hon. Charles Nelson Daniels was one of the most prominent public figures of Willimantic, where he had been the judge of the probate court and postmaster. At one time he was United States Consul at Sheffield, England, and also at Sherbrooke, Canada.

Nelson A. Daniels was educated in the grade and high schools of his birth city, and among the first of his employments was as a clerk in the Willimantic post office. After a very short time, however, he went to work with the Jordan Hardware Company, of the city, and there began a connection that was continued over a period of more than four decades. During this time he acquired a partnership in the firm and for a number of years served as president of the corporation. Credit was freely accorded him for his contributions to the success of the firm through his abilities in the field of salesmanship and personal popularity with clients of the company.

Mr. Daniels was a member of the Connecticut Hardware Association and the New England Hardware Dealers Association. Active in civic and political movements and organizations, he had been Re publican city chairman of Willimantic, for sixteen years and chairman of the Town of Windham for eight years, and wielded a strong influence in party councils and campaigns. Fraternally he was affiliated with the various bodies of the Masonic Order, including Sphinx Temple, at Hartford, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a former president of the Chamber of Commerce. He enjoyed being with his fellows in all kinds of groups, a characteristic that dated from his youth when he was a fine football and baseball player. As a member of the Thread City Cyclers, of long ago, he rode a bicycle with others, or alone, all over the State, and no doubt took part in those sometimes grueling hundred mile trips that were so popular then. Mr. Daniels was also a member of the Nipnet Canoe Club, and of the old, and honored, volunteer "Hilltop" Hose Company which hauled its fancy cart to fires by hand, or took part in parades and competitions. Later, but before the community had a permanent paid fire department, he was a member of the Board of Engineers. In later years his recreations became less strenuous, and he won repute as a philatelist.

Nelson A. Daniels married (first), September 17, 1906, Abbie Lewis, and they were the parents of a son, Lewis Charles, who married Elizabeth Susan Carr. He married (second), June 9, 1927, Florette Grenier, daughter of A. and Laura (Boisert) Grenier. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels became the parents of two children: Charles A. Daniels, born December 26, 1930; and Jeanne Marie, born July 4, 1932.

The death of Nelson A. Daniels occurred on December 9, 1943, at his home in Willimantic, Connecticut. His passing removed from the city one of its familiar and valued figures. He had been a success in his chosen vocation. His sound judgment, foresight and integrity were not only well known, but these and others of his qualities of character had been placed at the service of his fellowmen in public and private capacities. His friends were legion, for he was companionable and generous. He was outstanding in his loyalty to country, friends and family. The world was a better place for his life.

F. Edward Burke, M.D.,

F. EDWARD BURKE, M.D.

Veteran Physician

IN southern Rhode Island, F. Edward Burke, M.D., was recognized dean of the medical profession, highly honored and deeply beloved. He was one of the noblest exemplars of the gentleman who was always the master of his own destiny, the self-made man who achieved greatness because of his own determination and natural abilities. Fortunately he lived beyond the traditional three score years and ten, and made full use of the years allotted to him.

Dr. Burke was born in the closing period of the Civil War, in Willimantic, Connecticut, June 1, 1865, son of John and Mary Burke. Family financial conditions were responsible for his going to work as a boy, and from the age of ten years he was self-supporting. He secured employment in industry where he could, eventually coming to Providence, Rhode Island, where he became an expert machinist with the Brown and Sharp Manufacturing Company. He had "hitched his wagon to a star," however, and saved enough to take courses in dentistry. His studies covered some two years, but upon their completion he still remained unsatisfied, and decided to become a physician.

Dr. Burke was no longer a youth when he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, and became a Doctor of Medicine. He then practiced his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, for a year or two, before going to the southern part of the State, where shortly after the turn of the century he opened an office in Wakefield. He served a wide area in his capacity of general practitioner, answering every call for his help, day and night, the whole year round. He traveled many weary miles, brought hundreds of children into the world, and was their beloved doctor and advisor and friend in mature life. Dr. Burke was medical examiner for the town of Narragansett for eighteen years and for South Kingston for twelve years. Over a long period he was medical inspector of the school board of Narragansett and South Kingston, and town physician of Wakefield. In 1940 he resigned from most of his public offices because of failing health, although continuing his practice with clients of earlier years. Dr. Burke was a former president of the Washington County Medical Society, and acted on its Board of Censors. Other professional memberships included the Rhode Island State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. For the most part he was an Independent in politics, supporting men and measures without consideration for party connections. He will long be remembered for his efforts on behalf of the best interests of the communities with which he was identified, such as his strenuous, but unsuccessful, endeavors to secure an adequate sewerage system. He was a popular figure in the Narragansett and the South Kingston Chamber of Commerce. For recreation he fished and hunted and raised flowers, but always his supreme devotion was to his profession.

On August 29, 1919, F. Edward Burke, M.D., married Mary Ashten Emmett, daughter of Charles C. and Clara Emmett. Mrs. Burke is a graduate of Wellesley College, and taught French, Latin and mathematics in the South Kingston High School from 1913 to 1919. She is interested in civic and humanitarian projects and organizations, and for twenty-five years, until her resignation, she was treasurer of the King's Daughters.

The death of Dr. Burke occurred on October 21, 1942, at the age of seventy-seven years. To a large number of people his passing was a source of sorrow of a deeply personal nature. He had meant much to them, to their parents and even folk of a third generation. His life is the story of a strong vital personality and character who worked for the benefit of his fellowmen, as devoted physician and exemplary citizen. He had a host of friends, who loved him not alone for what he had achieved for them in times of illness and trouble, but for his sincerity, charitableness in deed and thought, integrity and simplicity. The words of the poet may well apply to Dr. Burke:

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
  Now cometh rest."

CHARLES HERBERT NEWELL

Banker, Trustee

WIDELY known for his sound banking ability and for the numerous banking reforms that he instituted in the banks with which he was connected, Charles Herbert Newell, of Providence, Rhode Island, was also for many years trustee of the Frederick Clark Sayles estate. He made a substantial contribution to his native State of Rhode Island, and earned the warm respect and affection of a host of friends.

Mr. Newell was born July 11, 1865, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, son of George W. and Ellen (Read) Newell. He attended public schools in Pawtucket, and was graduated from Pawtucket High School. Although his father wished him to continue his education with college studies, Charles H. Newell chose, instead, to begin the active labors of his career, and entered the employ of the Slater National Bank, of which his father was president. For some time he continued with that institution. Then he became trustee of the Frederick Clark Sayles Estate, a position that took up for a long period practically the whole of his time and attention. He retired from that post only when he withdrew from his other business connections, a short time before his passing.

Meanwhile, however, he interested himself in new banking enterprises. For a considerable period he was associated with the Merchants' National Bank, of Providence, before its consolidation with the Providence National Bank. He held different offices in these organizations, becoming chairman of the board of directors and so continuing until the close of his life, at which time he was the only surviving member of the original board. In 1911, he was elected a corporator and trustee of the Pawtucket Institute for Savings, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and was made a member of the board of investment in 1914, in which capacities he served until his death. He was also a member of the Sinking Fund of the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

His wide banking knowledge has been indicated, and the reforms in method that he introduced remain still a part of the banking practice of the day. He was a member of the Turks Head and Squantum clubs, in Providence, as well as of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. For many years he was a trustee of the Park Place Church, in Pawtucket, where he was long a member.

Charles Herbert Newell married, December 10, 1889, in Pawtucket, Etta Louise Matteson, daughter of Andrew R. and Amey (Dexter) Matteson. Her father was for years associated with the Providence National Bank, long serving as cashier there. Mr. and Mrs. Newell became the parents of the following children: 1. Herbert M. Newell, born February 15, 1893, who married Janet B. Allan in 1918; they have three children: i. Herbert Allan Newell, born in 1919 and married, in 1943, Eileen M. Black. ii. Ralph Dexter Newell, born in 1921. iii. Louise Newell, born in 1929. 2. Richmond Matteson Newell, born April 25, 1898, who married, in 1922, Hazel C. Salsbury, and their children are: i. Shirley Newell, born in 1923, and married, in 1942, Edward W. Rawlings and they have a daughter, Carolyn Ann, born August 6, 1943. ii. Phyllis, born in 1927.

The death of Charles H. Newell, May 14, 1935, removed from Providence one of its beloved citizens and residents and from New England one of its most widely known bankers. He will long be remembered among colleagues and friends with the deepest warmth of affection.

Wm Bancroft

WILLIAM BANCROFT

Manufacturer

FOR many years active in business and industrial affairs in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, William Bancroft was president of the Bancroft Racquet Company, of this city. The company produced tennis rackets on a broad scale, and his long association with it was a significant element in its success. He came to be widely respected, honored and trusted, and at the same time he was loved for his splendid personal qualities and his thorough devotion to worth while principles of thinking and living.

Mr. Bancroft was born July 24, 1864, in Plainfield, Vermont, son of John and Alice (Ayers) Bancroft, both natives of that state. John Bancroft was a farmer.

William Bancroft attended local schools in the vicinity of his Vermont birthplace, and was reared on the old Bancroft homestead property there. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1882, he came to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to visit his brother, Frederick J. Bancroft, who founded the tennis racquet manufacturing business. The elder brother, born in 1843, after experience on the home farm and in other industrial work, early became a woodworker and cabinet-maker. Becoming interested in the manufacture of tennis racquets, he achieved celebrity along these lines, establishing the House of Bancroft, as it was long known. This business, situated in Bayley Street, Pawtucket, devoted to making racquets and bats which were soon accounted by competent judges to be the best the world can produce or money buy, grew and flourished with the passage of time. Care in planning and manufacturing and the utmost care in workmanship soon made the company world-famous. It operated two sawmills, one at Plainfield and one at Lower Cabot, Vermont, and used the finest second-growth white ash of Vermont and New Hampshire in the production of its racquets. The logs were quartered and the bow strips brought to Pawtucket and stored. After being seasoned by air drying for a year, the racquet was produced in its several parts and shellacked, polished and assembled.

It was into this original business that William Bancroft entered at the age of eighteen years, when his visit to his brother in Pawtucket began what was an association of lifelong importance. After years of service to his brother, first as a carpenter in the erection of a house, then in other capacities, he became thoroughly familiar with the racquet making business in all its aspects. The two brothers were then associated together in the enterprise until the elder brother's death, whereupon, in 1918, William Bancroft became head of the company. Then known as the Fred J. Bancroft Company, the organization subsequently adopted the name of the Bancroft Racket Company, and was so continued throughout William Bancroft's life. He retained always his deep interest in woodworking and cabinetmaking, quite aside from his connection with the business, and carried on his connection with these hobbies until within a few years of his passing.

At the same time William Bancroft interested himself in a wide range of civic and social affairs. He was a member of Union Lodge No. 10 of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Masonic order he was affiliated with Pawtucket Chapter No. 4 of Royal Arch Masons, Pawtucket Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, Holy Sepulchre Commandery No. 8 of Knights Templar, Rhode Island Consistory of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (in which he held the thirty-second degree), and Palestine Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He enjoyed the New England countryside and the coast, and in later years spent his winters in California and his summers at Martha's Vineyard.

On October 20, 1892, William Bancroft married Margaret MacNeil, daughter of William and Margaret (Park) MacNeil, who came in youth from Scotland and settled in Newark. Her father was a cotton mill worker there, but later removed to Pawtucket. The Bancrofts adopted a daughter, who was Mrs. Bancroft's niece, Mary Elizabeth MacNeil, left an orphan early in life.

Mrs. Bancroft died March 6, 1937. Mr. Bancroft passed away six years later, on October 18, 1943. His withdrawal from the earthly scene was an occasion of sincere sorrow in every quarter in which he was known. His contribution to the life of his times, and particularly to his own unique industry, was outstanding, and he will long be remembered with deep warmth of affection and his influence continually felt as a power for good.

PATRICK J. CLARKE

Man of Affairs

DOWN the years of an exceptionally long and productive career, Patrick J. Clarke, of Providence, Rhode Island, was a pioneer in the distribution of petroleum products and likewise a servant of the public in several official capacities. He was a native of Rhode Island, who found opportunity for the use of his abilities in this State and before his retirement from most business and civic activities was a leader in a number of fields of endeavor.

Mr. Clarke was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 5, 1858, son of John and Catherine Clarke. He was educated in the public schools of that city and was graduated from La Salle Academy and Bryant and Stratton Business College, Providence, Rhode Island. Early in his life he began making his own livelihood, and was variously employed as a youth and young man. In 1886, he became a stenographer in the local offices of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, a corporation with which he was identified for more than forty years. Patrick J. Clarke, after several promotions, was placed in charge of the Worcester headquartrs of Standard Oil, and in 1900 returned to Providence, Rhode Island, as plant superintendent. At the time he entered the company new methods of distribution were being sought. Up to then horse-drawn vehicles were in use. Kerosene, naphtha, and a small amount of gasoline were delivered in barrels. The now familiar tank truck was hardly in the experimental stage. Mr. Clarke was pressed into service to develop better distribution methods and establish large storage stations. His connection with these projects gave him an intimate acquaintance with all the cities and towns in the Providence district, which then included the whole of Rhode Island and parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

To quote a commentator on his career: "Patrick J. Clarke was

P. J. Clarke

a pioneer in the oil industry in this section and under his supervision the present extensive system of pipe lines, storage tanks, docks, office building and refinery in East Providence was developed. He was solely responsible for choosing the site, buying the land and laying out and building. He was responsible for the present system of marketing and distributing and was considered an authority in that." It may be added for clarification that Mr. Clarke supervised the company's building operations in East Providence, and the reference in the above quotation is to his installation of the distribution system, marked in after years by fleets of tank trucks transporting motor oil, gasoline and eventually fuel oil under his administration. This was an achievement of major importance to the trade, for his work was done in a time when even the motor-driven truck was something of a novelty in American life.

In 1927, Mr. Clarke retired from business and its responsibilities. He was hailed by all associated with him, from the heads of the company in New York to the humblest employee in Rhode Island for his constructive accomplishments and leadership. There is a letter of appreciation extant signed by all the directors of Standard Oil Company of New York. Of even greater note is the fact that he was beloved of those who worked under him. He knew them all, from the drivers of trucks and their helpers to the smallest customer in his wide territory. This was a period in which kerosene was not a minor product from petroleum, but in great demand, and he "kept the lamps burning" in villages and hamlets all over the State, although his responsibility was only to see that oil got to the large and small distributors. Possibly the secret of his success and the affection in which he was held was the fact that it was widely known that the "word of Patrick Clarke was his bond," and his reputation for integrity, fairness in treatment and genuine desire to serve the public, was proverbial. He did what was just and right without regard to any personal disadvantage to himself.

Good and constructive citizenship was one of his firmly held ideas. Since youth he had been a staunch Democrat in political party affiliations, but this did not prevent him from voting for men and measures that would best serve the public. He had the honor of being elected to a three-year term on the Board of Park Commissioners, in May, 1932. Later he became chairman of this board and was much to the fore in the securing of parks and recreation facilities for the people of the community. He was reelected to the Park Commission in 1935 and served a further three year term in office. Mr. Clarke was an active member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and its president in 1927; a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Town Criers, the Pen and Pencil Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce. An enthusiastic golfer he was a member, and for some years president of, the Silver Springs Country Club, and the Metacomet Golf Club. His favorite indoor recreation was reading, and he was an unusually well-informed man.

At Providence, Rhode Island, September 9, 1903, Patrick J. Clarke married Mabel I. Fay, and they became the parents of three sons: 1. Albert J. Clarke, manager of the Majestic Theatre. 2. John Stuart Clarke, deceased. 3. Everett A. Clarke, of Providence.

Patrick J. Clarke had been resident agent of the Standard Oil Company of New York for eighteen years, prior to his retirement in 1927, upon which occasion he was the honor guest at a dinner on December 28, 1926, tendered by employees of the corporation. Many fine tributes were paid his accomplishments, character and personality, and attention was drawn to the fact that he had been associated with the Standard Oil Company from 1887 to 1927—"his modest contribution to the great oil industry—forty years of service." "Being a pioneer in the business, Mr. Clarke had seen the passing of the kerosene lamp, the coming of the automobile with the very increasing demand for gasoline, now the most essential business of the petroleum industry."

Mr. Clarke was in his eighty-sixth year at the time of his passing on February 2, 1944, after a long illness. His had been a life rich in achievement and in the promotion of the best interests of the community. In his going he became one of the long roster of notables of Rhode Island who did well what his hands and mind found to do, and he is held high in the memories of a legion of friends and former associates.

Clinton H. Currier.

CLINTON HARVEY CURRIER

Educator

WIDELY known as an authority on mathematical and astronomical science, Professor Clinton Harvey Currier, of Providence, Rhode Island, was professor of mathematics and later assistant dean of undergraduates at Brown University. His standing in the academic world was high, and he held many honors and memberships in a number of associations and organized groups. Among students, associates and friends he was respected, honored and loved.

Professor Currier was born on New Year's Day, January 1, 1876, in Manchester, New Hampshire, son of Harvey Lear and Eliza (Kenny) Currier.

Professor Clinton Harvey Currier attended schools in Manchester, his New Hampshire birthplace, and after completing his work at Manchester High School he became a student at Brown University, in Providence. There he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1898 and that of Master of Arts in 1899. Immediately afterward he began teaching mathematics, becoming an instructor at Brown University in that year. Continuing in mathematics alone for many years, he was made instructor in mathematics and astronomy in 1914, afterward being appointed associate professor of mathematics in 1928 and assistant dean of undergraduates in 1931. Meanwhile, as he went forward with his teaching activities, Professor Currier took further academic work as a student, studying at the University of Chicago in 1907 and again in 1917, at the University of Goettingen in 1910-1911, and at Cambridge University in 1923-1924. In addition to his other responsibilities he taught at the Rhode Island School of Design from 1903 to 1909, his subject there being mathematics.

He remained active in his academic work until 1938. As early as 1931 Professor Currier was given a leave-of-absence to go south in quest of renewed health. Returning after a time, he continued his work until illness forced him to take another leave in 1936. He finally retired with the rank of associate professor emeritus of mathematics. During his long career at Brown University he was a director of the Ladd Observatory, and for years he conducted a monthly column on astronomy in the Providence "Journal." At the time of the total eclipse of the sun in January, 1925, he was especially active in observation work, and organized a volunteer unit, consisting of many groups throughout the state of Rhode Island, in an effort to get a definite measure of the eclipse's path.

His course in astronomy at Brown, incidentally, was voted one of the most popular, receiving either first or second choice among seniors at the university over a period of ten years. As a counsellor to freshmen, in his capacity as assistant dean of undergraduates, he performed also an especially valuable educational service, although this was outside his customary realm of mathematics and astronomy. At the time of Professor Currier's death, James P. Adams, vice-president of the university, spoke for the institution in the absence of President Wriston:

> We have learned with sorrow of the death of our colleague, Professor Clinton H. Currier. While the state of his health during recent years had not made it possible for him to continue his active associations with the university, we remember with deep appreciation his long years of effective service and his devotion to the interests of the university and the welfare of the students.
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> As a teacher of mathematics and in the field of astronomy he combined the knowledge of the subject matter of his instruction with an understanding of the student. As an administrative officer of the university, he gave expression to this same understanding in the formulation of his administrative judgments. He is remembered with deep appreciation as a teacher, and with affectionate regard as a friend, by a host of alumni who learned by their association with him.

Along with his other undertakings, Professor Currier served as president of the Brown University Teachers' Association. He was a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the American Astronomical Society, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and other groups. He was co-author of a textbook, "General Mathematics," published in 1929. Professor Currier also became one of the founders of the "Brown Alumni Monthly," along with Henry R. Palmer and Robert P. Brown, and he was that publication's business manager for thirty-one years. He was also a member of the University Club of Providence, the Brown Club of Providence and the Faculty Club of Brown University of which he was formerly president. He belonged to the Barnard Club and the Sigma Xi fraternity, and was elected to the honorary scholastic society of Phi Beta Kappa, of which he also was president.

Professor Clinton Harvey Currier married, in 1910, Theresa May Connoelly. They became the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Morgan Currier, who was graduated from the Pembroke School in 1935.

The death of Professor Currier, January 5, 1943, a few days after his sixty-seventh birthday, removed from American life one of its accomplished scientists, educators and thinkers. Devoting himself to ever new investigations and discoveries, he used, in 1926, a camera attached to a twelve-inch telescope, covering 64 degrees of the horizon, to obtain exceptional photographs of a meteor shower. He knew so well the ramifications of his subject and had so deep a feeling for it that he was able to transmit much to students and to arouse an ever-deepening interest in the stellar worlds. These thought connections made it possible for him to teach pure mathematics, not merely as so much memory work or logical exercise, but as a reflection of the motions of the heavenly bodies and the stars in their courses. There are many whose lives have been enriched through association with him and through assimilation, as it were, of his deep connection with astronomy and mathematics and his understanding of their relations to the life of man on earth.

WARD E. SMITH

Banker

TO Ward E. Smith of Providence and Phenix, Rhode Island, were allotted nearly four score years, of which, when he retired, he had spent nearly six decades in banking, the far larger part with a single institution. He was the trusted friend of clients of his bank of two and three generations, never too busy to render them services far beyond the call of duty. A man of vision and foresight and remarkably good judgment, he was not only a highly regarded authority on finance and business trends, but likewise a citizen who contributed importantly to his city and home town. Among the many things for which he long will be remembered was his interest in local history, and his collection of material that illuminates the annals of that part of Rhode Island where he dwelt for all of his distinguished life.

Ward E. Smith was born at Phenix, in the western section of Warwick, on October 13, 1865, son of James J. and Dulinda (Henry) Smith. It so happened that he first saw the light of day in the home of his uncle, next door to the house that his father was then building. He made the latter place his home for the rest of his many and fruitful years. One of the things that no doubt influenced his later personal interest was the fact that he came from a long line of New England ancestors, men and women of character and achievements, whose deeds he often heard recounted as a boy. One of his forefathers was that "Mayflower" passenger, John Howland. On the Smith side of the house the line of descent was from James J., through Daniel, James, Samuel, Samuel and Richard Smith.

It was a goodly heritage to grow up in a dwelling that was just about one's own age and to help make its memories from childhood. Ward E. Smith loved his ancestral home that was erected on a height commanding a broad view of the Pawtuxet Valley, Rhode

Island. He played games there, entered into local competitions whether of canoeing, sailing, or swimming, and took pride in the prizes he won in competition. His father, before the railroad was built, established a hardware concern and served directly a large area of the surrounding country. Ward Smith was familiar with every foot of the "Valley," with old buildings long since removed, with the places to which his father furnished builders' supplies, and the modern development of the region.

Instead of attending the public schools he was tutored at home by his sister and prepared for a career by going to the Mowry and Goff School, in Providence, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. He then became a clerk and messenger in the Jackson Bank, in the city, at a wage of two hundred dollars a year. Later he served in a clerical capacity at the Commercial National Bank, and joined the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, on February 1, 1890, as bookkeeper. It was said of him that he made faster progress than usual in a vocation in which advancement is proverbially slow, because "he was always doing something more than was expected of him." He learned finance rapidly and soundly, and how many others just starting out in life he taught and helped, only those who were aided know and appreciate. In the Industrial Trust Company, Ward E. Smith was successively teller, secretary, treasurer and financial vice-president prior to his retirement in November, 1943, after being with this institution for fifty-three years, a record seldom equalled in banking. None who knew him well, and they were legion, but regretted the passing of a personage who had become so familiar and popular and esteemed.

Mr. Smith served the community exceptionally well as a progressive citizen, giving his allegiance to the highest ideals of good government and work for the welfare of all people. He had been a member of the Pawtuxet Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Pawtuxet Valley Library Association, at Phenix, of which he had been treasurer and had been a member of various other organizations. Fraternally he was affiliated with Warwick Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was treasurer for nearly forty-five years, and a Past Master and with Landmark Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. As indicated, he enjoyed almost every type of game as player and spectator and had been very good at canoeing and water sports, a fine tennis player, and bowled when winter came. His major hobby was local history, and the collection and preservation of its records. Very early he became interested in photography and turned it to splendid public service by taking a vast number of pictures of places and people in the Pawtuxet Valley. His collection of photographs of early Rhode Island houses is truly noteworthy and are now treasured by the Rhode Island Historical Society. He also bequeathed a large amount of historical matter to the Pawtuxet Valley Library at Phenix. Many of the older generation recall with pleasure and intellectual profit, his lectures, illustrated with slides of his own making, on a number of local and State historic subjects.

On September 17, 1900, Ward E. Smith married, at West Warwick, Rhode Island, Marion Edna Phillips, daughter of Abner L. and Ellen E. Phillips, both of whom were members of old Rhode Island families. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of a daughter, Barbara, born June 10, 1903, who married Mr. Fales, of Glendale.

In 1945, in his eightieth year, Ward E. Smith was called to his reward, an event that marked the passing of a "first citizen" of the Pawtuxet Valley. However one reviews his accomplishments, whether as banker and business man, civic and community leader, historian and kindly gentleman, the record is impressive, wholly admirable and one that may well be an exemplar to the generation that now assumes the responsibilities that he laid aside.

John T Champion

JOHN T. CHAMPION

Man of Affairs

THE story of the life of John T. Champion, long a noteworthy citizen of New Bedford, Massachusetts, might well serve as a model and inspiration to the youth of our present generation. His story is that of a man born with few material legacies, who overcame difficulties and turned defeats into victories. He achieved exceptionally well in fields of endeavor that were relatively few and unexploited, and won high rank as an industrial executive.

Mr. Champion was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, September 14, 1864, son of John B. and Isabel (Evans) Champion. Champion is one of those very ancient British names that were given to a soldier who fought in public combat for his own or another's cause. The family was originally Huguenot, whose members removed to England, and then to Scotland. The first recorded progenitor of the family in America was evidently one Henry, who came from England to what is now Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1647. Later he lived out his years at Lyme, the same State. The subject of this review, however, traces his ancestry to migrants to Canada, where his father became an extensive land owner. Economic conditions were none too favorable in the north country; the family was large, and as a boy, John T. Champion became an apprentice to the tailors' trade. As a youth he had other interests and won more than local fame for his skill in riding horses. It is noteworthy that his love of horses was inherited by his daughter, Millicent Louella, and his granddaughter, Beverly Ann.

Young Champion remained with his parents until he became of age, and then went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, seeking a larger opportunity to make a livelihood. It was not a good year in New England industry, and employment was hard to secure. For a few weeks he worked in the well-known Wamsutta Mills. Then for more than a year he drove a street car. In 1887 he went with the Andrew Bush concern as a pressman, an act that marked the turning point in his life, for after three years he was made foreman of the shop, and then went on to the turn of the century when he was able to purchase an interest in the concern. In about 1915 Mr. Champion became sole owner of the firm, of which some accounts say he had been president since 1909. John Champion, although well qualified as a tailor, found his interests were taken up by developing the cleaning and dyeing phases, and he began to concentrate on that. He was a pioneer in the industry and interested in all new processes. In a short time he dropped the tailor side and specialized in cleaning and dyeing garments. In 1924 he moved his plant from No. 85 Rotch Street, to its present location in North Dartmouth, Massachusetts, with New Bedford offices at No. 512 Pleasant Street. His plant is noted for the modern equipment and safety devices for employees. It is worthy of more than passing note that a photograph taken in the late 1880s, showing Mr. Champion with employees of the Bush shop, is probably the earliest picture of a tailoring shop in New Bedford. One of the ladies in the picture remains in the employ of the company, although past the age of seventy years. It always has been the policy of the concern to continue its employment of those who were, in a measure, responsible for the growth of Bush and Company, Inc.

A biographer relates:

> Mr. Champion was one of the organizers of the New England Dyers and Cleaners Association, and probably did more than any other leader to make it a success. His interest was in raising the general standards of the trade. In 1928 he became president of the New England Dyers and Cleaners Association, and at that time had been over twenty years active in that and the National association. In 1929 at the convention of the National Association held at Memphis, Tennessee, he was awarded a special bronze plaque reading: 'This plaque is presented to John T. Champion by unanimous vote of the jury of awards of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners for outstanding and unselfish service to his craft during the year 1929.' In that year he had personally more than doubled the membership of the New Eng-

land Association. He was elected vice-president of the National Association in 1929, and served four years. His firm is the oldest in New Bedford. In February, 1945, it will have completed sixty years. Upon resigning from this office in the New England Association he was given a testimonial dinner in Boston and a fine watch.

Mr. Champion was always interested in civic affairs. He was chairman of the Safety Committee and of the Republican Town Committee in North Dartmouth and was president of the Rotary Club of New Bedford from 1928 to 1930. He was a member of the Town Meeting for some years and under the administration of Mayor Thompson of New Bedford, served as overseer of the poor. In many ways Mr. Champion resembled the English Squire of fiction and fact. His interest in good horse flesh has been mentioned. In later years he made a hobby of raising show fowl, and over a long period entered his white Leghorn birds in New England shows, taking many blue ribbons. His cockerel, "General Pershing," won seven times in a single year of exhibitions. A lover of the soil he was unusually adept in raising both flowers, fruit and vegetables. When well past sixty years he started bowling and made a name for himself for his skill in this game. Mr. Champion was especially to the fore in Young Women's Christian Association activities. He encouraged and trained teams of this organization, baseball and track, that entered competition at a Harvard University meet of the different New England Young Women's Christian Association groups, and they came off with many high prizes. It appears that in being named an honorary member of the Young Women's Christian Association he was the only man to be so honored. Mr. Champion was a member of the Wamsutta Club, the Knights of Malta, an honorary member of the Sons of Veterans of the Spanish-American War, and attended the Unitarian Church.

John T. Champion married (first), in 1875, at Prince Edward Island, Canada, Louella J. Mackay, who died in 1895 at New Bedford, Massachusetts. They were the parents of one son, John M. Champion.

Mr. Champion married (second), in 1897, Mary W. Greer, daughter of George and Ann (Campbell) Greer, both of old Scottish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Champion were the parents of one daughter, Millicent Louella, who married Mr. Edwards and is the mother of a daughter: Beverly Ann, now studying music and dramatic art in New York City. Mrs. Edwards, after a career of over eight years as a concert pianist with the Williams Concert Bureau, is now serving as vice-president and manager of Bush and Company, Inc.

About a year prior to the death of John T. Champion, on October 4, 1941, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years, the "New Bedford Standard" said in an editorial: "His energy is known throughout his craft, for during three months of 1929 he gave his services to bringing the New England cleaning establishments into the National Association so effectively that he more than doubled the New England membership. . . . He has the loyalty of his employees, some of whom have been with him more than three decades." Such is one of the many tributes paid to his business abilities and leadership. He was equally esteemed as a public-spirited citizen who had contributed constantly to the best interests of the community and the welfare of its people. The world was the better for his life.

Aldro A. French

ALDRO AMOS FRENCH

Industrialist, Banker

RANKING high among the men who contributed importantly to the industrial progress of Attleboro, Massachusetts, were Aldro Amos French and David Edgar Makepeace, with whom the former was originally and long associated in business. Mr. French was a native of Maine, a college graduate, and one-time educator. He was still a young man when he decided his vocation was manufacturing, and during the following period of nearly four decades he was an industrial executive. In after years he rose to prominence in banking and in civic activities and was a popular fraternity and club man.

Mr. French was born at Norway, Maine, July 1, 1874, son of Amos and Levina (Dunn) French, his forebears being of Oxford County, Maine. The name French was the very old term applied to people coming to England from France, and traditionally was applied to three brothers called "French armourers," who followed William the Conqueror to the British Isles. A number of descendants migrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1600's, and most of them were evidently adventurous persons, for soon after arriving in the New World, they located in widely scattered New England settlements.

Aldro A. French attended local schools in preparation for higher education, and matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1897, a Bachelor of Arts. One of his classmates and lifelong friends was the Arctic explorer Donald MacMillan of Wiscasset, Maine. The young graduate entered the teaching profession, and was so engaged when, at the turn of the century, he removed to Attleboro, Massachusetts, to accept a position as instructor in the high school, of which he was named sub-master. He also was the athletic coach of the school. He had participated actively in campus affairs at Bowdoin, playing football and other games. In Attleboro he put a great deal of zest into the promotion of athletics into school physical recreations, with exceptional effective results, greatly to the appreciation of students and parents.

In 1900 he entered the employ of David Edgar Makepeace, the man who two years later became his father-in-law. Sufficient here to state that Mr. Makepeace was the head of his own concern, engaged in the manufacturing of supplies for the makers of jewelry. This company, which was incorporated in 1902, was one of the largest firms of its kind in the world. Mr. French was made vice-president of the corporation at the time it received its Rhode Island charter, and continued as such until 1930, when he was elected president. He remained in this post, and as treasurer from 1918, a most able executive, until 1941, when the D. E. Makepeace Company was taken over by the Engelhard Industries of Newark. At this time he resigned as president and retired from most business activities. To his passing, however, he maintained an office in the First National Bank Building, Attleboro, where he directed his personal affairs and acted frequently as consultant to the Newark interests. At a meeting shortly before his death, Mr. French was paid tribute for "the foundation that has been laid by him and the late Mr. Makepeace in the early building of the firm."

For some years Mr. French was a director of the First National Bank of Attleboro, of the Attleboro Savings Bank, president of the Savings and Loan Association, director of the Attleboro Credit Union, and was financially interested in other business and commercial firms. In his eminently useful civic services, he was for several years a member of the school board, the City Council, a president (1924-1926) and director of the Chamber of Commerce, and during World War I was much to the fore in the Liberty Loan drives, and those made to secure funds for such humanitarian organizations as the Red Cross. While president of the Chamber of Commerce, and later, he was a member of its building committee which supervised the construction of the present very fine high school.

Fraternally Mr. French was a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Ezekiel Bates Lodge, of Attleboro, also of King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Attleboro Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a past president of the Lions Club, and a member of the Metacomet Country Club, the Highland Country Club and the former West Side Club. Mr. French was an active member of the group of forward-looking men interested in the advancement of science and of knowledge of the Arctic, which backed Donald MacMillan in his far-north explorations and expeditions. Going back to college days, it was his honor to be Marshal of the Bowdoin College Class of 1897, where he also had become a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. An athlete in youth, he loved the out-of-doors, and a favorite recreation was fishing. He read omnivorously and well, and was unusually well-informed concerning both national and international affairs. Reared in the faith of the Unitarian Society, in later years he attended the local Murray Universalist Church.

At Attleboro, Massachusetts, on November 7, 1902, Aldro Amos French married Edna M. Makepeace, daughter of David Edgar and Almyra (Johnson) Makepeace. They were the parents of a son, Edgar A. French, a prominent attorney of Marshfield, Massachusetts, who married Nina Townsend, of Belfast, Maine, and is the father of two children: i. Patricia Gail French. ii. Aldro Shelton French. Mrs. French, on the paternal side, is descended from (I) Thomas Makepeace, born in Britain about 1590, who came from Bristol, England, to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1637, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth. A man of affluence and power, he accumulated a large estate and was outstanding in the pioneer community. Of interest is the fact that at the time of its organization, in 1638, he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, and fought in 1654 against the Narragansett Indians.

The descent from this progenitor is through (II) William Makepeace, second son, who married, in Boston, May 23, 1661, Ann Johnson; (III) William Makepeace, eldest son, who married, December 2, 1685, Abigail Tisdale, of Taunton, Massachusetts; (IV) Seth Makepeace, eldest son, who married, June 21, 1732, Mary Ware, daughter of John and Mehitable (Chapin) Ware; (VI) Alanson Makepeace, grandson of Seth Makepeace, on whose farm he was born in 1774, and whose marriage "intentions" were published July 13, 1806, to Deborah Walker, of Franklin, Massachusetts; (VII) David Walker Makepeace, third son, born December 20, 1811, at Norton, Massachusetts, who married (intentions published) September 20, 1841, Abigail A. White, a descendant from Nicholas White, freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1643; (VIII) David Edgar Makepeace, eldest child, born June 9, 1848, on the Makepeace Homestead, West Norton, Massachusetts. At nineteen, he went to Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he learned the art of manufacturing jewelry. At the age of forty years he established his own concern and, as already indicated, this was incorporated in 1902 as the D. E. Makepeace Company.

David Edgar Makepeace was a most remarkable industrial leader and public-spirited citizen who immensely advanced the progress and prosperity of Attleboro. Few men were more cooperative in the life of the community, nor entered more heartily into organizational affairs. Affiliated with all the major bodies of Masonry, including the Thirty-second degree, and Aleppo Temple, Boston, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, he also was a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Company C, Association of Attleboro, and probably others. Prominent socially, he belonged to the Pomham Club of Rhode Island, the Gold and Silver Club, which he organized in 1915. He had his summer home at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, Attleboro, and he was an official of several local financial institutions. On March 29, 1873, David Edgar Makepeace married Almyra Johnson, a native of Warwick, Kent County, Rhode Island, daughter of Newton and Catherine (Card) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Makepeace had two daughters, Lulu B., who married Joseph Kershaw, and Edna M., who married Aldro Amos French.

The death of Aldro Amos French occurred wholly unexpectedly on December 14, 1943, in his seventieth year. His health had failed somewhat, and he considered himself a retired business man, although taking active care of his financial interests. But it was the thought of his many friends and associates that he would continue to grace the life of the community he had adopted as his own more than four decades earlier, and remain further as an exemplar of constructive citizenship and an inspiration to a new generation. Of the tributes and illuminative comments paid to his achievements, character and personality, we repeat only the following from the "Attleboro Sun":

> To an older generation he was a high school teacher and football coach who endeared himself to his students by being one of them. To later generations he was a successful business man responsible to his civic duties, intensely interested in the

Chamber of Commerce, free handed in helping others and an interested spectator of the local scene which he closely watched for years. Teaching Greek was once his vocation; reading poetry, especially in the long night hours of his declining years, was his avocation. That his favorite poem was 'Thanatopsis' tells much of the man. Certain it is he departed on his final journey with gentle dignity and an unfaltering trust

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

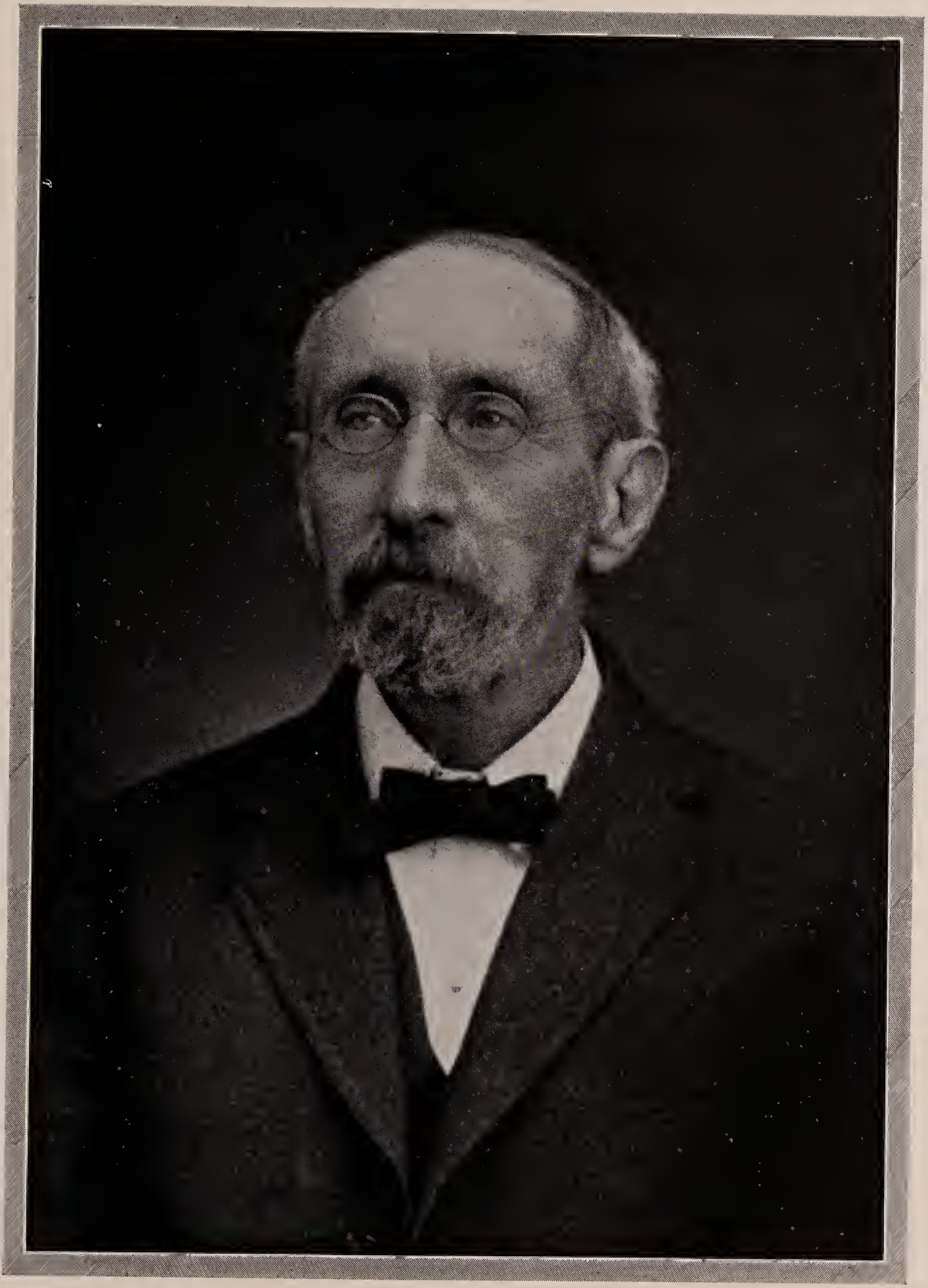
JOHN F. P. LAWTON

Silversmith

WHILE it is wholly incorrect to write of John F. P. Lawton as a silversmith, it was in this category that he made a career and reputation. He was never an artisan working the precious metals, but he long was identified with the silverware industry in America, and actually was born before electro-plating was developed and made the growth of this type of manufacturing possible in New England, where it expanded to an enormous degree.

Mr. Lawton was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1837, or less than a half century after the United States was formed. He was the son of Joseph and Grace Lawton, of Colonial ancestry, and was brought by the family to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1842, where he attended the old Grove Street School of this city. In the good old New England tradition he remained associated with his father and family until he became of age, in 1858, starting out to make his own career in life. In that year he became bookkeeper in George H. Whitney's bookstore in Providence, a fortunate connection that immensely enlarged his education and outlook on life, and an influence that never was lost in later years. A bookstore of that time was not simply a place where one purchased a book, a pen or a bit of stationery, it was the meeting place of intellectuals, the members of the professions, a sort of club to which only those who had something worthwhile to impart were in good standing. Here Mr. Lawton met and listened to such Rhode Island notables as Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, and professors Angell, Harkness, Lincoln, Diman and many others. His was an experience of which he never forgot and whose value increased with years.

In 1859, he entered the employ of the Gorham Company, then with offices at Steeple Street, Providence, Rhode Island. At that time this famous concern was developing its own methods in electro-plating,



John F. P. Lawton

and went on to great heights in the silverware industry. Just after the end of the Civil War, Gorham and Company was incorporated, with Mr. Lawton as secretary. Many years later, in January, 1894, he was made assistant treasurer. Upon the attainment of fifty years identification with this great company, more than eighteen hundred employees gathered to celebrate the event and to manifest the esteem in which he was held by executives and workers alike. On each of his birthdays threafter it was the custom of the plant to present him with a testimonial, and upon the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth a life-sized bronze bust was presented. It is a matter of record that Mr. Lawton named the Gorham Manufacturing Company, upon its corporation, in 1865, after its founder, in 1831, James Gorham. The founder's associates of that time were John Gorham, Gorham Thurber, George Wilkinson, and Messrs. Lathrop and Adams. When the company was moved to the Elmwood section Mr. Lawton's connection with the construction and equipment of the plant caused favorable comment in the United States and abroad, and through this he was made a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation of New York, and also of the advisory board of the Civic Federation of New England.

Mr. Lawton was an industrialist of vision and enterprise, ahead of his generation in his ideas and ideals of sociological and humanitarian problems. He was constantly to the fore in the promotion of better factory conditions, the conservation of the health and happiness of employees, and the provisions for recreation and welfare. His efforts along these lines attracted so much attention that in 1906 he was awarded a medal from the Milan Exposition. When the Silversmiths Company was formed he was made secretary, and insisted on serving without pay. He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association, and active in affairs of the Central Congregational Church. He was fond of music and played the violin.

On January 5, 1859, John F. P. Lawton married (first) Leafa E. Miller, who died in July, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton became the parents of the following children: 1. Grace R., born June 2, 1862. 2. William Gorham, born October 30, 1864; he married, on September 23, 1896, Carrie D. Barden, and their children are: i. Julia B., married Leslie J. Campbell. ii. Edith R., married Lloyd J. Wilbur. iii. Carrie E., married Benjamin Grist. iv. S. Mabel. v. Grace Emily, died February 4, 1912. 3. Eddie, born December 8, 1869, died December 12, 1869. 4. Edith Miller, born August 29, 1873, died July 27, 1875. Mr. Lawton married (second), November 26, 1884, Harriet F. A. Miller, who died July 8, 1938. Mr. Lawton died at Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 19, 1919.

WILLIAM WAGER WEEDEN

Textile Mill Official

FOR many years active in the textile industry, William Wager Weeden was associated with different New England companies at different periods of his career. His last active connection was with Lockwood, Greene and Company, of Boston, whom he served as supervising engineer until his retirement in 1924 to make his permanent residence in Jamestown, Rhode Island. Throughout the New England area he was respected, honored and trusted, and his qualities of personality and character were such as to endear him to contemporaries in all walks of life.

Mr. Weeden was born February 5, 1869, in Providence, Rhode Island, son of William B. and Hannah (Balch) Weeden and member of an old and noted family. Both the Weedens and the Balches, as well as other related family lines, are widely known in different branches of American life and affairs. William B. Weeden, William W. Weeden's father, was a prominent textile man.

After William Wager Weeden completed his preliminary schooling, he entered Brown University, in Providence, where he was a student for three years. Leaving the university in 1890, he took a special course in textiles in Philadelphia, attending there the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Courses. In the autumn of 1891 he entered upon his active career in the textile industry, in which his father had been a leader, associating himself with the Weybosset Mills, in Providence, one of the oldest and largest woolen and worsted mills in the United States. His father was at that time superintendent of those mills. In 1895 William W. Weeden became assistant superintendent in charge of the entire plant, and in 1899 he was made superintendent, working under his father as agent after the mill became a part of the American Woolen Company organization in that year.

In 1902 Mr. Weeden was made agent of the Manton Mills, at Manton, Rhode Island, another unit in the American Woolen Company system. For about twelve years he continued there. Then in 1914 he became agent of the Strathmore Worsted Mills, at Concord Junction, Massachusetts. During the First World War, when these mills were handicapped by their inability to obtain Australian wool, Mr. Weeden turned to other activities.

At that juncture he was made inspector of cloth for the United States Government, so continuing for one and one-half years. In 1919 he became supervising engineer for Lockwood, Greene and Company, whereupon he proceeded to give his major attention to the woolen branch of the business, particularly bleaching, dyeing and related operations. It was from that position that Mr. Weeden retired, five years later. In 1937, he changed his residence to Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Thenceforth his many other interests found more avenues of expression. He now had time to indulge, for instance, his interest in history. Particularly did he concern himself with Rhode Island history. As a native of this state who never lost his connection with it, he had an intimate knowledge of its people and its old families and institutions, and with the increased leisure that he gained after his retirement he was able to make further studies along these lines. He wrote several pamphlets on such individualities as Roger Williams and Samuel Gorton. He held membership in the Rhode Island Historical Society and was a vice-president of the Jamestown Historical Society and a third vice-president of the Newport Historical Society.

In addition to his interest in history and his general acceptance as an authority on Rhode Island history, Mr. Weeden concerned himself with many civic and social undertakings. Fond of sports in his earlier years, particularly riding and tennis, he became one of the organizers of the Agawam Hunt Club and was one of its earliest master of fox hounds. At one period Mr. Weeden was tennis champion of Rhode Island. He espoused numerous projects for Jamestown's betterment, notably through agitation for such enterprises as the building of the Jamestown Bridge. He remained in the background in such affairs, however, contenting himself with exerting influence and contributing of his knowledge and experience, but seeking no personal glory in connection with his efforts. He was also active in religious life through membership in the First Unitarian Church of

Providence. At one time he was president of the Jamestown Board of Trade.

William Wager Weeden married, in 1900, in Providence, Rhode Island, Sara Postlethwaite Mason, daughter of Charles F. and Gabriella (Morton) Mason. They became the parents of two children: 1. Captain William Wager, Jr., graduated in 1924 from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in the navy since that time and on active duty in Pacific waters at the time of writing; he married Florence Elizabeth Davis. 2. Charles Mason, graduated from Princeton University in 1927.

The death of William Wager Weeden, December 6, 1944, was an occasion of wide sorrow and regret among his host of friends in all walks of life. His accomplishments were many and useful, and his qualities of personality, character and mind were such as to distinguish him in the circles in which he moved. He will long be remembered with the deepest warmth of affection.

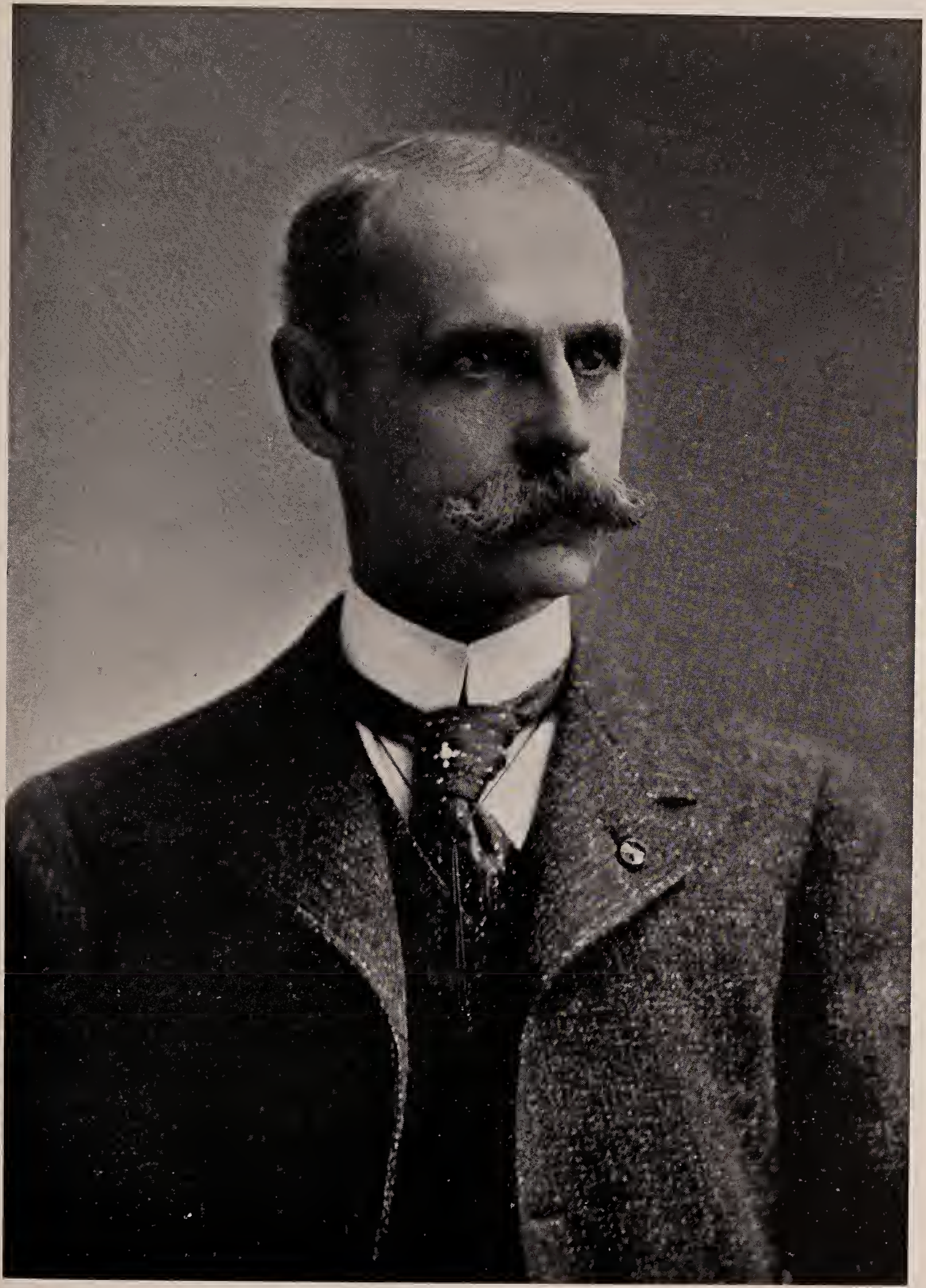
HENRY PEARCE

Mining Operator, Financial Leader

FOR many years Henry Pearce, of Providence, Rhode Island, occupied a position of leadership in the industrial life of his times. Active at first in mining operations, then in banking and brokerage affairs, he earned the warm admiration and confidence of his contemporaries and the affection of many friends. He followed in the tradition of an old and noted New England family, and helped to mould and reshape this tradition in keeping with his own personality and spirit.

Mr. Pearce was of the eighth generation in direct line of descent from John Pearce, the immigrant ancestor in America. The name Pearce derives from "son of Peter," and is of the same origin as the French "Pierre" and the older English form of "Piers." The name was highly popular when surnames were becoming hereditary, and there are many variants of the spelling. The family line in America is as follows:

(I) John Pearce, the immigrant ancestor, was probably born in England in 1632, and he died in 1692 on Prudence Island, now a part of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was called "John Pearce, mason" in contradistinction to another man of the same name. Admitted a freeman January 5, 1666, he bought, on April 14, 1668, a house and thirty-eight acres of land from William Cory. With forty-seven others, October 31, 1677, he received a grant of 5,900 acres known as East Greenwich, and on January 12, 1678, he was permitted by the Assembly to sell his rights to Henry Metteson. On February 23, 1691, he purchased from John Greene, of Warwick, 421 acres in Natick, Rhode Island, with a meadow; and on August 23, 1691, he and his wife, Mary, deeded to their son, Daniel Pearce, this same land, possession to date from John Pearce's death. From time to time he held different local offices. He and his wife, whose surname



Henry Pearce

is not of record, were the parents of three children—John, Daniel and Mary Pearce.

(II) Daniel Pearce, second-born of these three, was born about 1658 at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died in 1731. He was a butcher by trade, served as constable and held many minor offices. He was chosen a deputy to the General Assembly for 1698, 1701, 1705, 1720-1723 and 1731, and became the owner of much real estate. On August 11, 1724, he made a deed of gift to the town of land to be used as a road from Fones Bridge to the sea, and later gave much land to his sons. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife is not of record. There were four children of that marriage—Daniel, Margaret, Mary and John Pearce. He married (second), December 13, 1703, Elizabeth Tucker, of Prudence Island, who died in 1728. They became the parents of three children—Benoni, Nathan and William Pearce.

(III) Benoni Pearce was born at North Kingston, Rhode Island, and was a farmer, although he took no part in local affairs. He married, November 10, 1723, Sarah Rhodes, the ceremony being performed by Jeremiah Gould, assistant at North Kingston.

(IV) Benoni Pearce, their son, was born also at North Kingston, Rhode Island, and was listed with his family in the town census of 1774. He was titled "captain," probably holding that rank in the local militia, although no record of his service has been found. He married, May 5, 1754, at Coventry, Rhode Island, Mehitable Walker. They were the parents of ten children, all except Sarah being natives of Providence. The children were: Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, Cyrus, Abigail, Oliver, Nathaniel, Lydia Main, Austress (Anstress or Anstis) and John Hancock Pearce.

(V) Nathaniel Pearce, born January 26, 1768, in Providence, died there December 26, 1851, was a mariner and sea captain, sailing his ship to foreign ports. He is believed to have been the "Ensign Nathaniel Pierce, Exeter, Rhode Island, 2nd Co. militia under Captain Samuel Gorton," and again recorded as "Ens. Nathaniel Pearce, served under Captain James Weeden, in the 2nd Co., 2nd regiment of militia, Lt. Col. Commandant Jeremiah Whiting, May, 1802." He lived in the stone house, built in 1760, which is now the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University. He married, December 1, 1791, Sarah Stoddard, of Providence, who died February 19, 1855, "aged 83." Their children were Thomas, William Henry, George, Sarah Ann, Edward, Sarah and Charles Pearce.

(VI) Edward Pearce was born May 27, 1804, in Providence, and died January 1, 1881. His name appears as "1st Maj. Edward Pearce, Providence Marine Corps Artillery." In 1826 he entered the shipping business as a member of the firm of Pearce and Bullock, continuing until 1848, when he entered local commercial business, remaining until his death. In 1835 he became a director of the Phoenix Bank, and from 1855 until his death was its president. He took an active interest in the First Congregational Church of Providence. Edward Pearce married, in 1827, Harriet Bullock, daughter of Richard Bullock. In 1877 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Their children were Edward, William B., Ellen Richmond, Henry and Julia B. Pearce.

(VII) Henry Pearce, father of the Henry Pearce whose name heads this review, was born in 1838 in Providence, and died December 5, 1909. He was graduated from Ossining Military Academy, Ossining, New York, and thereupon entered the banking and brokerage business, in which he was successful from the outset and continued until within a short time of his death. He belonged to the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt Club, the Squantum Association and the New York Yacht Club. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, 1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He was a Republican and a member of the First Congregational Church. He married Elizabeth Leonard Bourne, daughter of Jonathan and Emily Summers (Howland) Bourne and a descendant in the eighth generation from the Rev. Richard Bourne, founder of the family in America, who was born in Devonshire, England, was baptized in 1610, came to America between 1625 and 1630 and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, probably in 1682. Henry and Elizabeth L. (Bourne) Pearce became the parents of three children: 1. An infant son, born December 24, 1875, died December 30, same year. 2. Helen Abbe Pearce, born November 15, 1876, became, November 28, 1900, the wife of E. Bruce Merriman, of Providence, who died in October, 1936; they were the parents of two children—i. Elizabeth Barbara Merriman, born August 15, 1904, wife of Edward M. Weld and mother of their two children, Elizabeth Bruce and Helen Weld. ii. Emily Bourne Merriman, born November

Henry Pearce, Jr.

22, 1908, became, in 1935, the wife of Dudley P. K. Wood, of New York City. 3. Henry Pearce, of further mention.

(VIII) Henry Pearce, the third of these three children, was born December 27, 1879, in Providence, Rhode Island. He attended St. Mark's School, in Southboro, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1898 from the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut. In 1901 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut. After graduation there, he entered the employ of his uncle, Senator Bourne, in the mining industry. That service took him to Oregon, but in a year he returned to Providence, where he became associated with his father. In 1909 he became manager of the Providence office of Charles Head and Company, bankers and brokers, of New York.

He was a Republican in his political views, and belonged to several civic and social organizations. He was a member of the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt Club and the Squantum Association, all of Providence, and of the St. Anthony Club, of New York City. He also belonged to the Delta Psi Greek-letter fraternity, which he joined in his student days.

Henry Pearce married, April 15, 1903, in Providence, Rhode Island, Mary Greene Nightingale, daughter of George Corlis and Mary (Davis) Nightingale and a descendant in the eighth generation from William Nightingale, the immigrant ancestor of the family. Her descent, from the original William Nightingale, who came from England about 1660, passed through Joseph, Samuel, Joseph, Joseph, George Corlis and George Corlis Nightingale in the succeeding generations, down to Mary Greene Nightingale, who was born August 1, 1881, in Providence, and died August 31, 1938, and was the wife of Henry Pearce. Henry and Mary G. (Nightingale) Pearce became the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Pearce.

The death of Henry Pearce, March 7, 1934, was an occasion of deep sorrow in the business circles in which he was so widely known, particularly in the Rhode Island area, with which his family had for so many generations been associated.

JOHN SIMMONS PALMER II

Business Man

DESCENDED from long established New England families, John Simmons Palmer II achieved a career that was to a degree typical of this part of the United States and old England, from whence came his ancestors in the earliest days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. After being identified with the jewelry manufacturing industry, he retired at a relatively early age and after that gave a great deal of his time to gracious living, outdoor sports, and made an interesting hobby of genealogy.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 14, 1881, he was the son of Julius and Jessie Fearing (Richmond) Palmer, and could trace his blood inheritance from passengers of the good ship "Mayflower," and notables of the times of the Magna Charta and the Crusades in the Old World. The name Palmer is derived from the custom of the pilgrims of medieval and early periods, who always carried a palm leaf as a token of a pledge of their having been to the Holy Land. There were a number of the Palmer family in New England in the seventeenth century. Richmond in ancient Saxon was a combination of *ric* and *mund*—rich mouth, figuratively, eloquent. Roland de Richmond, an English ancestor, dated from 1060. One John Richmond, baptized at Crichdale, Wiltshire, England, in 1597, settled at Saco, Maine, in 1635, and was one of the first purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was living in Rhode Island in 1655 and died at Taunton in 1670.

John Simmons Palmer II was educated at the Classical High School and at Brown University. Because of illness in his senior year he was compelled to forego graduation, but this did not prevent his continued interest in his class and college and later he was named a class officer and played prominent roles at class reunions. Not long

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John S. Palmer ^{2d}

after the turn of the century, he became associated with his father as a manufacturing jeweler, and remained as an executive of the firm of Palmer and Capron until the firm was liquidated. He retained an office in Providence, however, and spent a number of very busy years, chiefly identified with the management and administration of his father's estate, which included large holdings of real estate. He became, in fact, the trustee of several estates and was one of the outstanding authorities on the value of realty and its management.

As already indicated, Mr. Palmer possessed something of the attitude of the English "squire" in his manner of living. After retiring as an industrialist he built "Harbour Oaks," in the Poppasquash district of Bristol, overlooking Bristol Harbor, and here indulged his liking for the out-of-doors. He hunted and fished, but most of all enjoyed boating. Along indoor and intellectual lines, he was especially interested in history and local annals, genealogy and records of the olden times. He was a member of most of the patriotic and genealogical organizations to which his exceptional ancestry entitled him, including Sons of the American Revolution, The General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and many others. His clubs included the Turks Head and the Squantum clubs, and he had served both as president.

On June 14, 1911, at Barrington, Rhode Island, John Simmons Palmer II married Abbie Easton Greene. (Greene IX.) She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer became the parents of six children: 1. Julius Palmer II, born March 13, 1912, who died January 23, 1935. 2. Elizabeth, who married William P. Adams, and is the mother of two children: i. John Howard. ii. Jane. 3. Frances, who married Philip I. Clark, Jr.; their daughter: i. Sally Ann. 4. Jane Easton, married Philip T. Bodell, and is the mother of two children: i. Frederick P. Bodell. ii. Frances. 5. Ruth Richmond, married Frances Nelson Blount, and they have a son: i. Frederick Nelson Blount. ii. Carolyn Gibbs Blount. 6. Richard Simmons Palmer.

The passing of John Simmons Palmer II added to the roster of citizens of Rhode Island who have figured prominently in its affairs during the present century. A former industrialist and public-spirited citizen, he won a place in the business world. As a man of affairs he furthered the prosperity and the welfare of the communities where his realty interests centered. As a gentleman of leisure, he was an exemplar of the finer traditions of New England, the very helpful friend of many. He held the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

(The Palmer Line)

(I) John Simmons Palmer, first of our line of record, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 22, 1824 and died at Providence, Rhode Island, July 8, 1908. He was the son of the keeper of the Newport Coasters Harbor Asylum and at an early age removed to Providence where he attended the public schools. In September, 1840, he was appointed to the jewelry manufacturing firm of G. & S. Owen, of which his brother-in-law George Owen, was a member. On July 20, 1845, Mr. Palmer became the co-partner with Christian Stave, a Norwegian toolmaker, as Palmer and Stave, but upon removal of the latter to Wisconsin, that firm was dissolved. Mr. Lucian P. Lamson then became a partner remaining until he died November 15, 1852. The firm then became Palmer & Capron, with the partnership of Mr. Charles S. Capron who remained until 1891 when Julius Palmer and Fenelon A. Peirce were admitted to partnership. The company became widely known as a manufacturer of rolled gold plate and sterling silver rings and Mr. Palmer came to be recognized as the most successful man in the jewelry industry of his day. The firm was one of the first to establish an office also in New York City, located at 20 Maiden Lane, 1854.

Mr. Palmer was director and for several years president of the Eagle National Bank and president of the City Savings Bank. He was also one of the founders of the Providence Washington Fire Insurance Company and of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company as well as a former director of the Merchants Insurance Company and the D. & W. Fuse Company. He was a member of the Board of Trade and of the Squantum Club, of Providence.

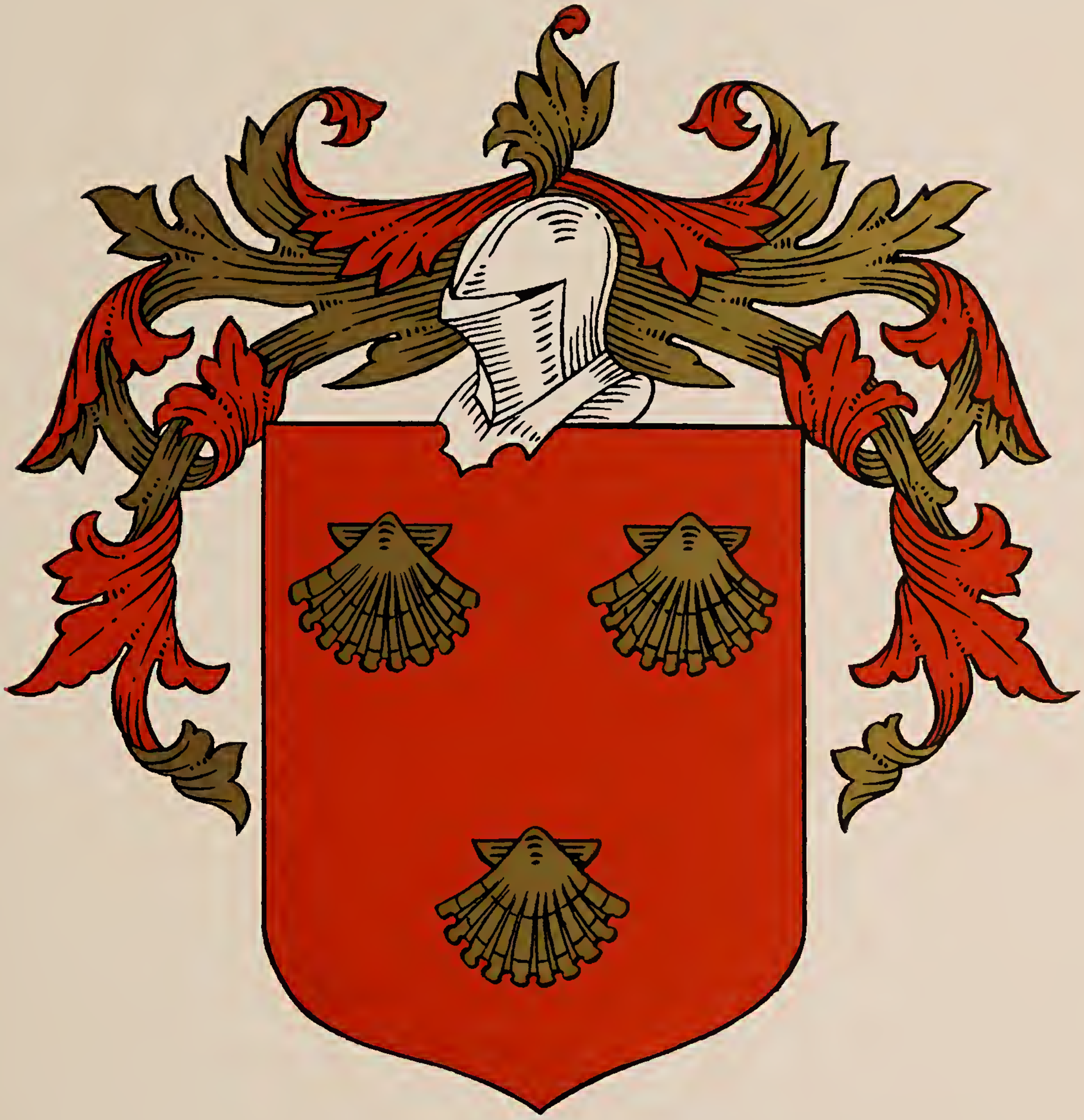
John Simmons Palmer married Frances M. Prentice. They had a son, *Julius*, of whom further.

("The History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," Biog. Vol. I, p. 124. Charles Carroll: "Rhode Island, Three Centuries of Democracy," Vol. III, pp. 215-16. Family Records.)

(II) Julius Palmer, son of John Simmons and Frances M. (Prentice) Palmer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 20,

PALMER

Arms—Gules three escallops or.
(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")



Palmer

1854 and died there March 29, 1920. After completion of his primary and secondary education in the public schools of his native city, he entered Brown University from which he was graduated and received an A.B. degree in 1877. He then became associated in the jewelry business with his father, being his close friend and valued partner until the latter's death. In 1908, John Simmons Palmer II, his son, was admitted to the firm which had continued since 1852 as Palmer & Capron. In addition, Julius Palmer was director of the old National Bank of Providence from 1866 to 1912 and between 1896 and 1902 was its president. He has been also director of the Equitable Marine Insurance Company since 1884 and has been instrumental in founding and developing many enterprises in Providence. He retired from partnership in the firm January 1, 1916. Mr. Palmer was a member of the Squantum and of the University Clubs of Providence.

He married, October 16, 1878, Jessie F. Richmond. They had a son *John Simmons II,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) John Simmons Palmer II, subject of the foregoing biography (q.v.) married, at Barrington, Rhode Island, June 14, 1911, Abbie Easton Greene. (Greene VIII.)

(Ibid.)

(The Greene Line)

John Greene, progenitor of the Greenes of Warwick, Rhode Island, was born at Bowridge Hill, Gillingham Parish, Dorsetshire, England, about 1590 and died in 1659. His will, dated December 28, 1658, was proved January 7, 1659. He resided at Salisbury with his family for about sixteen years and on April 6, 1635, sailed with his wife and six children aboard the ship "James" for New England. They arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635 settling first in Salem, Massachusetts, where he became associated with Roger Williams whom he later joined in Providence, Rhode Island. John Greene was one of the eleven men baptized by Roger Williams and one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist Church on the American continent, at Providence. In addition, he was the first professional medical man in Providence Plantations. On August 8, 1647, he is recorded as a member of the first Town Council of Warwick; February 26, 1648, Representative of Warwick in the General Assembly; May 7, 1649, Magistrate in the Court of

Trials at Warwick; Assistant, June 4, 1649; Member of the Town Council July 2, 1649; Commissioner October 26, 1650, May 8, 1655, October 6, 1656 and August 9, 1657, Commissioner to England, 1644. He is recorded among the founders of Providence and Warwick.

John Greene married (first) at Sarum (Salisbury), Wiltshire, England, November 4, 1619, Joanne Tattershall, also spelled Tatarsole, on the church register. She died soon after their removal to Rhode Island. He married (second) Ailsce (or Alice) Daniels, a widow. He married (third), in London, England, about 1644, Philippa (or Phillip), whose surname is not known and who died at Warwick, Rhode Island, March 11, 1687 at the age of eighty-seven years. A son of the first marriage was *James*, of whom further.

(L. B. Clarke: "The Greenes of Rhode Island," pp. 52, 54, 55. "A First Supplement to the 1922 Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the General Society of Colonial Wars," p. 110. "Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Register: 1902," p. 186.)

(II) James Greene, son of John and Joanne (Tattershall) Greene, was baptized at Salisbury, England, June 21, 1626 and died April 27, 1698. He accompanied his parents to New England in 1635 and in 1647 was made freeman of Warwich, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Records show that he was Town Clerk, May 16, 1661; Member of the General Assembly of the Colony, being Commissioner under the first charter, and Deputy and Assistant in 1663, under the second charter, serving for ten years between 1660 and 1675. His house, along with all others in Warwick, was destroyed during the Indian Wars.

He married (first), about 1658, Deliverance Potter, daughter of Robert Potter. She was born in 1637 and died in 1665. He married (second), August 3, 1665, Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of John and Susanna Anthony, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. She died in 1698. A son of the second marriage was *Jabez*, of whom further.

(L. B. Clarke: "The Greenes of Rhode Island," pp. 55, 56.)

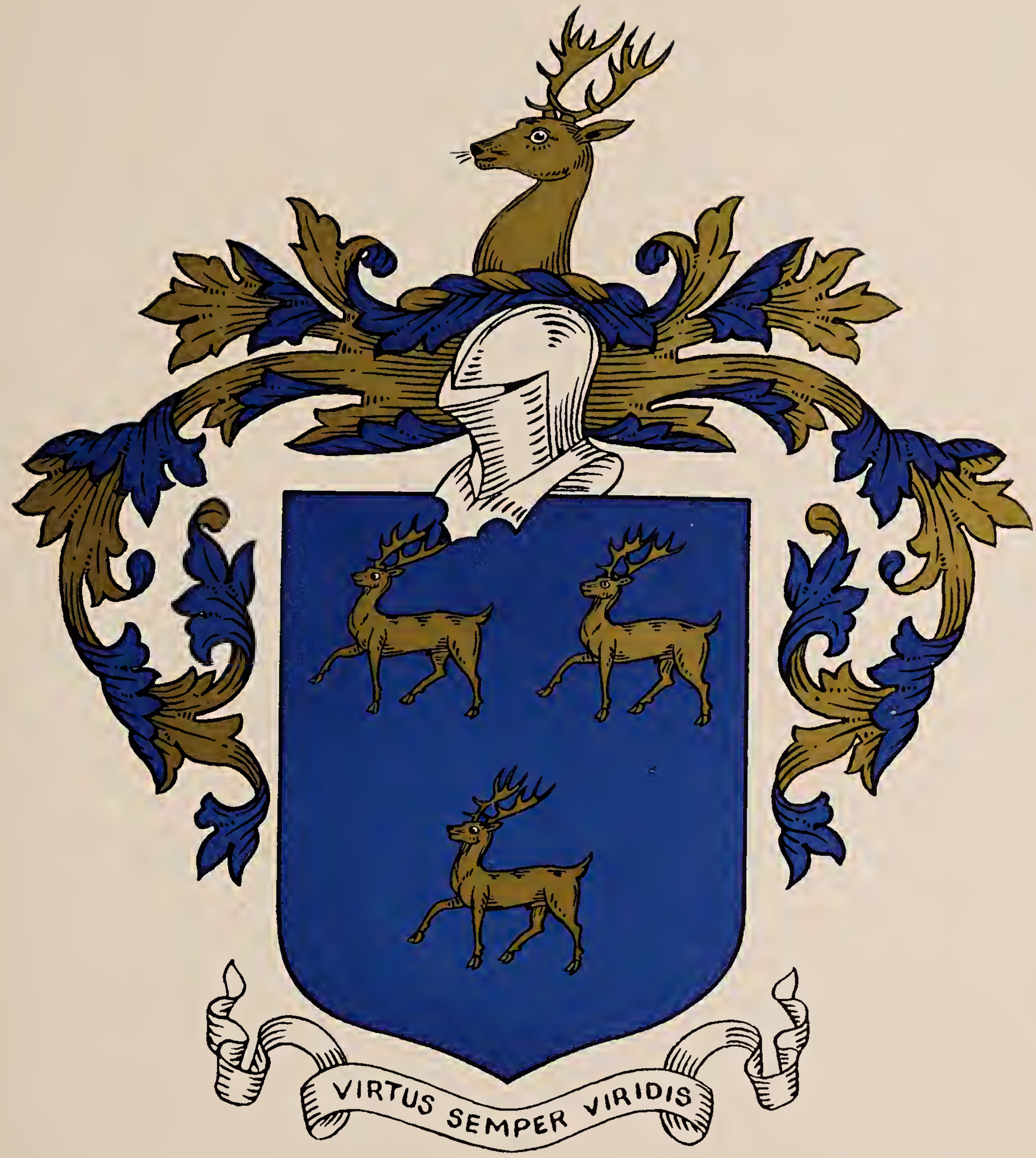
(III) Jabez Greene, son of James and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, November 17, 1673 and died October 1, 1741. He was admitted freeman of Warwick, Rhode Island, May 5, 1696.

He married (first), March 17, 1697-98, Mary Barton, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Gorton) Barton. She died March 6, 1712-13 and he married (second) May 23, 1716, Grace Whitman,

GREENE (GREEN)

Arms—Azure three bucks trippant or.
Crest—A buck's head or.
Motto—*Virtus semper viridis.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")


VIRTUS SEMPER VIRIDIS

Greene
(Green)

daughter of Valentine Whitman, of Providence, Rhode Island. A son of the first marriage was *Rufus,* of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 87, 88.)

(IV) Rufus Greene, son of Jabez and Mary (Barton) Greene, was born at Potowomut, Rhode Island, June 2, 1712 and died in December, 1784. His will, dated December 3, 1784, was proved December 25th, of that year. He was made freeman in February, 1735. He was associated with his brothers in the iron industry and was engaged in mercantile business. His residence was at East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

He married, March 13, 1735, Martha Russell, daughter of Joseph Russell, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. She died September 30, 1770. They had a son, *Joseph* (1), of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 129.)

(V) Joseph (1) Greene, son of Rufus and Martha (Russell) Greene, was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, March 20, 1745 and died March 25, 1825. He was a rope manufacturer by trade and later served as sergeant in Colonel Fry's Regiment, Kentish Guards, in the Revolutionary War.

He married, September 9, 1770, Patience Sheffield, who died April 20, 1839, at the age of ninety-three. She was the daughter of Caleb Sheffield. They had a son *Joseph* (2), of whom further.

(L. B. Clarke: "The Greenes of Rhode Island," p. 216.)

(VI) Joseph (2) Greene, son of Joseph (1) and Patience (Sheffield) Greene, was born December 19, 1781. Like his father, he was a rope manufacturer.

He married Mary Floyd, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. They had a son *Augustus Gardiner,* of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 343.)

(VII) Augustus Gardiner Greene, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Floyd) Greene, was born October 5, 1819.

He married December 8, 1845, Elizabeth Bentley Greene, daughter of James Allen and Elizabeth (Oman) Greene and a direct descendant of John and Joanne (Tattershall) Greene. (Greene I.) They had a son *Frederick,* of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 492, 513.)

(VIII) Frederick Greene, son of Augustus Gardiner and Elizabeth Bentley (Greene) Greene, was born July 20, 1863.

He married, January 6, 1885, Elizabeth Chaffee Easton. (Easton IX.) They had a daughter *Abbie*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 573, "American Families," Vol. VI, p. 171.)

(IX) Abbie Easton Greene, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Chaffee (Easton) Greene, was born March 5, 1868.

She married John Simmons Palmer II. (Palmer III.)

("American Families," Vol. VII, p. 171.)

(The Easton Line)

(I) Nicholas Easton, first of our line of record, was born in England in 1593 and died at Newport, Rhode Island, August 15, 1675. He came to New England in 1634 accompanied by his two sons, Peter and John and was in Ipswich, Massachusetts until 1635 when he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1638 he built the first house in Hampton and the same year settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He built the first house at Newport in 1639. Records show that he was Deputy Governor of Rhode Island from 1670 to 1671 and Governor under the Royal Charter from 1672 to 1674. He is also shown as President of Rhode Island in 1650 and Governor's Assistant in 1640 as well as Deputy from 1665 to 1666.

He married (first) but the name of his wife is unknown. He married (second) Mrs. Christian (Barker) Beecher, daughter of James Barker and widow of Thomas Beecher. He married (third), March 2, 1671, Ann Clayton. A son of the first marriage was *John*, of whom further.

(Biographical Encyclopedia of Rhode Island." "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 15, 99. R. M. Bayles, ed.: "History of Newport County, Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 155-58. C. P. Coggeshall and R. Thellwell: "Coggeshall Genealogy," p. 10 "Newport Historical Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 39-40. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 448-49. J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 292.)

(II) John Easton, son of Nicholas Easton, was born in England about 1621 and died December 12, 1705 at the age of 84 years.

He married (first) "1-4-1660" Mehetabel Gaunt who died "11-11-1673." She was the daughter of Peter Gaunt. He married (second) Alice, whose surname is not known. A son of the first marriage was *James*, of whom further.

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 294. "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 15, 99. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 448-49.)

(III) James Easton, son of John and Mehetabel (Gaunt) Easton, was born in Rhode Island February 23, 1662 and died March 23, 1697.

He married, about 1681, Miriam Allen, born in June, 1661; died about 1732. She was the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Kirby) Allen. They had a son *Nicholas*, of whom further.

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 295. C. E. Robinson: "Hazard Family," p. 18. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 448-49.)

(IV) Nicholas Easton, son of James and Miriam (Allen) Easton, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, December (or November) 27, 1683 and died there November 10, 1743.

He married, about 1715-16, Hannah Hazard, who died December 27, 1765. She was the daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Nichols) Hazard. They had a son *Jonathan*, of whom further.

J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," pp. 295, 321. C. E. Robinson: "Hazard Family of Rhode Island," p. 18. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 448-49.)

(V) Jonathan Easton, son of Nicholas and Hannah (Hazard) Easton, was born November 24, 1719 and died December 9, 1795.

He married in 1742 Ruth Coggeshall, born January 25, 1724; died at Newport, Rhode Island, October 20, 1759. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Easton) Coggeshall. They had a son Benjamin (1), of whom further.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 448-49. C. P. and T. R. Coggeshall: "Coggeshall Family," p. 21. C. E. Robinson: "Hazard Family of Rhode Island," pp. 36, 37. "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 57, 13, 359.)

(VI) Benjamin (1) Easton, son of Jonathan and Ruth (Coggeshall) Easton, was born August 28, 1752.

He married Esther Barker, who died about 1814. They had a son *Benjamin* (2), of whom further.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 448-49. C. E. Robinson: "Hazard Family of Rhode Island," p. 37.)

(VII) Benjamin (2) Easton, son of Benjamin (1) and Esther (Barker) Easton, was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, November 17, 1809 and died at Newport, Rhode Island, September 3, 1892.

He married, December 20, 1835, Charlotte Tew Tilley, born March 27, 1811; died at Newport April 4, 1854. She was the daughter of Abraham D. and Ruth N. (Tew) Tilley. Benjamin (2) and Charlotte (Tew) Easton had a son *Benjamin* (3), of whom further.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 449. R. H. Tilley: "Tilley Family," p. 19.)

(VIII) Benjamin (3) Easton, son of Benjamin (2) and Charlotte Tew (Tilley) Easton, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, October 17, 1838 and died at Jamestown, Rhode Island, September 3, 1914.

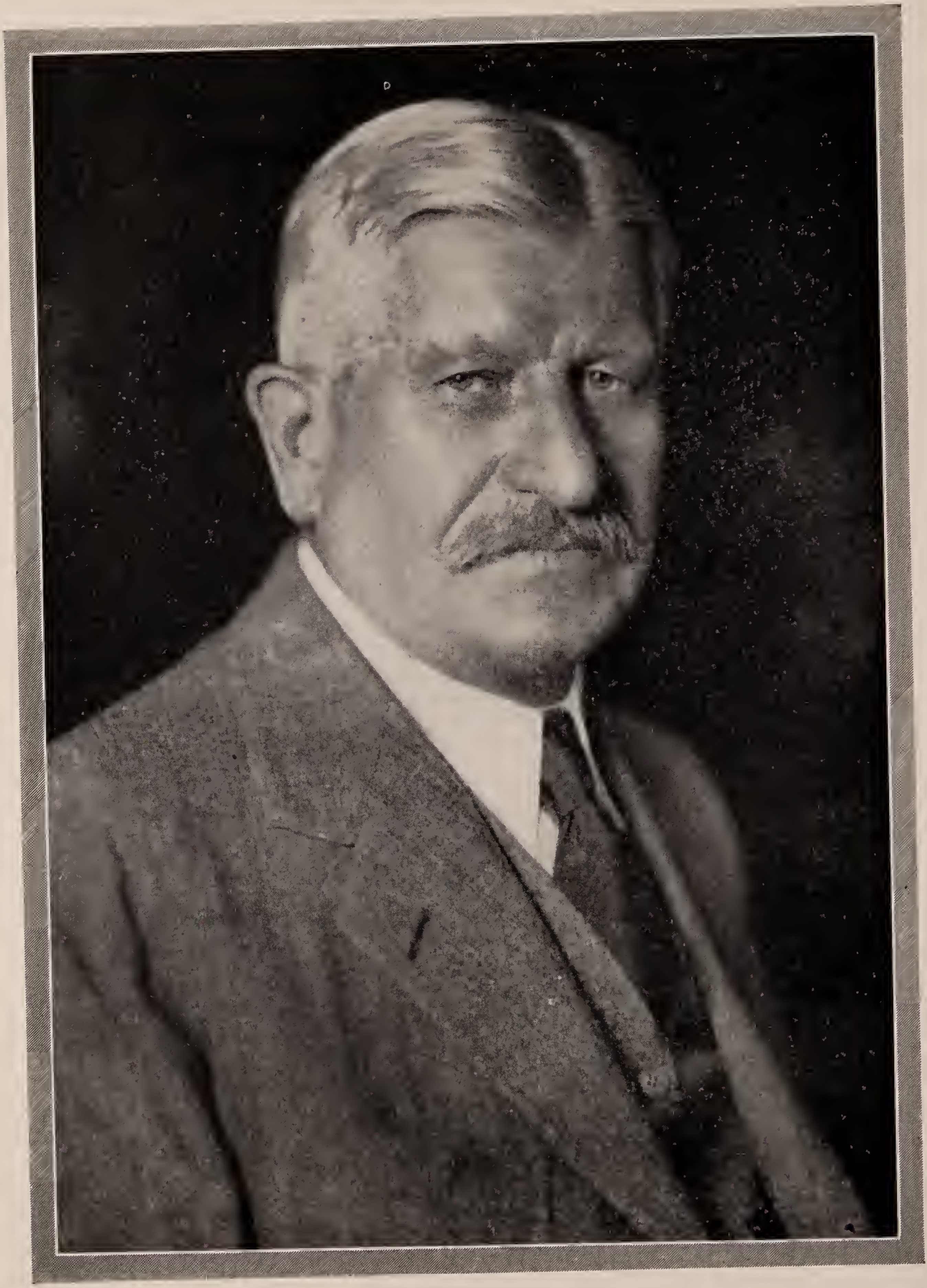
He married, November 12, 1863, Mary Ann Pitman Tuell, born September 4, 1844. They had a daughter *Elizabeth Chaffee,* of whom further.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 449.)

(IX) Elizabeth Chaffee Easton, daughter of Benjamin (3) and Mary Ann Pitman (Tuell) Easton, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, November 6, 1864.

She married Frederick Greene. (Greene VIII.)

(Ibid.)



Joseph Ott

JOSEPH OTT

Textile Manufacturer

FOR many years active in the textile industry, Joseph Ott was for years president of the Royal Weaving Company, long outstanding in silk cloth manufacturing circles in the United States. He lived in Pawtucket, and here was vice-president and consultant to the Joseph M. P. Ott Manufacturing Company, a textile weaving house founded by his son. He was also active in civic affairs in Pawtucket and in the state of Rhode Island, and had a host of friends who were deeply appreciative of his talents and many-sided services to his contemporaries.

Mr. Ott was born March 11, 1861, in Stuttgart, Germany, son of Jacob Ott and Geneva (Hodler) Ott. His father was a manufacturer of silk and woolen goods, and operated what was for his times a more than ordinarily large business. Joseph Ott and other members of his family chose to come to America, however, and at his passing Joseph Ott was survived by three sisters: Mrs. James Morrell, of Atlantic City, New Jersey; Mrs. Robert Jones, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Mrs. Frederick Schlotbom, of Los Angeles, California.

After Joseph Ott received his preliminary schooling, he entered a textile school at Reuttlingen, Germany, at the age of sixteen years, and there learned pattern-making and weaving. Next he attended a school of design in Wuerttemberg. Still later he made a "pilgrimage" of practically every European textile center, going from mill to mill and proceeding as far eastward as Russia. At the age of nineteen, in 1880, Joseph Ott entered the Chemnitz School of Design, in Saxony, there to continue his studies. While there, he accepted the superintendency of a silk and wool mill, and there he remained until drafted for army service. He had served but ten weeks when, ambitious and not caring at all for the military life, he shook off the restraint and took passage for New York.

Landing at Castle Garden, New York, in 1885, he met Max Jagerhurber, who had come from the same German community and had become editor of the "Dry Goods Economist," a trade paper devoted to the textile industry. Periodically this paper published patterns of cloth, and for a time Joseph Ott made the designs although without receiving a regular salary. The remuneration that he did receive, however, was that the editor introduced him to the leading New York textile manufacturers. They visited many firms, including those of prominence in the silk and other textile trades. Among these was Coffin, Altemus and Company. Mr. Ott showed a member of this firm some of the textile designs that he had brought with him from Europe. The representative of the firm took some of them, for which he paid $25, saying, "Take that and stay at home until I send for you. Don't let any one else have any of these designs." The firm then employed him as a designer at $10 per week. Six months later he went to Holyoke to take a position at increased pay with the Farr Alpaca Mill. He was successful in his work there, and remained for a year.

Making further headway at the conclusion of that period, Mr. Ott was named overseer of the Lyman Mills, in Holyoke, where he had charge of 1,100 looms. For two and one-half years he remained there, and so devotedly did he give himself to the work at hand that he was unaware of the fine reputation that he was building for himself in the industry. Directing the work of the Lyman Mills when he was only twenty-six years of age, he regularly sent the cloth produced here to be bleached at the Sayles Bleacheries. Mr. Emerson, superintendent of the bleachery, was so impressed by the character of the goods that he came twice to Holyoke to see if he could secure Mr. Ott's services. He failed to do so. But Mr. Drown, of the Slater Cotton Mills, took up the task, and, by offering sufficient inducements, obtained Mr. Ott's services.

While associated with the Slater Mills, in 1887 and 1888, Mr. Ott made occasional trips to New York, where he regularly examined the merchandise being offered on the market there. At times he noticed particularly some silk cloth used for linings, which he was told came from Europe and could not be made in America. At first he was but superficially interested in this product, but the challenge of producing similar lining materials in America, of accomplishing the impossible, appealed to him. Making inquiries as to how much of this cloth was regularly consumed in America and how great the demand would be in the future, Mr. Ott satisfied himself that this cloth offered great possibilities.

Resigning his post at the Slater Mills in 1888, he proceeded to Worcester, Massachusetts, known for the manufacture of special looms. He stayed for some weeks at the Crompton Loom Works there. The superintendent there gave him a corner to himself for his experimenting. As a result of his work, a loom was made for him, but it proved unsatisfactory. Undismayed, he discovered, while looking about in Pawtucket for machinery that might serve him, six looms in the old Hicks Mill that partially solved his problem. He lost little time in rebuilding them, and, with two new looms of the same model, he started a factory over a carpenter shop. With two girls as assistants, he started manufacturing the only silk linings made in the United States.

Afterward, while he was weaving the new cloth, Darius Goff, prominent Pawtucket manufacturer, came to see him. Only reluctantly did Mr. Ott admit this visitor. Mr. Goff remained but three minutes, during which he carefully looked around the miniature plant. Soon Mr. Ott received word that Mr. Goff wished to see him. Mr. Ott went, taking with him some of his samples. At Mr. Goff's office he found not only Mr. Goff, but also another Pawtucket manufacturer, Daniel G. Littlefield. Mr. Goff went straight to the point, and said to Mr. Ott: "You want some money and more room." A contract was signed before the interview ended. This document, written by Mr. Goff, was framed by Mr. Ott and prized highly. Still carefully preserved, this document reads:

> Pawtucket, Feb. 1, 1889.
>
> Memorandum of an agreement made this day by and between Joseph Ott, Darius Goff and Daniel G. Littlefield. Witnesseth: That, whereas, the said Joseph Ott being a practical cotton and silk weaver and being desirous to enter into the manufacture of goods:
>
> It is proposed and agreed by the partners above named that they will carry on the business jointly and equally and each one shall furnish one-third of the capital necessary for the same. The said Ott is to have the whole charge in manufacturing the goods in every respect, he shall keep a strict

account of everything received and paid out and shall have $5 per day for his service.

"D. G. Littlefield,
"Darius Goff,
"Joseph Ott."

Each partner thereupon placed $5,000 in a common treasury, and the firm moved into the upper part of the building whose ground floor was occupied by the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company. Installing twenty looms at the outset, they soon added twenty more, and the total was increased until there was no more space in the room. In 1890 Mill No. 2 was built in Cross Street, Central Falls—a four-story structure of considerable size. The business still grew, and additions were made here likewise until there was no more room for them. In 1903 Mill No. 3 was erected in Sabin Street, and later Mill No. 4 was built. A few years ago another large addition was made.

So rose to prominence the Royal Weaving Company, whose spacious plant was in every respect a model. Expansion continued until the company had 2,400 looms and 85,000 spindles, every machine in the plant being driven by individual motor. When operating at capacity, the plant employed the services of more than 2,000 persons. Finally the business was liquidated in 1938, the year in which Mr. Ott's son, Joseph M. P. Ott, started the Joseph M. P. Ott Manufacturing Company for the weaving of silks, rayons, nylon, fibre glass, acetate yarns and similar products. The son, leading this new phase of the Ott family activity in the textile industry, took his place as president and treasurer of the company, while the elder Mr. Ott remained for the rest of his life as vice-president and consultant.

In addition to his work in the textile industry, Joseph Ott was a practical philanthropist, giving large sums of money to charity but always doing so anonymously and with great secrecy, so that little was ever learned of their extent or nature. He was known, however, to have donated funds for radium to Sayles Memorial Hospital and for a memorial altar in Aquinas Hall of Providence College, a Dominican institution. The tumor clinic that he helped to establish at Sayles Hospital is now recognized as one of the outstanding units of its kind in New England. In earlier years Mr. Ott was a member of many business and textile trade organizations in Rhode Island and beyond its borders, and he maintained homes in Pawtucket and at Narragansett Pier. He was a member of the To Kalon Club and the Point Judith Country Club.

Joseph Ott married Amelia Molter, who is now deceased. They became the parents of a son, Joseph M. P. Ott, who was born January 25, 1903, and attended Pawtucket public schools and the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania, then went to the Silk Weaving School, in Zurich, Switzerland. He then joined his father at the Royal Weaving Company, with which he remained for about fifteen years until the business was sold. He became assistant manager there, and was a director of the organization. In 1938, as already noted, he established the Joseph M. P. Ott Manufacturing Company, engaged in weaving silks, rayons, nylon, fiber glass, acetate yarns and the like. He continues as president and treasurer of this manufacturing house, and is a member of the To Kalon Club of Pawtucket and of the Dunes Club and the Point Judith Country Club of Narragansett. He is a trustee of the Memorial Hospital and the Pawtucket Boys' Club and serves on the board of managers of the Slater branch of the Industrial Trust Company. Joseph M. P. Ott married Pauline Pendergast, daughter of Edward T. and Catherine (O'Neill) Pendergast, of Massachusetts. They became the parents of one son, Joseph O'Neill Ott, born April 14, 1929.

The death of Joseph Ott, June 30, 1943, at his home in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, removed from the textile industry one of its progressive-minded and creative spirits. As he came forward to prominence in his industry, the people of Pawtucket and of New England generally felt the benefits of his success in many ways. Even after his passing, through his written will, many organizations to which he had been generous in his lifetime received substantial bequests to aid them in humanitarian and useful work. He will be remembered with deep warmth of affection.

CHARLES M. O'CONNOR

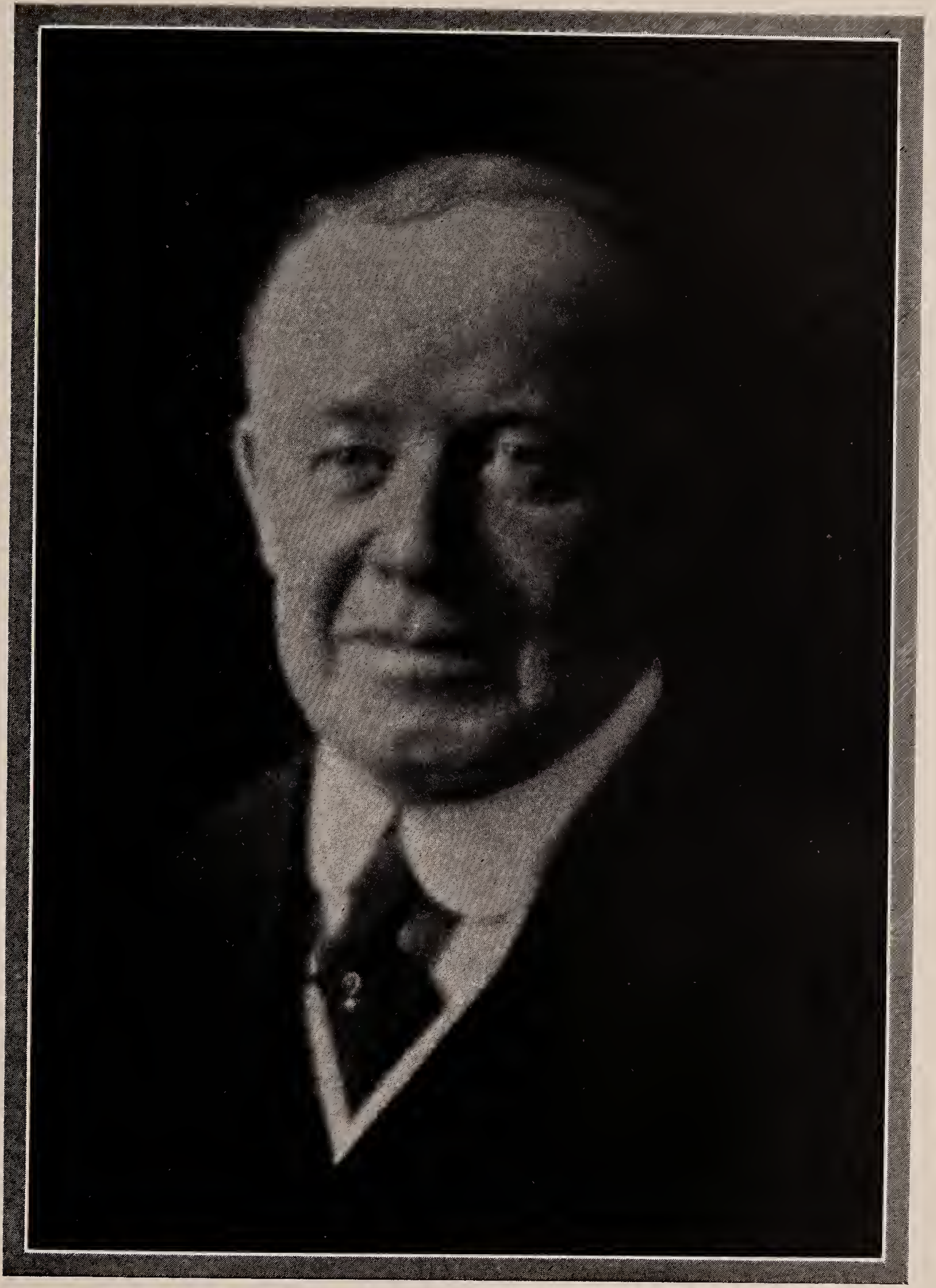
Business Man

FOR a number of years Charles M. O'Connor and his father were familiar and popular figures in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. Their names are better known to the older generation, for the son passed to his reward nearly two decades ago. The older man, a native of Cork, Ireland, came to the New World as a young man, with all the courage, enterprise, and good humor of his race. Eventually he established a plumbing business that he carried on for a quarter of a century. His son, of this record, followed in the elder man's footsteps, both as regards commercial activities and exemplary citizenship.

Charles M. O'Connor was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 19, 1869, and was educated in this city. As indicated, he early began an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, becoming a master plumber and became associated with his father's enterprise located at No. 26 College Avenue, Providence. Upon the death of his father, he assumed charge of the business and entered into many contracts for work on some of the largest buildings in the city and in a host of residences in the community and its environs.

Down through the years Charles M. O'Connor accumulated a great deal of property in this part of Rhode Island, especially in the East Side of Providence in or near the Brown University area. He had attended St. Joseph's School in his youth and was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. His club and social organizations were few in number, although he was keenly interested in civic affairs and without ostentation he was liberal in his support of charitable and religious projects.

On January 26, 1910, at Providence, Rhode Island, Charles M. O'Connor married Margaret Ann Kelly, daughter of Bernard and Catherine Kelly, both natives of Ireland, where she was also born.



Charles M. O'Connor

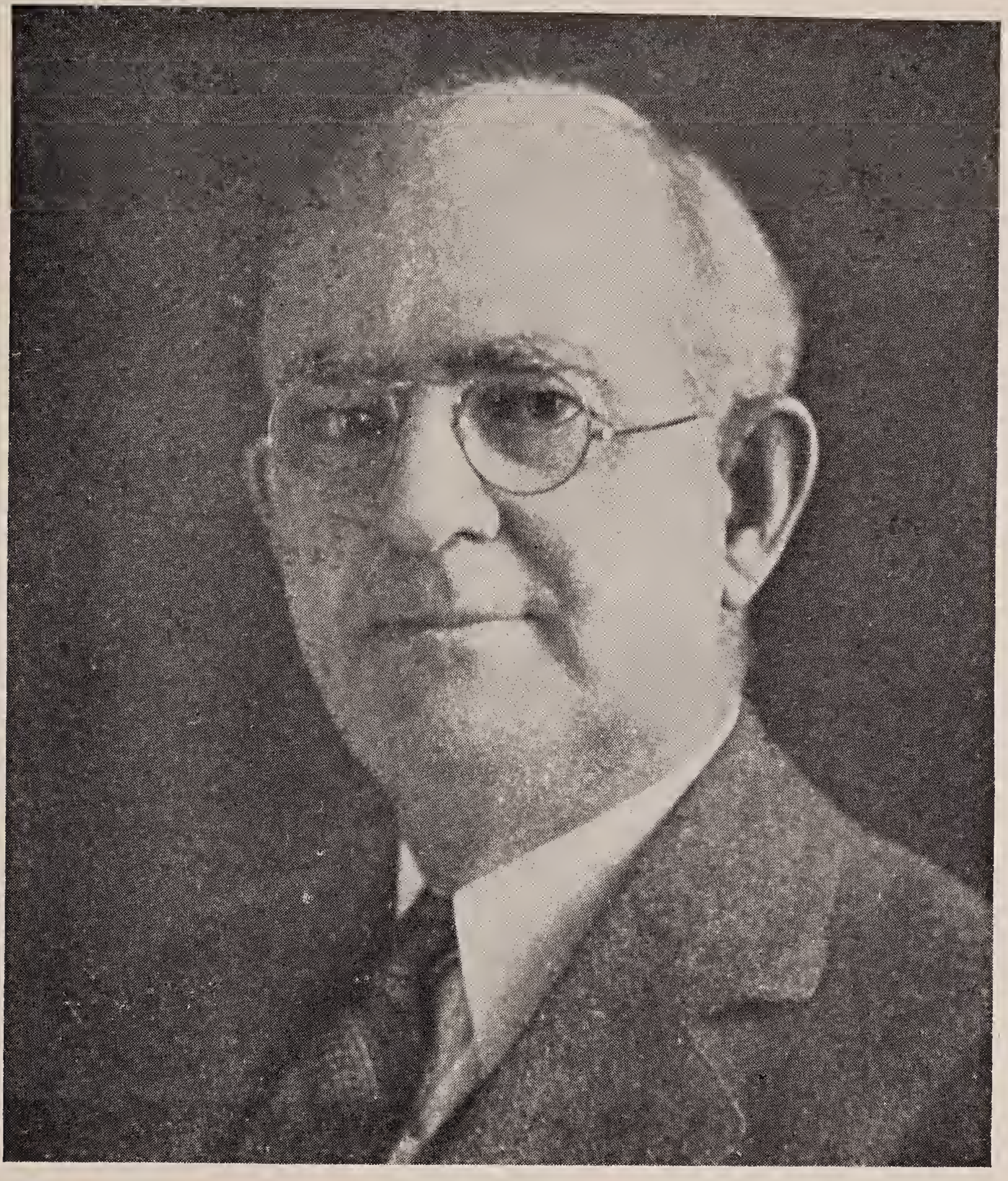
The death of Charles M. O'Connor occurred on March 19, 1925, much to the sorrow of a host of friends and business acquaintances. He had worked hard all his life, and understood and sympathized with the problems of labor. In his life the combination of intelligence, industry and character won him a high place in the community among his fellow men. At his passing the best and simplest tribute to his achievements and personality was "Well Done," for he left the world a better place because of his life and activities.

HON. JOHN M. O'CONNELL, D.D.S.

Congressman

WHILE it is probable that Dr. John M. O'Connell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, never intended to make a career of politics, one of the outstanding features of his life was a third of a century as a political leader in his section of the State. Especially noteworthy is the fact that, following his own personal convictions, he gave up his potent influence in one party to give support to another, and won elections to the Rhode Island General Assembly, and went on to serve as a member of Congress for three terms before failing health caused his retirement. At all times he was a faithful servant of the city and State of which he was a native and citizen for nearly three score years and ten.

Dr. O'Connell was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 10, 1872, son of Michael Berkeley and Elen (Hurley) O'Connell. His parents were former natives of Valencia, Ireland, where his father became an expert stone carver, a vocation he followed after he migrated to Westerly. At one time the family lived in London, England, where Michael B. O'Connell was a member of the police force of the British capital. Father and mother, even when economic conditions were hard, encouraged their son to obtain a good education and John M. O'Connell was graduated from the Westerly High School, with the class of 1890. Apparently he was destined to become an educator, for he was an instructor and principal of a Westerly school for a decade from 1892. In the meanwhile he had completed courses in St. Jerome's College (1891-1892), and resigned from his teaching to go to the Philadelphia Dental College, now a department of Temple University, in the Pennsylvania metropolis, being graduated in 1905, the valedictorian of his class and a Doctor of Dental Surgery. Returning to Westerly he practiced his profession for years, serving a large clientele with exceptional success.



John M. O'Connell

However noteworthy Dr. O'Connell was in his profession, his achievements in this connection were overshadowed by his career in politics. The story of his rise in the field of public affairs has been related in the press frequently, and here there is no better method of outlining it than to follow, almost verbatim, one of these accounts. For twenty years he was a member of the Westerly County Republican Committee, and its chairman for three-quarters of this period. Down these two decades he became very influential in the counsels and campaigns of the Republican party in Rhode Island. When in 1928, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York was nominated for the presidency, Dr. O'Connell changed his allegiance, gave up the real power he possessed in Westerly politics, and supported the national Democratic ticket. It is a matter of history, that religious affiliations more than statesmanship decided the election. The Doctor was more successful than Governor Smith. As a candidate for the General Assembly of Rhode Island he was elected twice successively as a Democrat to the State Legislature, where he proved a capable law maker.

In 1932, Dr. O'Connell was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District and won the seat over Thomas P. Hazard, the Republican candidate. He soon took a place among the most ardent supporters of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal and continued a New Dealer throughout his three terms in Congress.

In 1934, he defeated Alderman John J. McGrane of this city in the Democratic convention to win renomination, and in the election of that year he was returned to Washington by a plurality of more than fourteen thousand over George C. Clark, his Republican opponent. The 1936 Democratic convention found him opposed by five other candidates for the Congressional nomination, but he won his party's indorsement after four ballots in the convention. His plurality over Harry Sandager, Republican, in the election of that year was 3,915.

In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, Dr. O'Connell placed himself squarely behind the President's program, praising Roosevelt's handling of the banking crisis and supporting the President even in farm legislation, which was not popular in New England.

Dr. O'Connell's support of the economy program, including a vote against bringing a soldiers' bonus bill out of committee, won him praise from the National Economy League, but sharp criticism by veterans' organizations of the State. In 1936 he voted in favor of the soldiers' bonus. Dr. O'Connell was given a place on the important House naval affairs committee early in his Congressional service and took a keen interest in naval affairs, flying thousands of miles for inspection of naval stations on the Pacific Coast.

While usually a strong supporter of the President, he cast his first vote against Roosevelt policies in 1935 by opposing the "death sentence" for utility holding companies. Two years later, he voted to override the President's veto of a veterans' insurance measure. But he signed a petition for discharge of the wage-hour bill from committee, favored the Governmental reorganization bill and social security legislation and nearly all other New Deal measures.

While in Congress, Dr. O'Connell was active in matters affecting Rhode Island. In 1935, he introduced a bill for abolition of the cotton processing tax. He introduced legislation for flood control of the Pawtuxet River and was active in getting Congressional authorization for the new Jamestown Bridge. He sought air mail service through the State airport in 1934, a service obtained two years later. Dr. O'Connell was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1936 and in 1938 was a member of the Democratic Congressional Speakers' Bureau.

During the First World War, Dr. O'Connell was attached to the Headquarters Sanitary Train, Twelfth Division, with which he served sixteen months. He was later a Major in the Dental Reserves. He was a member of Narragansett Council, Knights of Columbus; a life member of Westerly Lodge, No. 678, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of Harold W. Merrill Post, American Legion. He also belonged to the Westerly Yacht Club, the Harbour Club, the South County League, Westerly Dental Society and the Democratic Club. His religious affiliations were with the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Westerly.

At Westerly, Rhode Island, on November 28, 1907, John M. O'Connell, D.D.S., married Marie Galli, daughter of John and Bridget (Currie) Galli, her parents of Italian and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Dr. and Mrs. O'Connell became the parents of one son: John M. O'Connell, Jr., who married Marguerite Duhaime, and they have a daughter: i. E. Ann Marie.

As has been mentioned, Dr. O'Connell retired from his Washington activities in 1938 because of failing health, and the end of his days on earth came on December 6, 1941, at his Westerly home. It is seldom that a man succeeds notably in two very different fields of endeavor, yet it was his record that he won distinction in his profession and as a statesman. Few men have served the community and State better, or with greater devotion. Upon the honor rolls of the departed dead of Rhode Island his name is written large for all time to come.

MAYO SMITH PURPLE

Bell Manufacturer

AS president of the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company, Mayo Smith Purple was long active in the business affairs of Bristol, Connecticut, continuing his association with this one enterprise until the very close of his life. He did much to build up this manufacturing organization, whose history dates back to 1866, when, under a quite different management and personnel and among entirely different conditions, it began making door bells. Mr. Purple's contribution to the company's growth and development and to the welfare of his community as a whole earned for him the admiration and confidence of his fellow citizens in an ever-growing circle of acquaintance.

Mr. Purple was born July 28, 1860, in East Hampton, Connecticut, son of John Percival and Marion Miranda (Markham) Purple. His father operated a farm at Middle Haddam.

Mayo Smith Purple attended public schools in East Hampton, and later studied at the Gate School and at East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, Rhode Island. For a time he studied under the guidance of a tutor at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He was nineteen years of age when he began his active career by taking employment in the Tibbals Company general store in Cobalt at a wage of $15 per month. For a time he owned a general store in partnership. A man of intense public spirit, he early was elected to the State Legislature, in 1884; but, upon returning to East Hampton, he was engaged in his general store interests for about a year, then entered the wood business. In that connection, he sold wood to brickyards in Haverstraw, New York, the wood being transported on barges down the Connecticut River, by way of Long Island Sound, and up the Hudson to Haverstraw. One of his customers, incidentally, was the father of James A. Farley, former Postmaster

General, who was born in Haverstraw. The wood business came to an untimely end when Mr. Purple, employing a man to measure the wood and collect it, was robbed in 1893 of six barge loads of wood, worth about $6,000, by this employee. His capital gone, Mr. Purple was forced to discontinue the enterprise, and he then took employment tending a smelting furnace at the Bevens Brothers Manufacturing Company plant at a salary of $1.50 a day.

Like many seemingly unfortunate turns of events, this realignment of his business life figured in a significant way in Mr. Purple's destiny. The Bevens company manufactured bells in East Hampton. They were in fact, among the oldest bell manufacturing establishments in existence, and played an important role in making East Hampton famous as a bell manufacturing center. Mr. Purple learned gradually all the details and ramifications of the new business, being assigned to numerous jobs in the factory and so being enabled to learn the business thoroughly. He was transferred to the office after a time, and thenceforth his progress in the bell-making business was rapid. For thirty-five years he remained with the Bevens company, and during that time rose to the position of secretary, so continuing for many years.

He became also one of the organizers of a subsidiary company, the East Hampton Bell Company. This subsidiary was reorganized in 1912 as the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Purple became president and which he headed for the rest of his life. The Gong Bell Manufacturing Company was already long in existence at the time when it was taken into the Bevens pattern and its name was given to this Bevens subsidiary. It was this particular company, in fact, that started producing doorbells back in 1866, as indicated above. It made the first foot bells ever used on automobiles, invented by Elijah Barton and first applied to the Locomobile car. The same company were the original producers of many bell novelties. Under the reorganization, with Mr. Purple as its head, its leadership in bell manufacturing continued. In addition to Mr. Purple as president, the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company had as its other officers: Chauncey G. Bevens, vice-president; J. Howell Conklin, secretary and treasurer; Clifford M. Watrous, assistant secretary-treasurer and general manager. Mr. Purple, in addition to his connection with the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company, also was treasurer and manager of the East Hampton Bell Company, president of the Watrous Manufacturing Company, and treasurer of the Bevens and Wilcox Line Company, which he established about 1925.

Wholly aside from his work in the business world, Mr. Purple was prominent in community affairs in and near Bristol. He was an organizer of the East Hampton Trust Company and long a member of its board of directors. He took the liveliest interest in public affairs. A Republican in his political alignment, he was highly popular both in partisan circles and as a public-spirited citizen. As mentioned above, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Connecticut State Legislature in 1884. He served for several terms, being the youngest member of the House of Representatives the first time he was elected, and then, after an interim of a number of years, the oldest member of the House. In some elections he was the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties. He was a charter member of Bellville Chapter No. 46 of the Order of Eastern Star and the second oldest member of Anchor Lodge No. 112 of the Free and Accepted Masons. Although never a member of any particular church, he was a helper of several denominations, extending financial contributions to them and otherwise manifesting an interest in their work.

Mayo Smith Purple married in May, 1883, Gettino Louise Arnold, daughter of Nelson and Narcissa (Sexton) Arnold. Mrs. Purple was born in June, 1861, at Rock Landing, Haddam Neck, Connecticut, and died February 3, 1937. Mr. and Mrs. Purple became the parents of the following children: 1. Norman William Purple, of East Hampton. 2. Ansel Arnold Purple, also of East Hampton. 3. Nathaniel Markham Purple, of Bristol, who worked on his father's farm in boyhood and later in his brother's garage at East Hampton for a year; he completed his schooling in East Hampton public schools, Middletown High School, and Connecticut Agricultural College, which later became the University of Connecticut, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1924; after serving in the East Hampton Home Guard during the World War period of 1917-1918 and holding the different business positions mentioned above, he came to the Wallace Barnes Division of Associated Industries, in Bristol, working on coiling machines in the shop, then in the hardening shop, gradually advancing to the estimating and sales department and becoming a production engineer in 1942; now travels extensively in connection with his work throughout northern New England and the western States, and is active in the Bristol Fish and Game Club, the Chippanee Golf Club and the East Hampton Congregational Church; he married, January 15, 1935, at Hartford, Connecticut, Mary Evelyn Longo, daughter of Michael and Rockino Longo, of Hartford.

The death of Mayo Smith Purple, October 3, 1942, at his home in Bristol, Connecticut, was an occasion of deep sorrow. As one editorialist commented,—

> The death of Mayo Smith Purple Tuesday morning came as no surprise, for he had been ill for nearly two years; his passing brought only the shock that death customarily brings.
>
> We had known Mr. Purple for some ten years. During that time we came to like him and to respect him. He was a man of brusque nature, but kindly, withal.
>
> We have heard many tales of his unobtrusive generosity. Many an East Hampton family, feeling the pinch of circumstances, has received anonymous assistance to tide it over the trying times, and it took no graphologist to determine whence came the aid.
>
> His rise to success in business was typical of America. Beginning as a humble day laborer in a local factory, he studied the bell business in all its manifold details, mastered them, and served several of the community's bellmaking concerns with inspiration and fidelity.
>
> East Hampton's loss has not been a small one.

ROBERT MULLIGAN

Man of Affairs

IN the annals of Rhode Island, Robert Mulligan of Pawtucket, will be named as a business leader, influential politician and active churchman. He was prominent as well in many other phases of human affairs, a progressive citizen of supreme faith in the State and the essential soundness of the American way of life.

Born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, on July 30, 1884, he was the son of Robert and Isabelle (White) Mulligan. His father came from the North of Ireland, and his mother from Scotland. When the boy was two years of age, the family moved to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where the father engaged in the mill business. Robert Mulligan was educated in the city's public schools, the Rhode Island School of Design and Child's Business College. He was very young, however, when he became office boy in the Sayles Finishing Plant, Inc., and worked his way up to purchasing agent, an important post he filled capably for nearly two decades. About a quarter of a century before his passing he entered the employ of J. U. Starkweather Company, of Providence, and after five years of experience in the chemical business purchased the corporation, of which he was president and treasurer to his death in 1944.

Robert Mulligan was an exemplar of constructive citizenship before he entered the political field, and from the early 1930s to his last illness he never ceased working for the Republican party. In 1932 he was elected to the General Assembly from the Seventh Representative District of Rhode Island, and served three successive terms. Although his name became associated with some spectacular events in the House, his introduction or sponsorship of much progressive legislation is not forgotten. In the notorious election of 1938, in Pawtucket, he was not returned to the Assembly. In 1940 he missed election by a slim margin of three votes in this Democratic Presidential year. He had been party treasurer since 1936, and equally long served on the Republican State Central Committee.

Robert Mulligan

Mr. Mulligan had a wide variety of personal interests. He held membership on the board of directors of the Pawtucket-Central Falls Young Men's Christian Association, was a former troop committee chairman for Boy Scout Troop No. 1 in Pawtucket, was a charter member of the Smithfield Avenue Lawn Bowling and Fairlawn Community Associations, and was active in Community Chest work. He also belonged to the Rhode Island Purchasing Agents Association, Pawtucket Golf Club, the To-Kalon Club, the American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists, the Annaquatucket Golf Club, the St. Andrews Society of Pawtucket and the British Empire Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with Jenks Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a Past Master; a Past High Priest of Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar; a Thirty-second Degree Mason, Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A prominent churchman, Mr. Mulligan served the Smithfield Avenue Congregational Church for a quarter of a century as a trustee and was a former treasurer. His support of religious and humanitarian works was liberal and constant.

In Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 28, 1908, Robert Mulligan married Mary Ellen Wilson, daughter of Robert and Sarah Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan became the parents of the following children: 1. Elmer James Mulligan, M.D., who married Maxine Green. 2. Robert Ray Mulligan, who married Shirley Stevens and they have three children: i. Robert Wilson Mulligan. ii. Amy Lee Mulligan. iii. James Winfield Mulligan. 3. Gordon William, who married Dorothy Clarke, and they are the parents of two children: i. Gordon Clarke Mulligan. ii. Sally Ellen Mulligan.

Not long before he was about to celebrate his sixtieth birthday, Robert Mulligan died at the Homeopathic Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, on July 9, 1944, after a brief illness. He was active in affairs to the end, the master of his own soul and his career. His ideas and ideals of public service were his own, and yielded nothng in loyalty to that of any man. He labored to improve not only the government of his State and city, but the condition of the poor and the underprivileged. His mental horizon was not bounded by any limitations of color, race or creed. He left the world the better for his accomplishments and example.

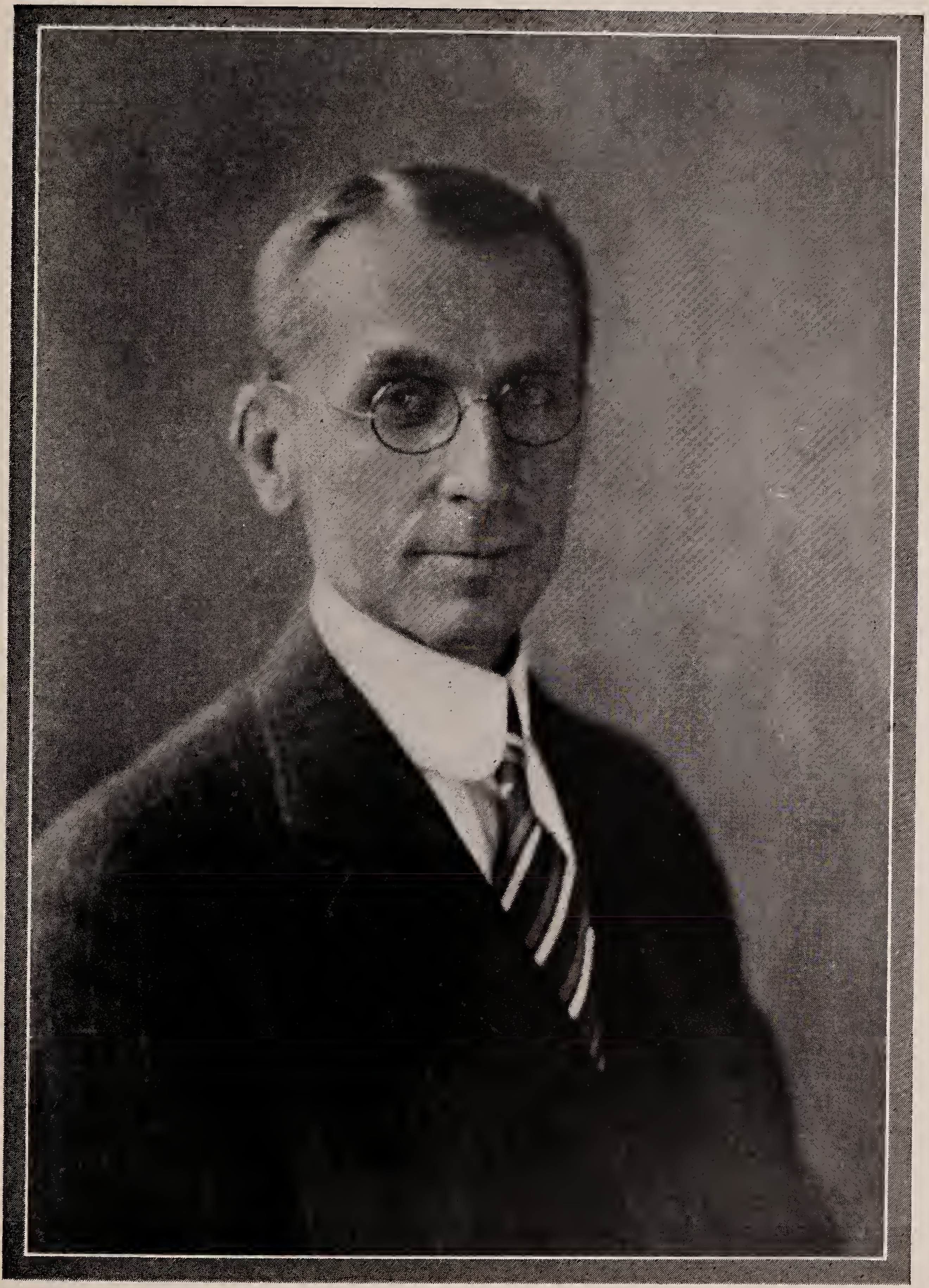
DAVID P. MOULTON

Man of Affairs

A NATIVE and lifelong resident of Providence, Rhode Island, David P. Moulton was identified actively with the life and affairs of the city. Public-spirited and philanthropic he served on numerous boards and committees, civic, charitable and humanitarian. In later years he spent a large part of his time in the management of family property. His friends were many and loyal, and he was highly esteemed for his character, mind and personality.

Mr. Moulton was born July 21, 1875, in Providence, Rhode Island, the elder son of David Carpenter and Ruth Weeden (Potter) Moulton and a descendant of old New England families. On the paternal side of the house, he represented the eighth generation in direct line of descent from the immigrant ancestor of the line, John Moulton, born in England about 1599, died in 1649 or 1650, who, with his wife, Anne, came to America in the spring of 1637 from Ormsby, Norfolkshire, England. She died April 12, 1668, aged sixty-nine years. They numbered among their children twins named Bridget and Jane, described by the Rev. Cotton Mather as follows in a letter to a friend in London:

> At Hampton, a town about fifty miles from this place, there were twin sisters whose names were Bridget and Jane Moulton. The perpetual harmony and sympathy between the sisters was the observation of all the neighborhood. They were never contented except when they were together. If one were desirous to go abroad, the other would be impatient of staying at home. If the one were merry the other would be airy. If the one were troubled the other would be chagrined. When one was for carding the other was for spinning. They lived a virgin life, and in this good accord reached about



David P. Moulton

> three-score years. Then Death, after a short sickness, arrested one of them. The other grew full of pain and bid her friends not to be in a hurry about her sister's funeral, for hers must accompany it. By dying within a few hours after her sister, she answered their expectations. Mr. John Cotton, the worthy minister of the place preached a funeral sermon for this occasion on these words, 2 Sam. 1:23 : "In their death they were not divided."

The twins were born in England about 1634. Another child of the family was a son, Lieutenant John Moulton, who carried forward the line with which we are primarily concerned herein. He was born and baptized at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 16, 1638, and lived at the family homestead in Hampton, New Hampshire. He was called a giant. He married, March 23, 1666, Lydia Taylor, daughter of Anthony Taylor, and she died in 1729, aged eighty-three years.

Jacob Moulton, their son, born June 21, 1688, at Hampton, New Hampshire, married, December 10, 1714, Sarah Smith, daughter of John Smith. Their son, General Jonathan Moulton, born June 30, 1726, in Hampton, New Hampshire, died there in 1788, aged sixty-two years. He owned land and accumulated wealth. Through his efforts two or three towns in that State were settled, as is recounted in the "Farmer and Moore's Gazetteer" of 1823. He and sixty-one others received a grant of Moulton borough from the Masonian proprietors, and he also served in the Indian wars. Once he is said to have driven an ox, weighing 1,400 pounds, to Portsmouth, where he presented it to the Governor, but, refusing money for it, said he preferred the charter to the land that he named New Hampton. He served for years in the Legislature, and was made the hero of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "The New Wife and the Old," in which he was depicted in an encounter with the personality of Satan. General Jonathan Moulton married (first), February 22, 1749, Abigail Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith. She died September 21, 1775.

Their son, Colonel Jacob Smith Moulton, born May 3, 1770, at Hampton, died February 26, 1843, was a carpenter, and served as a colonel in the War of 1812. He married, July 13, 1794, Nancy Tilton, born September 4, 1771. She died March 26, 1861. They lived in Chichester, New Hampshire, and their son, Samuel Smith Moulton, born in Hampton or Chichester, February 7, 1796, was a cabinetmaker. In 1838 he moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, which was just then becoming a prominent mill center, and remained there for the rest of his life. He married, February 18, 1819, Betsey Marden, daughter of John and Rachel (Shaw) Marden, born February 15, 1798.

One of their children was David Carpenter Moulton, David Potter Moulton's father, who was born December 23, 1830, at Chichester, New Hampshire. He attended public schools in Manchester, where he passed his boyhood years for the most part, and learned the cabinetmaker's trade in his father's shop. In 1852 he left home and set up machinery and shafting for the Atlantic Delaine Company, in Olneyville, Rhode Island. On March 26, 1854, he began work with the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company, advancing from shipping clerk to superintendent. In 1865, at the incorporation of the company, he became a stockholder. In 1873 the company began installing apparatus for fire protection in mills, and Mr. Moulton had charge of that department of the business until the introduction of the Parmlee automatic sprinkler in 1878. In 1881, when the Grinnell automatic sprinkler was adopted, he continued in charge, and from time to time he devised improvements in the system. One of his branches of the business, too, was the construction of rosin and coal oil gas works for lighting factories and villages. It was he who, in January, 1893, became superintendent of engineering and construction of the eastern and southern departments of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, into which the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company and other sprinkler organizations had been merged. He had charge, in that connection, of 250 or more mechanics, so continuing until his retirement, April 1, 1900, because of the condition of his health. After that he gave his time mainly to his investments and other personal interests, among which were included many services to the Congregational Church. He joined the Old Richmond Street Church in 1855, and when it was united with the High Street Church to form the Union Congregational Church he became a member of the enlarged organization. In 1885 he transferred his affiliation to the Beneficent Congregational Church, where he remained thereafter. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He himself planned and built the family residence at No. 327 Elmwood Avenue, Providence. He married (first), June 3, 1852, Mary Melissa Barney, who died April 26, 1868. They had an adopted son, Herbert Clark, born October 23, 1862, now of Keene, New Hampshire. He married (second), October 21, 1874, Ruth Weeden Potter, born September 6, 1846, in Providence, Rhode Island, died July 28, 1913, daughter of Benjamin and Cornelia (Weeden) Potter and a descendant in the eighth generation from George Potter, immigrant ancestor.

This Potter family line, representing David Potter Moulton's maternal ancestry, began with George Potter, immigrant ancestor, who was born in England and early settled in Rhode Island, dying soon after 1638. His son, Abel Potter, was apprenticed to Nicholas Niles at an early age, and was admitted a freeman May 1, 1677; he married, November 16, 1669, Rachel Warner, who died November 8, 1724. She was a daughter of John and Priscilla (Holliman) Warner. Their son, also named Abel, whose death is recorded as an event of January 10, 1727, married (first), January 1, 1713, Rebecca Paine. Their son, Major Benjamin Potter, born October 18, 1713, at Greenwich, Rhode Island, married, December 25, 1735, Jemima Williams, daughter of Joseph William, Jr. Their son, Zuriel Potter, born April 8, 1740, at Cranston, Rhode Island, died November 18, 1796, married, December 24, 1761, Abigail King, born in 1740, died in 1819. Their son Benjamin Potter, born August 11, 1774, died July 11, 1853, married, November 25, 1798, Lydia King, born in 1777, died in 1853. She was a daughter of William B. and Welthan King. Their son, Benjamin Potter, born October 2, 1805, died February 17, 1885, married (second), May 19, 1840, Cornelia Weeden, born in 1809, died in 1864, daughter of James Weeden. Their daughter, Ruth Weeden Potter, born September 6, 1846, became the wife of David Carpenter Moulton.

David Carpenter and Ruth Weeden (Potter) Moulton were the parents of the following children: 1. David Potter, of further mention. 2. Benjamin Potter, born May 4, 1878, in Providence, attended public schools and Bryant and Stratton Business College, in this city, and entered business life in association with the Remington Printing Company in 1896, being elected treasurer of the company in 1899, later forming other business and civic connections. At the present time (1944) he is a vice-president of the Phoenix National Bank. For some years he was a member of the Providence Police Commission, at one time its chairman, and he also has been a member of the City Council; he married, June 27, 1900, Carlotta Flora Barrett, born May 1, 1878, daughter of Harry Joseph and Hannah (Gunning) Barrett, both natives of London, England, and they became the parents of the following children: i. Dorothy Barrett, born August 4, 1901. ii. Mildred Weeden, born January 3, 1904, died December 27, 1908. iii. Ethel Potter, born September 10, 1905. 3. Mabel Cornelia, born September 29, 1880, married, August 30, 1910, to the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., born January 17, 1859, engaged in evangelistic work.

David Potter Moulton attended public schools in Providence, Rhode Island, and later became a student at Providence Manual Training High School, which was afterward renamed the Technical High School. He also studied at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, in Providence. Leaving school, he accepted employment in the drafting room of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, his father's organization. Ill health led him to withdraw from his connection there after three years' time and turn to outdoor life on the farm that he bought at Johnston, Rhode Island. There he took a keen personal interest in the cultivation of the soil, in early life often doing some of the work himself. He maintained his summer home at Johnston until 1921, after which he built a house on Charleston Pond, at Quonochontaug, in Washington County, Rhode Island.

At his father's death, he assumed the responsibilities of managing the family property, which was both extensive and ramified. He became treasurer, too, of the Weeden Land Company. His advice often was sought on business matters in the wide circle of his acquaintance, and he gave much valuable help and advice to others. He was a member of the Economic Club, the Turks Head Club, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was secretary of the Homeopathic Hospital of Rhode Island, as well as an active worker and deacon in the First Baptist Church.

David P. Moulton married, November 21, 1908, Lillian M. Gamwell, born March 26, 1878, daughter of William A. and Emma C. (Scott) Gamwell. Her father was a vice-president and former secretary of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. Her brother, Clinton T. Gamwell, is of the firm of Gamwell and Ingraham, real estate and insurance. Mrs. Moulton herself became active in a number of organizations, being a member of the board of the Elmwood Public Library Association, president of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women and a member of the Providence Plantations Club, and of the Corporation of the Rhode Island School of Design. For thirty-five years she has been active as a member of the Homeopathic Hospital Aid Association, connected with the Homeopathic Hospital of Rhode Island. A graduate of Pembroke College, class of 1902, she early became active in class and college affairs.

David P. and Lillian M. (Gamwell) Moulton were the parents of the following children: 1. David Scott, born April 10, 1910, attended the Providence Country Day School, graduated from Princeton University in 1933, then entered the real estate business, in which he continues in Providence down to the time of writing; he married, September 19, 1936, Barbara Stahl, daughter of Nicholas and Anna (McLeod) Stahl, and they became the parents of two children: i. David McLeod, born August 6, 1937. ii. Ann Potter, born September 26, 1938. 2. William Gamwell, born February 5, 1914, attended the Providence Country Day School, graduated in 1935 from Princeton University, where he majored in German. He is now Assistant Professor of German at Yale; he married, July 12, 1938, Jenni Karding, daughter of Dr. Ernst and Margarethe Karding, of Berlin, Germany, and they became the parents of a daughter: i. Elizabeth Potter Moulton, born January 2, 1941. 3. Ruth Weeden, born August 21, 1920, attended the Lincoln School and the Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut, where she was graduated in 1942; she became, February 16, 1943, the wife of James Douglas Cowan, a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, who is now in active service, son of James and Alma Cowan.

The death of David Potter Moulton, December 23, 1928, at Providence, Rhode Island, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His career had been in accord with the New England tradition of useful endeavors, sound citizenship, and helpfulness to others.

HON. LOREN PINCKNEY WALDO MARVIN

Jurist

THE juridical qualifications and interests of the Hon. Loren Pinckney Waldo Marvin were early recognized in his career in the law, and he served on the bench in his native Connecticut for more than two-thirds of the third of a century that he was a member of the bench and bar of the State, an exceptional record for one who died before he had reached the age of sixty years. A man of great courage and of unimpeachable integrity, his reputation with the legal fraternity was far broader than local in character; his decisions frequently establishing precedents that were accepted in other courts.

Old and fine traditions provided an ancestral background in which the life of Judge Marvin stands out prominently. In ancient England the name Marvin was derived from the Gaelic *Morven,* meaning a ridge of high hills. The line in Britain is usually traced from Reinold Marvin. Matthew, a "husbandman," was baptized in Great Bently, County Essex, England, in 1600, and was an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1638. Reinold, a brother, son of Edward, grandson of Rynalde, was in Hartford in 1638, and within a few years removed to Farmington, and later to Saybrook, and then to what is now Lyme, Connecticut.

Judge Marvin was born in Hartford, on October 19, 1870, son of Edwin E. and Cynthia (Waldo) Marvin. Waldo it may be pointed out is also a long known New England name. The future jurist prepared for his profession in Yale College, where he received the degree Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1892, and remained with his *alma mater* to be graduated two years later a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar he began a general and private practice of his profession, speedily winning a name for himself that attracted the attention of Connecticut authorities in the government. In 1907, he

Hon. Loren P. W. Marvin

was made Judge of Probate, and served on this bench for fourteen years, being for a time president of the Connecticut Probate Assembly. In 1921 Governor Everett J. Lake appointed him to the Superior Court for eight years. In the years before his death he was reappointed for a long term by Governor Trumbull.

Like the work of most men who sit upon the bench, and pass on the hundreds of cases that come before them, only those that have some spectacular feature catch the eye of the public and become celebrated. It was so with Judge Marvin and it is probable that the average layman in the United States recalls him best because of his activities in connection with the notorious criminal, prison breaker and murderer, whose appeal for a new trial came before Judge Marvin and was refused. The sequel to this decision was his sentencing of Walter Shean, Gerald Chapman's accomplice in the robbery that preceded the murder of a New Britain, Connecticut, policeman for which Chapman was hanged, to from one to five years in State's Prison. Shean's testimony largely convicted Chapman, and Judge Marvin said that he took this into account in pronouncing Shean's sentence.

A gentleman of education and culture, the personal interests of Judge Marvin touched life at many points. Professionally he was a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and probably other law groups. Civic-minded he lent his aid and support to community projects and humanitarian movements and organizations. By right of noteworthy New England ancestry he was a prominent figure in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars, and was Deputy Governor General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters. His clubs included the University, the Hartford Golf, the Farmington Country and the City Club of Hartford, of which he was president during 1914-15. Judge Marvin especially enjoyed music and from youth used a very fine voice to good purposes. There probably were few musical (vocal) societies with which he was not at one time or another connected, and for years he sang in the choir of Trinity Church, Hartford.

Loren P. W. Marvin married, June 4, 1895, at Chicago, Illinois, Florence Belle Watrous, daughter of Christopher and Lottie C.

Watrous, descendants of old Connecticut families. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin were the parents of two children: 1. Florence Watrous, who married James W. Hatch, and is the mother of: i. Lieutenant James W. Hatch, Jr., United States Air Force, who was killed in action in France, 1943. ii. Cynthia Hatch Webster. iii. Helen Hatch. iv. Florence Watrous Hatch. 2. Major Edwin W. Marvin, serving in the Adjutant General's office, United States Army, who married Catherine Caine of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two children: i. Patricia Elizabeth Marvin. ii. Edwin Waldo Marvin, Jr.

As indicated, Judge Marvin had not celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth when he died in his Hartford home after a long illness. He had attained distinction in his profession; he was distinguished on the bench; his public services had been of a notable character. His name is graven high upon the tablets of the judicial history of the State of which he was a constructive and progressive citizen.

CARL M. MUNSON

Industrial Executive

TO the splendid record of Connecticut in industrial leadership in the United States, Carl M. Munson, proprietor of the Munson Machine Company, of Forestville, has contributed his own full share. Like many of the State's manufacturing executives, he began with a thorough and arduous apprenticeship at his trade, and was exceptionally experienced when he initiated a partnership company. More than a decade ago he established his own business, and when our country became involved in a second worldwide war, was in a position to contribute to greatly needed wartime material, limited only by priorities and government restrictive measures. Patriotic and public-spirited, there is nothing worthwhile he did not do to promote the successful conclusion of the conflict, or to further the progress of his community and the betterment of its people.

Mr. Munson was born at Forestville, Connecticut, March 30, 1894, son of Benjamin and Annie (Larson) Munson, both natives of Sweden who married in the New World. Benjamin Larson came to this country as a young man and worked for many years in Bristol manufacturing concerns, being with the Sessions companies for twenty years, and for twelve years with the Marine Lamp Company, serving as foreman. He was also foreman for the old burner shop until it was absorbed by another concern. Benjamin Munson is now living in New Britain at the age of seventy-eight years. Annie (Larson) Munson died in 1918.

The parents of Carl M. Munson were desirous that he should obtain a sound education, but the ambitious lad, eager to set about earning his own livelihood, left the public schools at the age of fifteen years and went to work in the press room of J. H. Sessions & Sons, Bristol, in a general capacity, gradually advancing for three years.

The following three years were spent learning the trade of tool and die maker. For a similar period he practiced this trade with the Sessions Clock Company, followed by a decade with the Marine Lamp Company, of Forestville, where for the final six or seven years he was foreman. In 1925, in partnership with Peter E. Persen, with whom he had worked at the Marine Lamp Company, he established the Forestville Manufacturing Company, Mr. Parsen retaining his position as superintendent of the Marine Lamp Company while Mr. Munson carried on the new concern as general manager. Business prospered, but in 1931, after six years of successful management, he sold his holdings to Mr. Persen and started in business for himself, speedily establishing a successful and growing concern in tool and die making. To inaugurate his enterprise, Mr. Munson erected a new building of brick and stone construction, 24 x 28 feet, on Fair Street, Forestville, a plant exceptionally well lighted and ventilated on all sides with no other building closely adjacent. He began with two automatic screw machines, an equipment which has since been increased to six, with lathes, two hand milling machines, a drill press and two grinders. With the present demands on his production he could use more equipment if it were obtainable, and a larger plant. His staff of employees is kept busy keeping up with contracts which he has for wartime equipment from manufacturers throughout New England, New York State and the Mid-western states. He has earned an enviable reputation during his years in industry for the excellence of his products, present demands for them exceeding his ability to supply under the restrictions enforced by Government agencies.

In retrospect Mr. Munson recalls comparison with present day wages, in that during the first year of his employment at his trade he was paid seven and a half cents per hour, nine cents an hour for the second year and, during the third year he received eleven cents an hour, with a bonus of fifty dollars at the end of the three years. His father was his foreman, a man of the old school, seeing that his men put in full time to the minute and working them to the fullest extent of their ability. He showed no favoritism to his son, who learned his trade the hard way and learned it thoroughly.

Mr. Munson is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Forestville, and fraternally is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons. While usually registering as a member of the Republican party, he is very much an independent, voting for capable leaders without much regard to their political connections. In his own inconspicuous way he is constructively interested in community affairs and is liberal of his time and means in the support of local organizations and projects.

On December 1, 1923, Carl M. Munson married Ada Gould, daughter of Walter and Jane Gould, of New Britain, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two daughters: 1. Amy Gould, born April 26, 1927. 2. Marilyn Esther, born June 8, 1930.

The parents of Mrs. Munson, Walter and Jane Gould, came originally from Sheffield, England, the famous steel tool center and home of the world known Sheffield blade. Walter Gould was engaged in the manufacture of knives in Bristol, Connecticut, for many years prior to his death about seven years ago. His widow resides in Forestville. Born of their marriage were fourteen children, thirteen of whom survive and attend comparatively frequent family reunions, often at the home of Mrs. Carl M. Munson. In addition to Mrs. Munson, the children are: Henry Gould, of Bristol, foreman of the Standard Steel Company, and a veteran of World War I; William Gould, a guard at the Bristol plant of the Wallace Barnes Company, who won fame as a cross country runner and was a pioneer basketball player and instructor; Charles Gould, a foreman with the Wallace Barnes Company, Bristol; George Gould, of Bristol, the youngest of the family, who recently enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps; Eva, wife of Otto Block, of Forestville, who is employed by the Bristol Brass Company; Annie, wife of Robert Ryan, who, at the time of his retirement, ranked as the oldest employee of the Bristol Post Office; Jennie, wife of Dr. George Bodley, a leading medical man in New Britain; Ethel, wife of Edgar Middleton, employed by the Bristol Brass Company; Ruth, wife of James Hayward, engaged in the milk business at Milford; Albert Gould, in the restaurant business in Cleveland, Ohio; Walter Gould, residing with his mother in Forestville; Florence, a widow, now living in Bridgeport. Another daughter, Amy, who is deceased, married Samuel Holcomb.

RICHARD ELDREDGE LYMAN

Attorney

OVER the period of half a century that Richard E. Lyman practiced his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, he became a distinguished figure in the bar of the State, and his repute extended throughout New England. Although for some years he was a justice of the police court in his city, he was always primarily an attorney, outstanding in this field of legal endeavor; held in noteworthy esteem by colleagues who frequently paid that highest of professional compliments—"he is a lawyer's lawyer."

The name Lyman has been traced back in England to the time of Alfred the Great. One Richard, twenty-fourth generation from King Alfred, settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1631, and five years later went with Hooker's Colony to Hartford, Connecticut. Richard E. Lyman was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on October 10, 1869, son of Asa and Elizabeth P. (Cutts) Lyman, both of whom are long since deceased. At a time when extensive formal and technical education was difficult to obtain, he prepared himself for a career in the law and was admitted to the bar in 1893, at the age of twenty-four. He remained in his native city to engage in a general practice of the profession in which he rose so high.

From 1903 to 1928, Mr. Lyman was the senior partner of the law firm of Lyman and McDonnell, his partner being the late T. F. I. McDonnell. His association with William B. Greenough and Harry Parsons Cross, as Greenough, Lyman and Cross, was initiated in 1928, and continued until his death. He rendered most excellent service to the municipality from January, 1896 to March 4, 1928, as justice of the Providence Police Court. He devoted a great deal of time and energy to his responsibilities in this post. He felt it less his duty to mete out punishment than to return to useful citizenship those who appeared before him in court. Eventually he

Richard E. Lyman

resigned his judgeship because of the demands of his law practice.

As far back as 1909, Mr. Lyman had been chosen from a roster of attorneys to be receiver of the Central Trust Company of Providence. He did such excellent work that he was frequently consulted by corporations and important business and industrial companies. At one time or another he was a member of a variety of organizations, civic, professional and social, such as the Rhode Island Bar Association, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was also a director of the Proprietors of the Swan Point Cemetery. Incidentally, as a Master in Chancery, appointed in 1919, Mr. Lyman straightened out the affairs of the Rhode Island Company. Although he resigned from a number of groups in later years, he retained memberships in the Turks Head, the Hope and the Providence Art clubs. In the latter he served as vice-president and member of the executive committee for many years.

Richard E. Lyman married Frances A. Root, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Pauline Lyman, died in 1910. 2. Richard Eldredge Lyman, Jr. 3. John R. Lyman. 4. Dorothea Lyman.

After gracing the legal profession for fifty years, Richard E. Lyman died on May 3, 1943, in the seventy-fourth year of his life. There are many achievements and qualities of character and personality that will keep alive the memory of this great attorney and former justice. He was truly learned in fundamental law, keen in his appreciation of civil law and its applications to human affairs. He always was a "friend of the court," endeavoring to bring about just and righteous settlements however devoted he might be to his clients. He was especially helpful to young lawyers, ready to assist them in every way—many hold him in deep gratitude for the aid he gave them in the direction of their careers. That he was called "leader of the bar" rested upon no formal count of a ballot, but upon the common consent and recognition of his colleagues and clients.

GEORGE A. LOOMIS

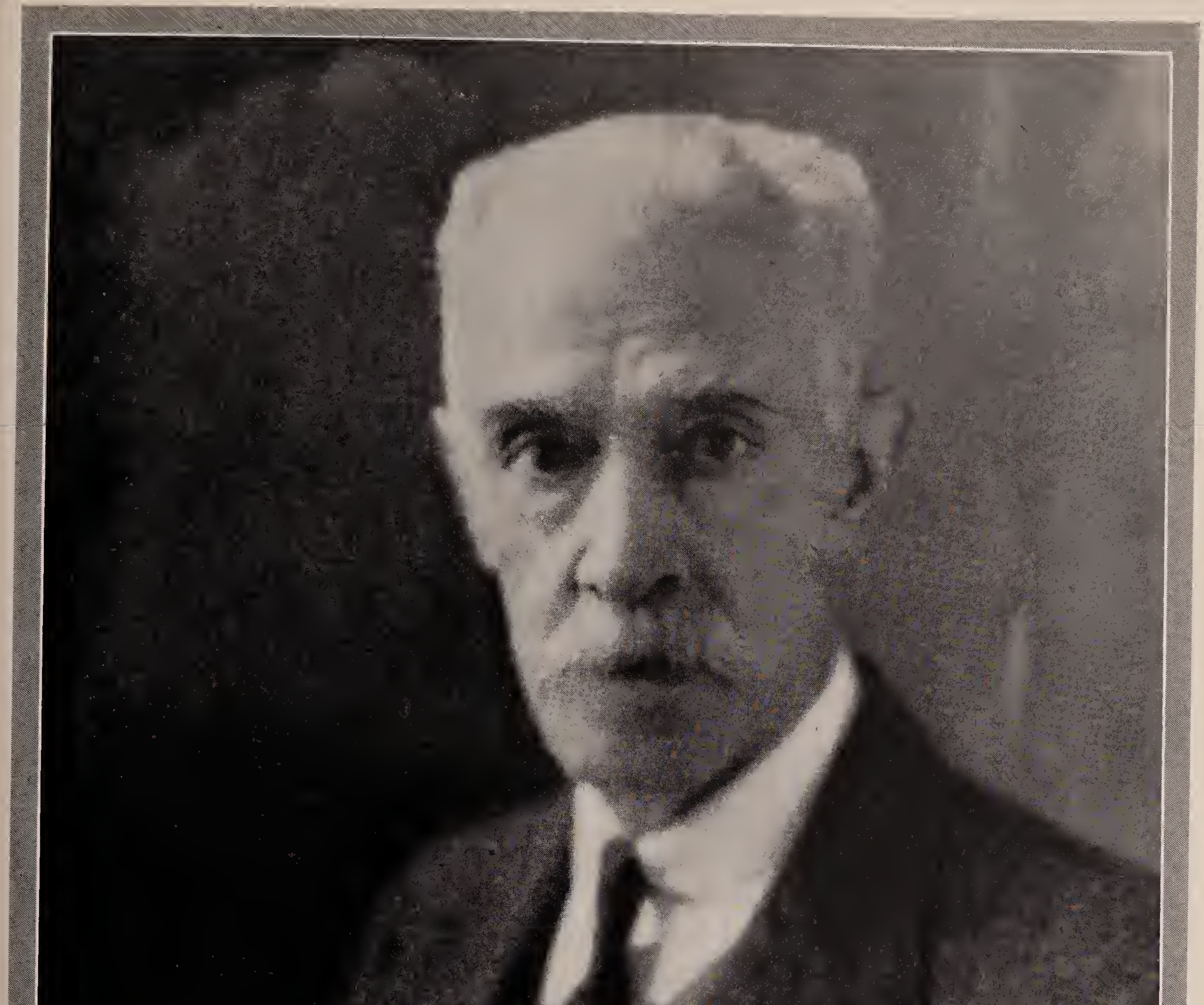
Public Official

FOR many years active in public affairs in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, George A. Loomis served for a half-century as town clerk there. Coming to this office from a background of newspaper work, he took great pride in the performance of his duties in a careful, business-like and human manner. He made himself available at all times to meet the needs of those who were in trouble and needed his assistance, and for years handled and disposed of most of the cases that came before his court.

Mr. Loomis was born November 2, 1862, in South Yarmouth, Massachusetts, son of Francis Asbury and Almira (Eddy) Loomis. His mother's family came from Ware, Massachusetts, and his father's from Manchester, Connecticut.

George A. Loomis received his early education from his father, who was his tutor until the family came to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and he entered East Greenwich Academy, where he was graduated in 1880. He then became a student at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, and after graduation there, in 1884, he became a student at the Newton Theological Seminary, in Andover, Massachusetts. Preparing himself for the ministry at that institution of learning, he was graduated there in 1888. When he started his clerical career, however, Mr. Loomis found that an accident suffered in youth, which had left him with a weakened lung, made it advisable for him to give up this profession. His father was a Methodist minister, and except for this physical condition George A. Loomis would have continued in the course adopted by his parent.

Yielding to his physician's advice, he now gave up preaching and took up newspaper work. In East Greenwich he served for a time as correspondent for two Providence papers, while he also did con-



George A. Loomis

siderable writing for the "Rhode Island Pendulum." His interest in the "Pendulum" continued throughout life, and from the time when he became town clerk, in 1893, he saved all the copies of this publication. At the close of his life he had a complete file covering about a half-century.

His first employment by the Town of East Greenwich came in 1892, when Mr. Loomis was made an assistant under Edward Stanhope, who was then town clerk. In June 1893 he was appointed deputy town clerk. Then, on October 5, that year, he was elected town clerk by the Town Council to succeed Mr. Stanhope. In the following month, he was duly elected in the regular fall elections of that year. Thereafter he was repeatedly re-elected to the same office, and through his entire fifty years of service he had opposition on only one occasion. So conscientiously did Mr. Loomis perform his duties in this connection that no thought was ever given to replacing him. He was a Republican, yet was endorsed by Democrats and Republicans alike; and, with the single exception indicated, he was regularly the Democratic nominee as well as the Republican.

Not only did he become, in the course of his long years of service, "dean of Rhode Island's town clerks," but he served also for thirty-five years as clerk of the Fourth District Court, being first appointed to this office in 1900 and continuing until the Democrats obtained control of State affairs in 1935. This post brought him great prominence, for in it his profound knowledge of the law manifested itself. Though not a member of the bar, he knew the law far better than most lawyers; and the late Judge Wayne H. Whitman once said that Mr. Loomis, as court clerk, handled at least 70 per cent. of all the cases that came before the Fourth District Court. When people of the district were confronted by some difficulty that needed adjustment, Mr. Loomis was called upon day or night to settle the matters in question. Although very fond of golf, he frequently permitted himself to be dragged from the golf course on a Sunday afternoon, or similarly from an evening party among friends, when a special session of the court was desired.

The office that he filled for so long gave him wide contacts with citizens in all walks of life, and the genuine sincerity of his interest in their problems resulted not only in their deep regard but in many and varied calls for financial aid. He was a dependable friend to organized charity as well, and the trusted counsellor of many who based their personal welfare upon his sound and far-sighted advice.

In many ways Mr. Loomis was honored by his fellow citizens, whose appreciation of his services took the form of a testimonial dinner in his honor at the beginning of his fortieth year as town clerk. That event brought together one of the most notable groups of people ever to assemble in East Greenwich. Included in the group were high State officials, federal officials, judges and officers of the Rhode Island courts, and other high-ranking judges. Several prominent figures were speakers on that occasion. Mr. Loomis was a member of the Town and City Clerks' Association, and his other activities included service on the Selective Board of East Greenwich during the First World War, a trusteeship in the East Greenwich Free Library Association and lifelong membership in the Methodist Church, which he served locally in many and varied capacities. He always did a great deal of reading; and, fond of golf, as already noted, he belonged to the Potowomut Golf Club, in which he was one of the original members and at the close of his life an honorary member.

George A. Loomis married, December 19, 1896, Minnie E. Bisbee, of Acushnet, Massachusetts, daughter of William H. and Elmira J. (Potter) Bisbee and a descendant of early New England forebears. The farm where she was born was in the family from the time when royal grants were given until it was finally sold by her mother. In 1900 Mr. Loomis appointed his wife deputy town clerk, and she served thereafter for forty-three years down to the time of writing and is still serving in the same office. The present town clerk, her superior officer, was trained for the post by Mr. Loomis. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis took particular pride in the records of the town clerk's office, which has on file old documents, all preserved in handsome bindings, dating back to 1690 and earlier. In addition to their years of public work together, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis proved ideal companions and helpmates to each other.

The death of George A. Loomis, August 14, 1943, at his home on Melrose Street, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His life is commemorated in many ways, above all in the hearts and minds of countless individuals who knew him or were in one or another way helped by him. A beautiful photo-portrait, made from the portrait accompanying this review, now hangs in the town clerk's office in East Greenwich, representing a gift to the town by George R. Hanaford, president of the Town Council. The following resolutions were adopted by the East Greenwich Town Council on the occasion of Mr. Loomis' passing:

TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst George Albert Loomis, who served as Town Clerk of the Town of East Greenwich from Oct. 5, 1893, until his death, Aug. 14, 1943; and

WHEREAS, His death brought to a close a life of public service devoted to the citizens of East Greenwich, during which he gave unstintingly of his time and energy to all who sought his advice and help; and

WHEREAS, He performed his duties of Town Clerk and Clerk of the Probate Court faithfully and with exceptional ability; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Town Council hereby express their appreciation of his inestimable assistance to this body in the performance of its duties as Town Council and Probate Court, and be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby express the sense of personal loss which has come to us by the decease of our faithful friend and advisor; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to Minnie B. Loomis, widow of the deceased, in her bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Town Council and a duly engrossed copy be presented to Mrs. Loomis.

George R. Hanaford,
President.
Helen C. Anderson,
Town Clerk.

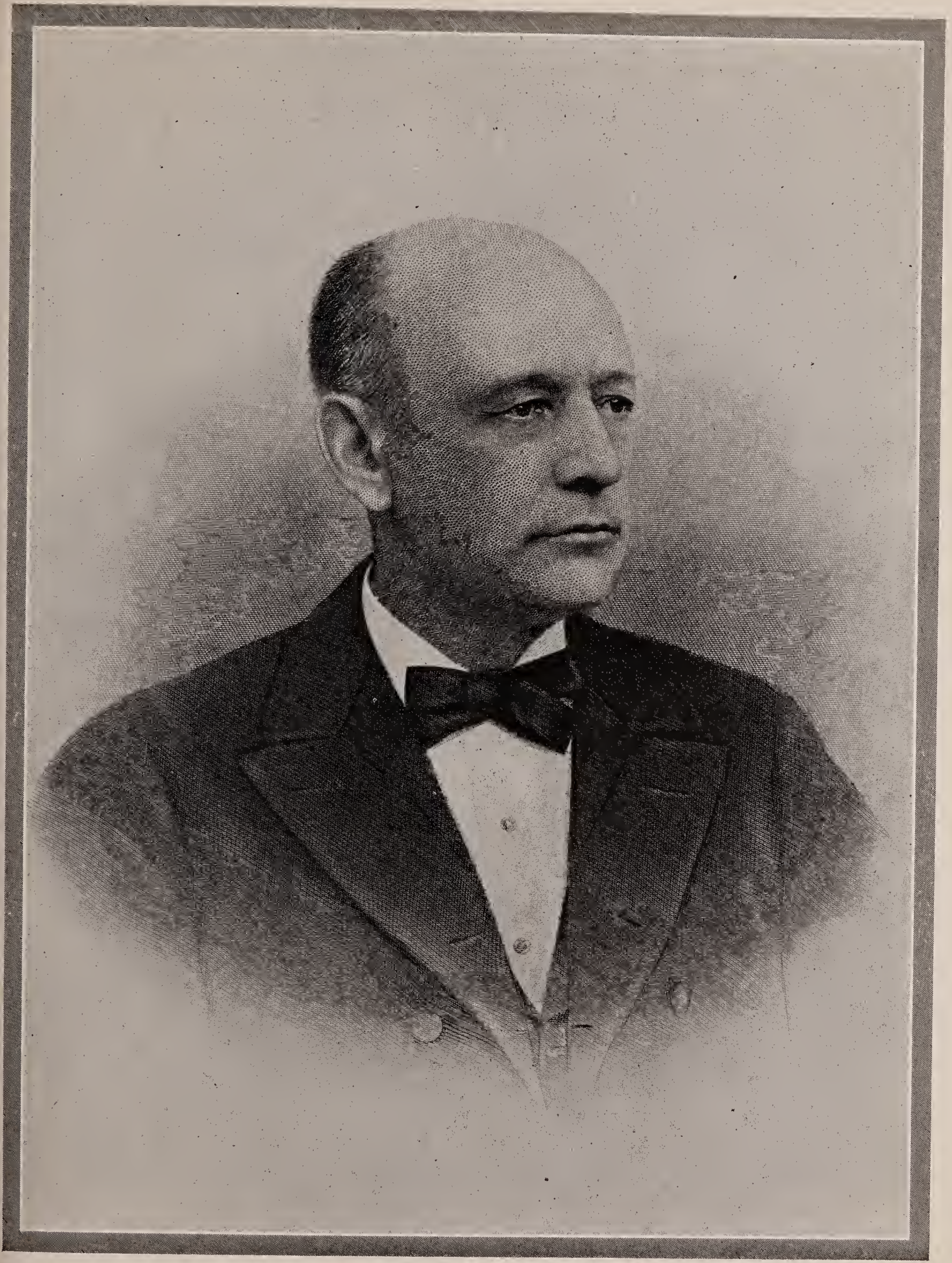
SOLOMON LUCAS

Lawyer

HIGHLY esteemed in his profession and in every quarter in which he was known, Solomon Lucas was for years a leading resident of Norwich, the county seat of New London County, Connecticut. A man of many and varied interests, who long rendered valuable public service, he was firm in his convictions and was of a warmly sympathetic and understanding nature. He had loyal friends in all departments of life, people who were deeply appreciative of his fine qualities and who were grateful for the privilege of calling him friend.

Mr. Lucas was born April 1, 1835, in Norwich, Connecticut, sixth son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Miles) Lucas, both natives of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England. Entirely self-educated, he was left orphaned at the age of ten years without any provision for his support. So at a very early age he learned by first hand experience the meaning of hard toil on farm and in factory, continuing this type of labor until he reached the age of nineteen. Undaunted by the obstacles that faced him, as it seemed, on every hand, he rather utilized what many would find to be stumbling-blocks in such a way as to make of them stepping-stones to the future. After a meager public schooling, he set about the task of preparing himself for the law by taking evening courses. Teaching in order to bring in the means of furthering his own education, he was able after a time to study at the Albany Law School. Then he read law in the office of John T. Wait, in Norwich.

Admitted to the bar of New London County, Connecticut, in 1861, he was actively engaged in professional work for the rest of his life. His career was successful and distinguished. He mastered thoroughly the principles underlying the law, and his untiring in-



Solomon Lucas

dustry and insight took him far along the pathway to progress. Faithful to his clients' interests, he gained a position at the forefront in his profession, and was particularly recognized for the painstaking way in which he prepared his cases and for his forcefulness and alertness in the courtroom.

In 1889 Mr. Lucas was appointed State's attorney for New London County, so serving for the rest of his life, a period of seventeen years in all. He quickly distinguished himself as a cross-examiner of witnesses, and he came to be known as a scourge to evildoers. He was fearless in discharging his duties, and never permitted his warm sympathies to interfere with his sternness as a law enforcement agent. He revealed always an eagerness to protect the law-abiding citizens of his community against criminal tendencies and dangers, and as time went on he came to be so recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens that they placed him in positions of ever-increasing responsibility.

In 1863 Mr. Lucas was made his town's representative in the State Legislature of Connecticut. Though he was at that period one of the younger members, he won quickly the approval of his constituents in the Town of Preston. When his term was finished, he consistently declined other political positions of honors, preferring to give his whole time and energy to the growing demands of his profession. As a citizen he was enterprising and public-spirited. He did much for his town and community, and was a leading member, for forty-two years, of the Second Congregational Church of Norwich. In leisure moments he enjoyed outdoor life and healthful recreations, and he was a man of strong physical and moral courage.

Solomon Lucas married, June 22, 1864, Elizabeth A. Crosby, daughter of the late Hiram Crosby, of Norwich, Connecticut. She died in 1874. They became the parents of two children, both daughters, Nancy E. and Mary C. Lucas.

The death of Solomon Lucas, March 13, 1906, occurred while he was carrying out his official duties in the Superior Court room at Norwich, Connecticut. He stood high in the affection of all who knew him, and will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends in all walks and departments of life.

FRED STANTON FLETCHER

Industrialist

WIDELY and favorably known in New England industrial circles, Fred Stanton Fletcher, of Forestville, Connecticut, is founder and treasurer of the Fletcher-Terry Company, manufacturers of steel wheel glass cutters and glaziers' supplies. The company serves an international market, and occupies a place of high standing and influence in business circles in Connecticut, particularly in the Bristol area.

Mr. Fletcher was born September 16, 1872, in Beatrice, Nebraska, son of Joseph Charles and Samantha (Monce) Fletcher, of Nebraska, the father of Beatrice, the mother of Nebraska City. Joseph Charles Fletcher, the father, born in Keokuk, Iowa, was one of the very earliest settlers in Beatrice, Nebraska, and was long engaged in the real estate and insurance business. During the Civil War he served in Major Stanton's regiment, the Sixth Iowa Cavalry Regiment, and, captured at Ripley, Mississippi, was held in Andersonville Prison, where so many unfortunate prisoners suffered during that period. He brought home with him the last ration served him at Andersonville, and it is now preserved in the museum in Des Moines, Iowa. For a time it was exhibited in connection with a cyclorama of the Civil War, having been a valuable relic and sample of the food served Andersonville prisoners. The mother, Mrs. Samantha (Monce) Fletcher, was a sister of Samuel G. Monce, who became Fred S. Fletcher's first employer in the East.

Fred Stanton Fletcher's middle name derived from the name of his father's commanding officer, Major Stanton, of Civil War fame. It was in Nebraska that Fred S. Fletcher received his early formal education. He was sixteen years of age when he obtained his initial employment in railway operation in Beatrice, Nebraska, where he became freight helper with the Burlington-Missouri Railroad and eventually became head of the receiving department. He was serving in that capacity when he left the road in 1893, came to Connecticut, and joined his uncle, Samuel G. Monce, referred to above, in Forestville, this State. Mr. Monce was inventor of the steel wheel glass cutter in 1869. For about ten years Mr. Fletcher continued in his employ as superintendent of the shop in which the glass cutters were manufactured. While there, he invented an interchangeable glass cutter, one with interchangeable wheels, which made possible the replacement of worn wheels with new ones without discarding the entire tool. The idea met with the approval of many glass cutter users, but no definite action was taken to produce it, whereupon Mr. Fletcher accepted an advantageous offer to enter the employ of the Sessions Clock Company, in Forestville, one of the pioneer clockmaking houses in this region.

Meanwhile, in 1897, the year of his marriage, of which more will be given in due course, Mr. Fletcher became closely associated with his father-in-law, Franklin E. Terry, of the E. M. Welch Clock Company. The Welch company was sold to the Sessions Clock Company, where Mr. Fletcher was employed; and Mr. Terry was made superintendent of the movement department under the new ownership, while Mr. Fletcher took his place in charge of a certain type of turning. It was after about a year with the Sessions Company that Mr. Fletcher obtained a patent on his interchangeable glass cutter. Then, in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Terry, and his two brothers, Thomas and Gayle Fletcher, he formed the firm of Fletcher, Terry, and Company in 1903, capitalized at $300.

The interchangeable cutter met with immediate and general approval, and Mr. Terry severed his connection with the clock company entirely in order to give his time to this business. Meanwhile, Mr. Fletcher remained with the clock company, and worked on evenings, holidays and in spare time at the cutter plant for about two years, after which he gave his undivided time, likewise, to the production and sales work of this company. The market steadily expanded, the second floor of the original factory building was equipped for manufacturing, and a new shop was added to the working area already occupied. In 1911 the Fletcher-Terry Company was incorporated. Mr. Fletcher at that time bought his brothers' interests, each of them taking a handsome profit on their original investment. Mr. Terry's death, July 7, 1926, left Mr. Fletcher in full charge of the rapidly growing business. Meanwhile, two sons, Arthur T. and Franklin J. Fletcher, both of further mention, entered the business, which continued as one of the typical New England family businesses of its day.

It is interesting to note, historically speaking, that the original plant, which later grew into the Fletcher-Terry Company, was established in one of two old New England barns on Middle Street, Forestville. The barn, owned by Mr. Terry, was somewhat remodeled to meet new requirements, and, curiously enough, remains today a part of the present modern plant. Expanded facilities now provide an extensive frontage on South Street. The original factory occupied one room about sixteen by twenty feet, was operated by the power of one small gasoline engine and equipped with a hand turning lathe, polishing wheel and power drill press. The entire manufacturing force then consisted of one employee. It was from such humble beginnings that the Fletcher-Terry Company made notable headway until it became one of the foremost firms of its kind in the United States, with a market extending throughout this country and Canada and in peace times to many foreign lands.

Expansion has been continuous in recent years. Three additions had been made after seven or eight years of operation. In 1939 a new building doubled the manufacturing space and provided new offices. The plant is now supplied with machines for all operations, and is of ideal construction for its purpose. It occupies a space of 6,800 square feet, is unobstructed by adjoining buildings, and enjoys natural lighting and fine ventilation. Its present market includes both North and South America. New lines have from time to time been added, notably the "Quick Tip," combining cutting wheel and axle, invented by Mr. Fletcher's son, Arthur T. Fletcher, and now used as the typical glass cutter of most of the large glass factories. This cutter makes possible the replacing of a new wheel for a worn one with practically no loss of time, and is economical in its original cost and as a time-saver. Early in 1939 the Fletcher-Terry Company entered another new realm, the production of a wood scraper having an entirely new type of blade-holding device, patented also by Arthur T. Fletcher. It has met with notable success. Still later a line of tools varying in size from one inch to two and one-half inches in width, was added, all of them having new exclusive Fletcher features.

A further variant of the company's original product is the line of interchangeable brass stencils, with a flat lock and scarcely any ridge between the characters. The Fletcher electric putty softener, which the company markets, is an additional innovation in the glazier's trade, making possible the melting of putty for removal to replace the older process of chipping it off. This device, which finds an increasing sale each year, enables one to lift the old glass from the sash without breaking it or marring the sash itself through chipping and gouging. The Fletcher-Terry Company also supplies its customers, through its large force of representatives from all parts of the country, with advice and assistance in any problem which their business may develop, and produces for them any special wheel that may be required.

The company acquired, June 15, 1935, the S. G. Monce Company, where Mr. Fletcher was originally employed. The Monce company's history dates back to 1869, when it was founded in Bristol. The plant there was burned down in 1898, when the business was removed to Unionville, Connecticut. There it was operated for another thirty-seven years under Mr. Monce's direction, a total of sixty-six years in all. For a brief period after the Fletcher-Terry Company purchased this plant, it was still operated in Unionville as an independent enterprise, but at length the entire equipment and part of the personnel were transferred to Forestville, so bringing back the original business to its former home. The present Fletcher-Terry Company is, as noted above, a New England family enterprise. Mrs. Isabelle W. (Terry) Fletcher, Fred S. Fletcher's wife, is president; Franklin Joseph Fletcher, his son, is vice-president; and Arthur T. Fletcher, also his son, secretary and general manager. Both sons entered the business in the early thirties, learning all the details of the business from the very bottom of the industrial ladder and thoroughly familiarizing themselves with production and marketing processes and problems. Fred S. Fletcher himself continues as treasurer.

Fred Stanton Fletcher married, June 2, 1896, in Bristol, Connecticut, Isabelle W. Terry, daughter of Franklin E. and Isabel (Perry) Terry, of Forestville, this state. Her family, on the paternal side, has long been known in the clock manufacturing industry. Her great-grandfather, Samuel Terry, and her grandfather, Ralph E. Terry, were both early clock manufacturers. Franklin E. Terry, Mrs. Fletcher's father, was born July 7, 1845, in Bristol, Connecticut, and died July 7, 1926, on the day of the eighty-first anniversary of his birth. True to his heritage, he devoted his life for many years to clockmaking. He worked for the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, and later was superintendent of the movement department of the Sessions Clock Company here. An expert mechanic, he applied his skill first to clockmaking, then to the manufacture of glazier's tools and light hardware in association with his son-in-law, beginning in 1903.

Fred Stanton and Isabelle W. (Terry) Fletcher became the parents of the following children: 1. Arthur Terry Fletcher, born April 15, 1898, in Unionville, Connecticut; he married, June 30, 1921, Eleanor Beckwith, daughter of Harry and Dora (Chapin) Beckwith, and they have two children—i. Margery Eleanor Fletcher, born November 19, 1923. ii. Patricia Mae Fletcher, born June 15, 1928. The first of these two daughters, Margery Eleanor Fletcher, married Chester Judd, Jr., of Bristol, and they became the parents of two children—a. Sandra Margery Judd, born August 9, 1941. b. Carole Elizabeth Judd, born July 26, 1942. 2. Franklin Joseph Fletcher, born August 22, 1908, in Forestville, Connecticut; he married May 9, 1931, Melaine Carter Bradley, daughter of Edward W. and Melaine (Moffitt) Bradley, of New Haven, and they became the parents of two children—i. Terry Bradley Fletcher, born November 23, 1934. ii. Judith Melaine Fletcher, born September 29, 1937.

Rogers Gano Young

ROGERS GANO YOUNG

Merchant, Masonic Leader

THE vocation of Rogers Gano Young, of Providence, Rhode Island, was merchandising; his avocation was fraternal activities. Over a long period he was prominent and excelled in both fields, a man and citizen highly esteemed.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1865, he was the son of Nicholas Brown and Charlotte (Sherman) Young. His mother came originally from Newport, Rhode Island. His father, a veteran of the Civil War, was actively connected with local affairs and organizations.

Rogers Gano Young was educated in the former Thayer Street Grammar School, and the University Grammar School, when there were no junior high schools and the number of grades in the common schools was numerous and covered a wide range of subjects. At the age of eighteen he joined his father and uncle in the wholesale and retail tobacco business of George F. Young and Brother, Providence, Rhode Island, and upon the death of both of these older men, became sole proprietor of the concern. The establishment with which he was for so many decades identified, was located in the old Butler Exchange Building, Providence, a structure of honored memories that was torn down to give way to the New Industrial Trust Building. At one time two of his sons, Nicholas and Rogers, Jr., were associated with him in the business that was closed down and sold because of the failing health of Rogers Gano Young.

Many years ago, Mr. Young was admitted to the Masonic fraternity. He liked its aims and work, quickly became familiar with its rituals and was relatively young when he became a prominent figure in What Cheer Lodge, Providence, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was several times an official, including holding the office of Past Master. Likewise he was a Past Commander of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, and a member of all the higher bodies of Masonry, including Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he held the Thirty-second degree.

Throughout all his life much of the spare time he could give was devoted to Masonry. He was, however, a member of the Central Baptist Church, and a generous supporter of religious and humanitarian projects. For a number of years he was a member of several clubs in his city, and contributed importantly to civic enterprises that undertook to benefit the community and further the welfare of its people. Mr. Young, despite his affiliations, was always a lover of home, and deservedly proud of his family.

On April 25, 1892, Rogers Gano Young married Harriet Goff, born August 9, 1871, daughter of James C. and Carrie H. (Lyon) Goff. Her father, proprietor of James C. Goff Company, Providence, Rhode Island, was a contractor and builder in Providence, and one of its substantial citizens. Her mother's father, Merrick Lyon, was teacher of Greek and Latin, and head master of the old University Grammar School, which long was located on top of College Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Young became the parents of a daughter and four sons: 1. Caroline Hobart, born October 18, 1894. She attended the Mary C. Wheeler and the Lincoln schools in Providence; and during the First World War served with the American Red Cross Motor Corps. She married, November 19, 1924, William Albert Greenlees, of Cranston, Rhode Island, and is the mother of a son: i. John Rogers Greenlees, born December 6, 1929. 2. Rogers Gano Young, Jr., born April 13, 1897, at Providence, and received his education at Hope and Technical High schools, of his birth city. He then joined his father in business and continued until the business was closed in 1925. During World War I he served as a member of the Artillery Motorized Division at Camp McClellan, Alabama. In 1932 he removed to St. Petersburg, Florida, and is a life member of the St. Petersburg Junior Chamber of Commerce. In 1924 he passed Civil Service examinations, and thereafter served at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, as a member of the Hydrostatic Department. Rogers Gano Young, Jr., married, October 24, 1925, at the Calvary Baptist Church, Providence, Adelaide O'Brian, born July 26, 1904, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis A. O'Brian and granddaughter of Leander C. Belcher of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Jr., are the parents of two daughters: i. Barbara Adelaide, born May 21, 1927. ii. Helen Goff, born January 18, 1929. Mrs. Young, Jr., is a past Conservation Chairman of Florida Federation of Garden Clubs; past president of St. Petersburg (Florida) Garden Club, and a member of the Florida Forest and Park Association. 3. Nicholas Brown Young, born at Providence, April 15, 1903. He obtained his education at Moses Brown School, from which he was graduated in 1922; Rhode Island State College, for a short time, and in 1923 completed a business course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Providence. He also entered business with his father, remaining until the concern was liquidated in 1925. In 1939 he purchased the assets of the National Coated Paper Company, with Dwight L. Browning, of Pawtucket, to form the Narragansett Coated Paper Corporation, of Pawtucket, with a mill on York Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; he is secretary and treasurer of the corporation. In 1942 he formed a partnership with Dwight L. Browning and Robert K. Nimmo, under the firm title of Browning, Young and Nimmo, for the manufacture and processing of printed and plastic coated paper, with their mill on Hamlet Street, Pawtucket. He is a member of the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the Wannamoisett Country Club. In December, 1942, he enlisted in the United States Army Signal Corps, trained at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and received his honorable discharge in March, 1943. Nicholas Brown Young, married, June 23, 1936, in Barrington, Rhode Island, Gretchen Christ, daughter of Carl F. and Nellie (Gempp) Christ. Her father is a native of Wiesbaden, Germany, her mother of Basel, Switzerland. 4. James Goff Young, born August 3, 1904. He attended Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island, and Suffield School, Connecticut. He is employed by a printing concern in Providence.

On April 22, 1934, Rogers Gano Young died at his home and was taken to his last resting place with full Masonic honors. He had earned his later years of leisure by four decades in business, and his public-spirited activities had contributed to the development of the city of which he was an exemplary citizen. He had enjoyed his fraternal affiliations and the esteem they had won for him from fellow Masons. No man could have been more companionable; none could have been more true to the New England traditions he had inherited. To his life one may pay the tribute, "Well Done."

CHARLES O. MASON

Manufacturer

WIDELY known New England manufacturer, co-founder of the Mason Box Company and the Mason Lenzen Company of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, and a major influence in their successful operation, Charles O. Mason won and retained the highest public regard as a useful and public-spirited citizen. His record in business life and his numerous contributions to the progress of his community and its institutions revealed his fine abilities, his gift for leadership and the high principles which were his guide throughout his career.

Mr. Mason was born at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, on August 7, 1867, son of Thomas Francis and Harriet J. (Collins) Mason and a descendant of Sampson Mason, who came to this country from England during the seventeenth century, was a resident of Dorchester and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, a founder of Swansea, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as an inhabitant before 1669, and received lands in the division of lands in the "North Purchase," which became Attleboro. Thomas Francis Mason, the father, was a jeweler.

Charles O. Mason was educated in the public schools of North Attleboro, where he was graduated from high school, and later completed a commercial course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Providence, Rhode Island. At the outset of his career he was associated for several years with the Gold Medal Braid Company of Attleboro, but in 1891 he joined with his brother, James Frank Mason, in organizing the Mason Box Company, established to manufacture paper boxes for the jewelry trade. After its organization their father also became associated with the business. Operations were begun on a very small scale. The original plant was a barn, and at first the business of the company occupied only the spare time of those concerned, and to which business Charles O. Mason devoted his life from the be-

C. O. Mason

ginning. Production was limited and sales confined to the local jewelry trade but the volume of business increased and the scope of sales widened, until today, Mason boxes are sold in every State in the Union as well as in foreign markets. Periodically, additions have been constructed to form the large factory demanded by the activities of the present Mason Box Company and from employment of a few neighborhood girls the personnel has been increased to the current 250 workers.

The two brothers originated and had patented the first fastener mailing box ever produced, which eliminated the wrapping and tying of small packages prepared for the mails. From this beginning, the company now manufactures a complete line of containers for every class of postal shipment and is the largest producer of this type of box in the world. The mailing box line, however, constitutes but one of the company's many products. As a matter of fact, the business was originally established to manufacture jewelry boxes to take care of the requirements of the many local jewelry manufacturers and today jewelry boxes are one of the leading specialties of the firm; however, a volume of products now enter almost every packaging field.

Besides boxes, the company manufactures jewelry displays and display cards in a wide range of materials and construction; jewelers' cards and jewelers' accessories. For the past six years a separate department has been specializing in superfinished imitation leather products such as boxes, novelties and book covers simulated to look and feel like real leather. Many of the finest college annuals in the country are bound in covers designed and manufactured by Mason.

The company maintains an art and sample department to which is assigned the task of designing boxes that will forcibly bring the many products of Mason's customers to the attention of the buyer. The factory also includes a complete printing plant and steel die printing department. For the service and convenience of customers, warehouses contain over one million boxes in stock at all times in 150 style-size combinations.

The company also offers a unique service to large mailers of samples and premiums in its pack-seal-mail service which covers every operation from the designing of the proper package to delivery to the post office. Many national sampling campaigns have utilized this service.

The present organization of the Mason Box Company includes:

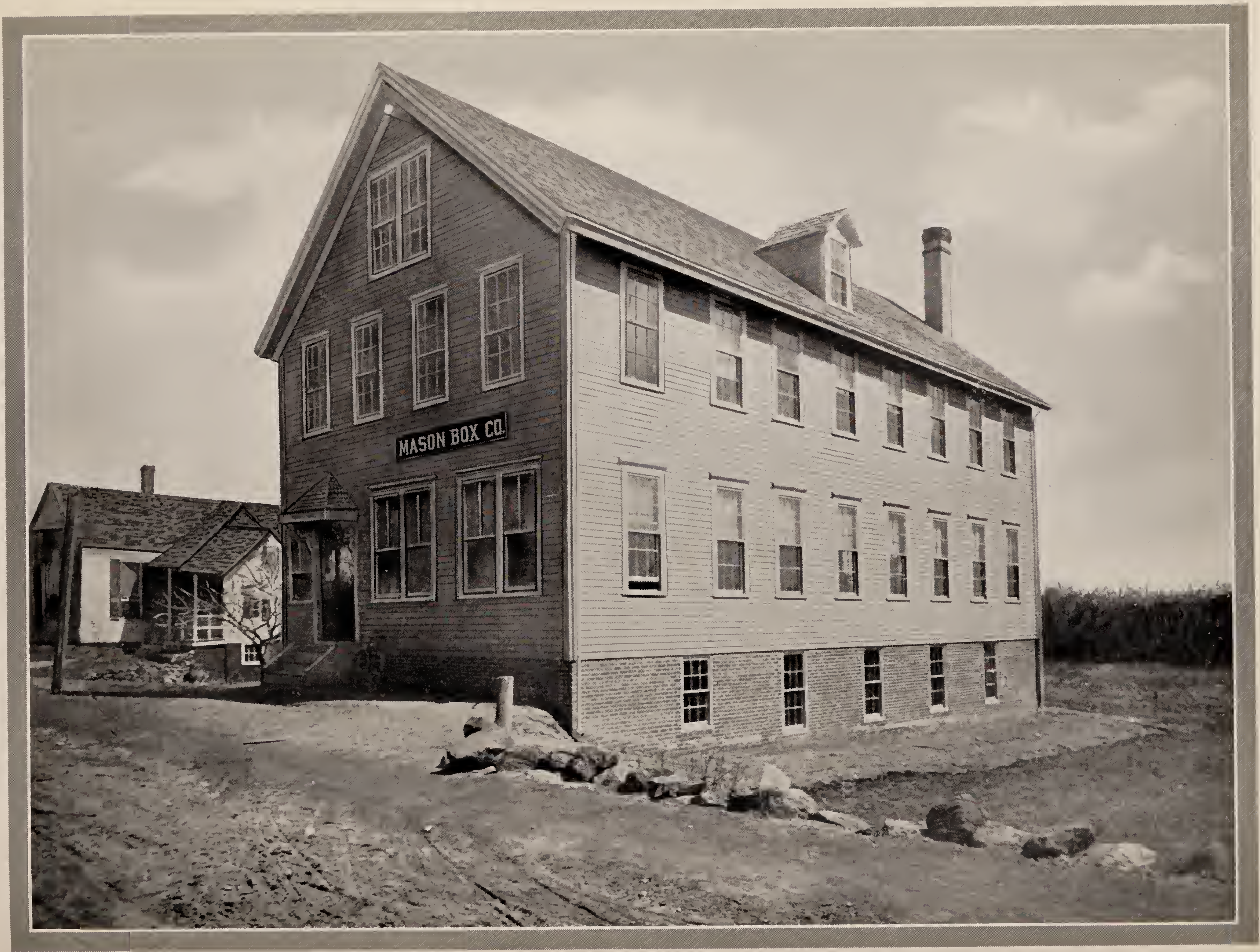
Russell I. Rhodes, president; Mrs. Ellen Mason, vice-president; Russell L. Scott, treasurer; and Bonner D. Mason, clerk of the corporation. A valued officer was lost in the recent death of Arthur A. Weller, treasurer from 1932 until 1940. The company maintains a New York office at 175 Fifth Avenue, of which Charles E. Holden is resident manager and, in addition, has ten representatives engaged in active sales work in the largest markets of the country.

Mr. Mason was also a founder and partner of the Mason.Lenzen Company of North Attleboro, manufacturers of jewelry supplies and leather goods. Through his vision, sound judgment and energy he contributed in large measure to the success of both and was active in their management until his death. In addition, he was a valued associate of The Attleborough Savings Bank, of which he was a corporator, and a director of the Manufacturers National Bank of North Attleboro. To community affairs, he brought the same vision and energy which marked the administration of his private interests. Always public-spirited, he responded to all meritorious claims upon his time and means and as a member of the finance committee of North Attleboro displayed to advantage his financial acumen and experience. For five years he gave much thought and effort to the management of the electric light and water plant of this community, witnessing the fulfillment of his hopes when a new rate schedule was introduced shortly before his death, whereby the town was furnished with electric light and power at a price much lower than those prevailing in surrounding communities.

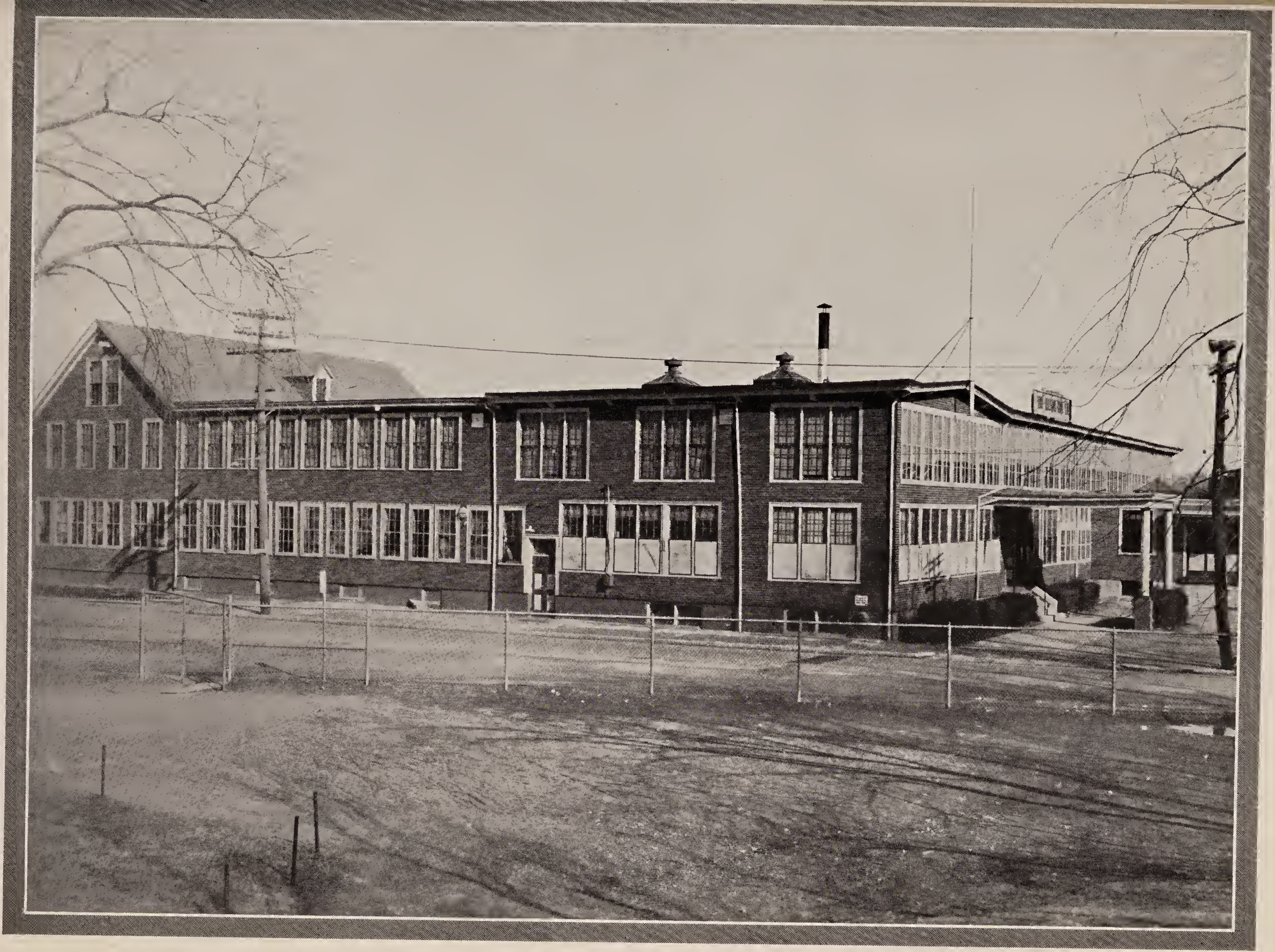
For many years Mr. Mason was also active in the Board of Trade, on many of whose committees he served. He was affiliated fraternally with Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at North Attleboro, and in politics supported the Republican party. He was a practicing Christian throughout his life and a member for many years of the First Universalist Church of North Attleboro.

On October 6, 1892, Charles O. Mason married Ellen (Nellie) Louise Blanchard. (See page 200.) Mrs. Mason survives her husband. They became the parents of one son, Thurston Blanchard, who died in infancy.

Charles O. Mason died on June 8, 1911, in his forty-fourth year, and was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery, North Attleboro. The early termination of his career enhanced the sense of loss which his death occasioned. "Mr. Mason's many excellent qualities," a previous


MASON BOX CO.

MASON BOX COMPANY—1891



MASON BOX COMPANY—1942

biographer wrote of him, "and the contributions that he made to the life and prosperity of his community were the subject of numerous tributes, both uttered and written, for all who knew him, particularly his close neighbors and those who saw him day after day loved him and benefited from their close association with him . . . . Possessing a genial and affable manner, he endeared himself to all whom he came in contact, and his sympathetic and approachable manner caused him to be loved in every circle in which he moved. Strict integrity marked all his dealings, and in business and personal relationships alike he was esteemed among contemporaries and friends . . . . "

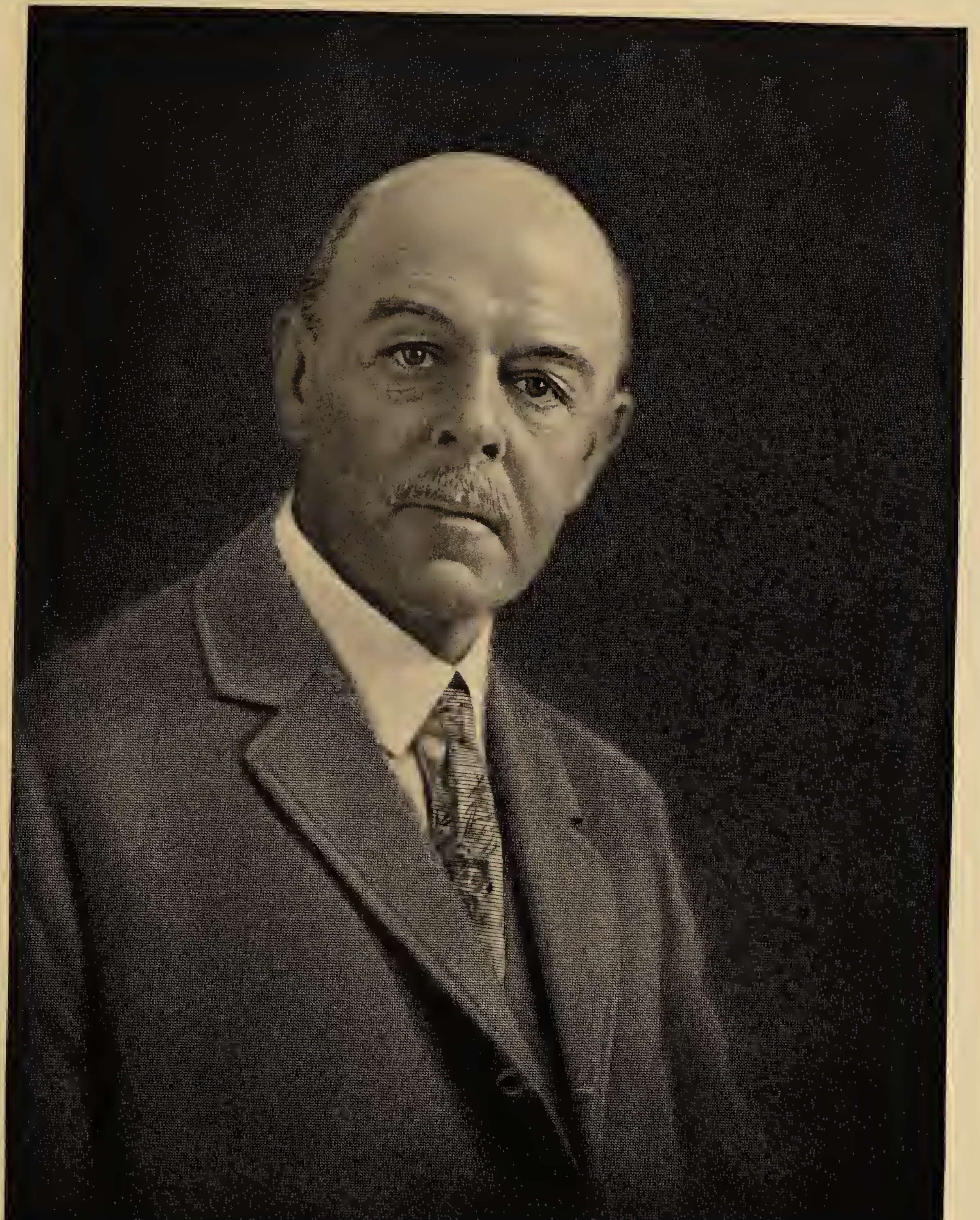
J. FRANK MASON

Manufacturer

THE Mason Box Company, of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, nationally known manufacturer of boxes, packaging materials and related products, owes its inception to the vision and enterprise of two brothers, J. Frank and Charles O. Mason, whose sound operating principles and capable direction resulted in the development of the present important business. J. Frank Mason was president and treasurer of the company during the greater part of its first half century, stamping the organization indelibly with the authority of his creative leadership.

Mr. Mason was a member of one of Attleboro's oldest families, tracing his ancestry to Sampson Mason, who was of English birth and who came to Massachusetts during the seventeenth century, residing successively at Dorchester and Rehoboth. Later he became a founder of Swansea, where he was admitted as an inhabitant before 1669, and received lands in the division of lands in the "North Purchase," which became Attleboro. In every generation his descendants have been numbered among the citizens of the Attleboros.

J. Frank Mason was born at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, on July 20, 1862, son of Thomas Francis and Harriet J. (Collins) Mason. His father was a jeweler until 1893 and afterward was associated in business with his sons until his death in 1905. The mother, who was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, died in 1917. J. Frank Mason attended the North Attleboro public schools, was graduated from North Attleboro High School in 1877 and later completed the course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Providence. He began his business career with R. F. Simmons & Company, manufacturing jewelers at North Attleboro and a prominent firm in its day. Afterward he spent ten years as bookkeeper and salesman with Mason, Draper & Company, manufacturing jewelers, and two



Eng by Finlay & Conn

J. Frank Mason

years with D. F. Briggs, for whom he acted as foreman of the plant. With this extended and varied business preparation, he joined with his brother, Charles O. Mason (q.v.) in establishing the enterprise now known as the Mason Box Company, however, Charles O. Mason devoted all his time to the business from its beginning.

The company's beginnings were modest in the extreme. In a little building situated in the rear of their home, the two brothers commenced the manufacture of paper boxes for the jewelry trade. Originally they devoted to the venture only part of their time. A few girls comprised the working force and distribution was limited to the local trade. Gradually, however, under energetic management, the scope of the company's operations increased. Quality of product and reliability of service, fair prices and fair dealings led to a wider demand which had its effects in the steady development of the business. Today Mason boxes are sold in every State in the Union and in normal times enjoy a considerable foreign market. The North Attleboro plant, successively enlarged to meet the needs of business, now comprises more than one hundred thousand square feet of floor space and has doubled in size during the past two decades. The ingenuity which resulted in the origination of the first fastener mailing box ever produced, a product of the company, has been seen in the expansion of its line. Originally, the Mason Box Company served the jewelry trade exclusively. Jewelry boxes remain one of the leading specialties of the firm, but today they produce for almost every packaging field. They are the largest producers of mailing boxes, for postal shipment, in the world. Besides boxes, the company manufactures jewelry displays and display cards in a wide range of materials. They have developed, through a separate department, a large special business in superfinished imitation leather products, including boxes, novelties and book covers. They maintain an art and sample department to design new boxes and packaging styles; a complete printing plant and a steel die printing department. For the accommodation of customers, over one million boxes, in many styles and sizes, are at all times kept in stock.

Following the early death of his brother in 1911, J. Frank Mason assumed the principal executive direction of the company alone, continuing as president and treasurer until the closing period of his life. The successful record of the Mason Box Company under his leadership won him wide recognition and by common consent he was numbered among the prominent industrialists of the Attleboro area. The responsibilities to his community implied by that position he always acknowledged. Mr. Mason always stood for civic improvement and progress and for every movement designed to promote the general welfare. In his relations with his employees he was considerate, liberal and sympathetic. Talent and faithful service were promptly recognized by promotion and many of his workers, as a result of company policy, were enabled to become stockholders in the organization. The same enlightened social conscience marked Mr. Mason's attitude toward the people of Attleboro in general and toward projects which would bring to them a richer life. During the First World War, he was active in all organized enterprises of the period—the Liberty Loan drives, the Red Cross, the Four-Minute speakers' campaign and other branches of war work.

In addition to his connection with the Mason Box Company, Mr. Mason was a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of North Attleboro and of the Attleboro Savings Bank. He was a member of the Manufacturing Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association, the National Association of Paper Box Manufacturers and the North Attleboro Board of Trade and during the World War was chairman of the manufacturing jewellers' division of the Liberty Loan Committee. Fraternally he was affiliated with Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the various higher Masonic orders, including Rabboni Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Attleboro Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bristol Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He was also affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he was Sachem of Mirimishi Tribe.

J. Frank Mason deserved well of the city in which he spent his life. His career was distinguished in its attainments and broadly constructive in its influence. His citizenship was exemplary and its value was of lasting effect. He died after a full life, during which he built lasting monuments in terms of service and achievement which now perpetuate his name.

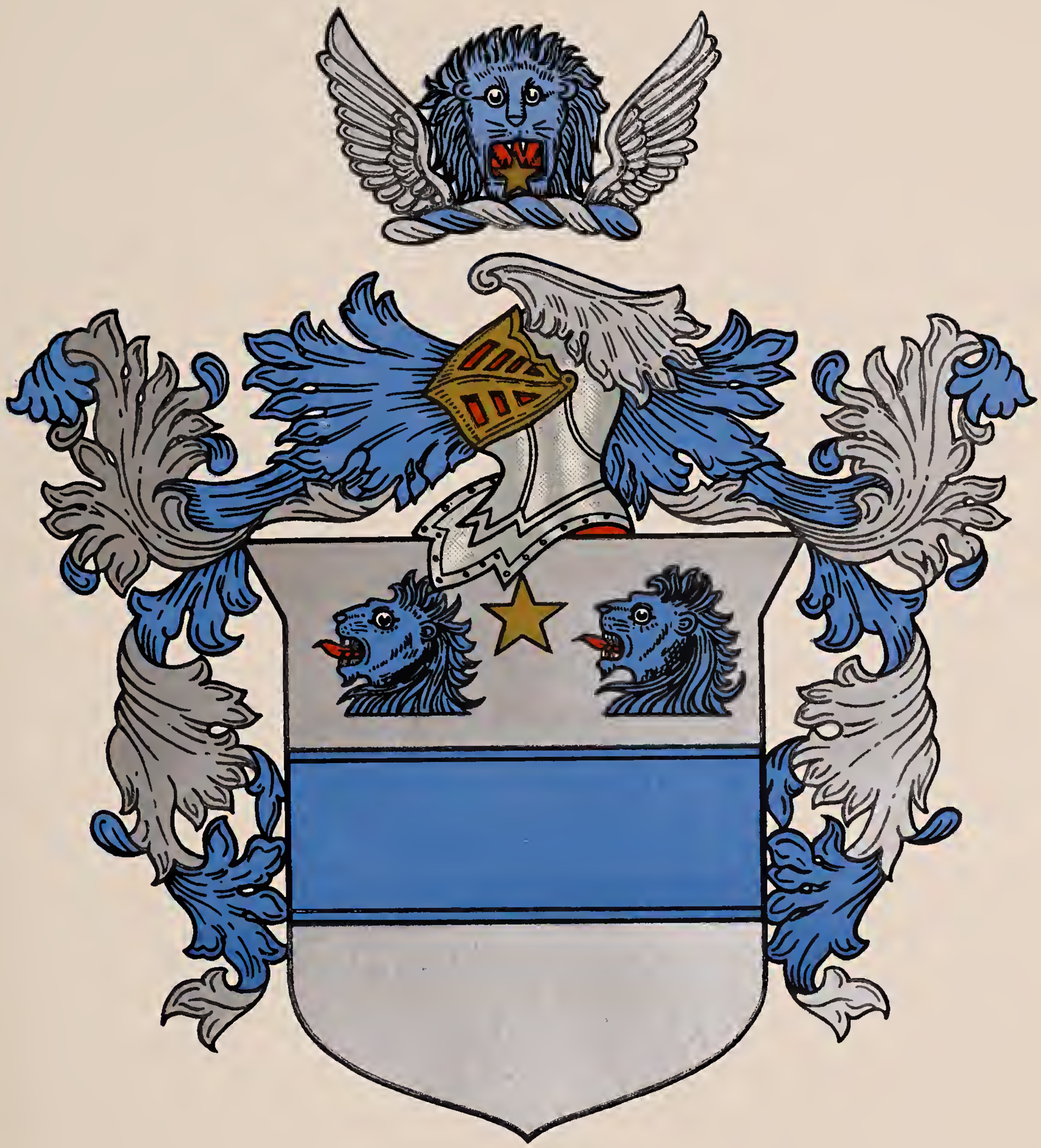
(The Mason Line)

Surname authorities disagree on the origin of the name "Mason." One states that it originated either from an occupation, such as stonemason or woodmason, or from a town in Northumberland. A second

MASON

Arms—Argent, a fess azure in chief two lions' heads couped of the last.
Crest—A lion's head azure between two wings argent, on the arms and crest a mullet for difference.

(Burke: "General Armory." Arms in possession of the family.)



Mason

agrees that it might possibly have originated from an occupation, but also says it might be a baptismal name meaning "the son of Matthew," which in the old French was spelled "Mayhew," shortened to Maye, then May, and, finally, became Mayson.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Sampson Mason, the American progenitor, was born in England, and died, probably in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was buried September 15, 1676. Dr. Philip Mason, in his book, "A Legacy to My Children," says "by the concurrent authority of tradition Sampson Mason was a soldier, or as Baylies has it in his 'Historical Memoir of Plymouth,' a dragoon in the Republican army of Oliver Cromwell." In England his occupation was that of a shoemaker. The first record of Sampson Mason in this country is in the settlement of the estate of Edward Bullock, a Dorchester man, in whose will, dated 25-5-1649 (O. S.), a debt is noted as "due to Sampson Mason for wife's shoes."

In the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, in 1651 Sampson Mason purchased a house and land in Dorchester from William Betts, which he later sold to Jacob Hewins. He then went to Rehoboth, Massachusetts. According to "Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth," he was one of the founders of Swansea, Massachusetts, where he was admitted an inhabitant before 1669, and was in the second rank of those who received land. He is mentioned in a list in the division of lands in the "North Purchase," which became Attleboro, Massachusetts, and was a proprietor of Swansea, Massachusetts, where his descendants for many generations were prominent. Evidently a man of means, he was a large property owner, and during the King Philip's War his widow gave £13.5.10, one of the larger contributions made.

In his will, dated October 22, 1672, he calls himself a "cordwainer," and names his "deare wife Mary sole executrix." Her will was dated at Rehoboth, January 28, 1712-13, and was probated December 6, 1714.

Sampson Mason married Mary Butterworth, who died in August, 1714, probably a daughter of John Butterworth, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. Their first child was *Noah* (1), of whom further.

(J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 675, 850. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VI, 356; Vol. XVIII, pp. 245-46, 247-53. Francis Baylies: "An Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth," Vol. I, Part II, pp. 207, 217, 344. Dr. Philip Mason: "A Legacy to My Children," pp. 10-13. Alverdo H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," Part I, pp. 6-11, 15, 16, 19-20, 22, 25-26, 29-30, 32. J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 1049. G. H. Tilton: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," p. 43. D. Benedict: "History of the Baptist Denominations in America and Other Parts of the World," Vol. I, p. 427.)

II. Noah (1) Mason, son of Sampson and Mary (Butterworth) Mason, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, between October 26, 1651, and February 8, 1651-52, was baptized in the First Church of Dorchester, February 22, 1651-52, and died at Rehoboth, March 2, 1699-1700. He was a freeman, a resident of Rehoboth, where his trade was that of a shoemaker. During King Philip's War, he served under Major Bradford in the expedition against the Narragansetts, and made a contribution of fifteen shillings to the war fund.

Noah (1) Mason married (first) Martha, who was buried February 6, 1675; married (second), December 6, 1677, Sarah Fitch, who died March 16, 1718-19, daughter of John and Mary Fitch.

Among the children of the second marriage, all born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was *Noah* (2), of whom further.

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 16-17, 35-37, 42. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 138, 675, 850. J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 1049. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVIII, p. 248. G. M. Bodge: "Soldiers in King Philip's War," p. 463.)

III. Noah (2) Mason, son of Noah (1) and Sarah (Fitch) Mason, was born at Rehoboth, December 17, 1678, and died August 29, 1744. He was a shoemaker by trade. About 1709 he purchased his uncle's homestead, which was located in what is now probably East Providence, Rhode Island. He also bought a half interest in the Providence ferry. It appears that Noah (2) Mason and his wife were in England in 1710, visiting members of his wife's family, among them her "Grandmother Atkins." He later sold his homestead and ferry rights to his brother, John Mason. In the deed he is designated as "ferry keeper."

Noah (2) Mason married, intentions published in Rehoboth, October 16, 1708, Mary Sweeting, who was probably born near Over Stowey, Somersetshire, England, and died August 18, 1738, daughter of Henry and Joanna Sweeting.

Among their children was *John* (1), of whom further.

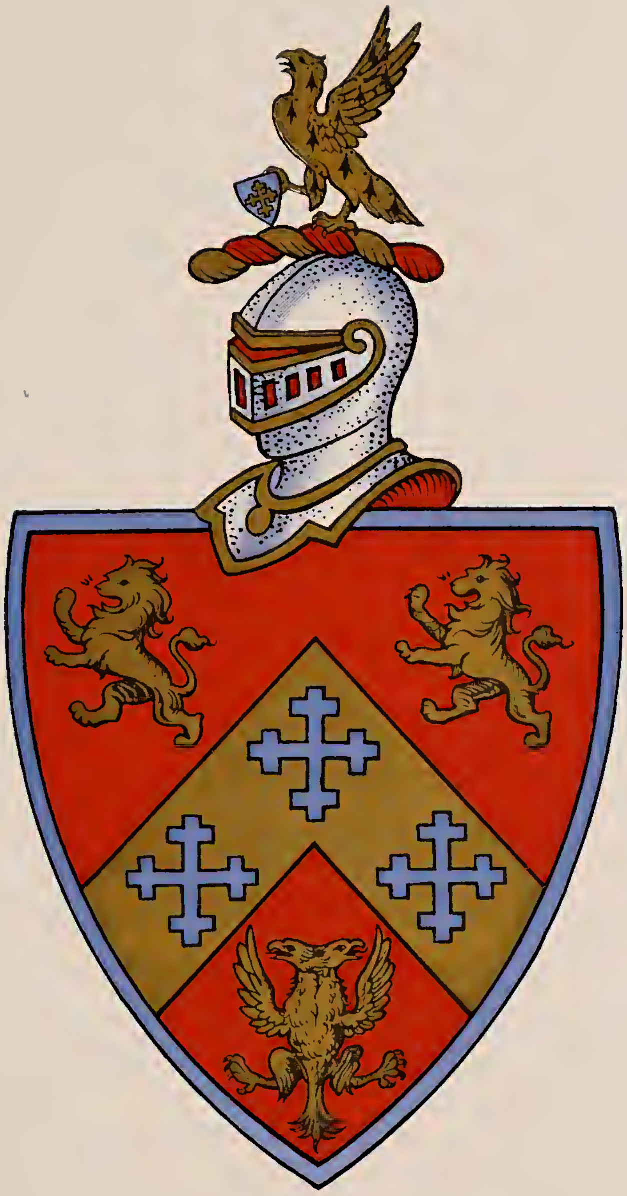
(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 17, 33. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 675-76, 850. J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 1049.)

BUTTERWORTH

Arms—Gules, on a chevron or between two lions rampant in chief, and an eagle displayed with two heads in base, or three crosses crosslet azure.

Crest—An eagle, wings elevated, erminois, supporting with the dexter claw an escutcheon azure, charged with a cross crosslet or.

(Burke: "General Armory." Arms in possession of the family.)



Butterworth

IV. John (1) Mason, son of Noah (2) and Mary (Sweeting) Mason, was born at Rehoboth, September 9, 1718. He was a resident of Rehoboth, and a tanner by trade. In 1754, John Mason was adjudged *non compos mentis* and placed under the guardianship of Thomas Allen and Isaiah Hunt, and continued with various guardians until August 3, 1783, when his guardians, William Windsor and Samuel Whitman, reported the sale of his real estate.

John (1) Mason married, intentions recorded at Rehoboth, August 20, 1748, Elizabeth Grafton, of Providence, Rhode Island, who died August 20, 1779.

One of their children was *John* (2), of whom further.

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," p. 82. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 676, 677. J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 1049.)

V. John (2) Mason, son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Grafton) Mason, was born at Rehoboth, June 20, 1762, and died at Attleboro, Massachusetts, November 28, 1834. He was one of the pioneers of Attleboro.

John (2) Mason married, May 7, 1795, Hannah (Richardson) Campbell, who died April 1, 1839, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Richardson, and widow of John Campbell.

They had a son, *James,* of whom further.

A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 82, 149, 272-73. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 677, 678. J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 1049. A. Borden: "Our County And Its People—Bristol County, Massachusetts," Personal References, p. 149. "Vital Record of Attleboro, Massachusetts," pp. 176, 355, 492.)

VI. James Mason, son of John (2) and Hannah (Richardson-Campbell) Mason, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, February 26, 1800, and died February 12, 1867.

He married, in 1826, Abigail (Abigel) Freeman. (Freeman V.) (See page 207.) A son was *Thomas Francis,* of whom further.

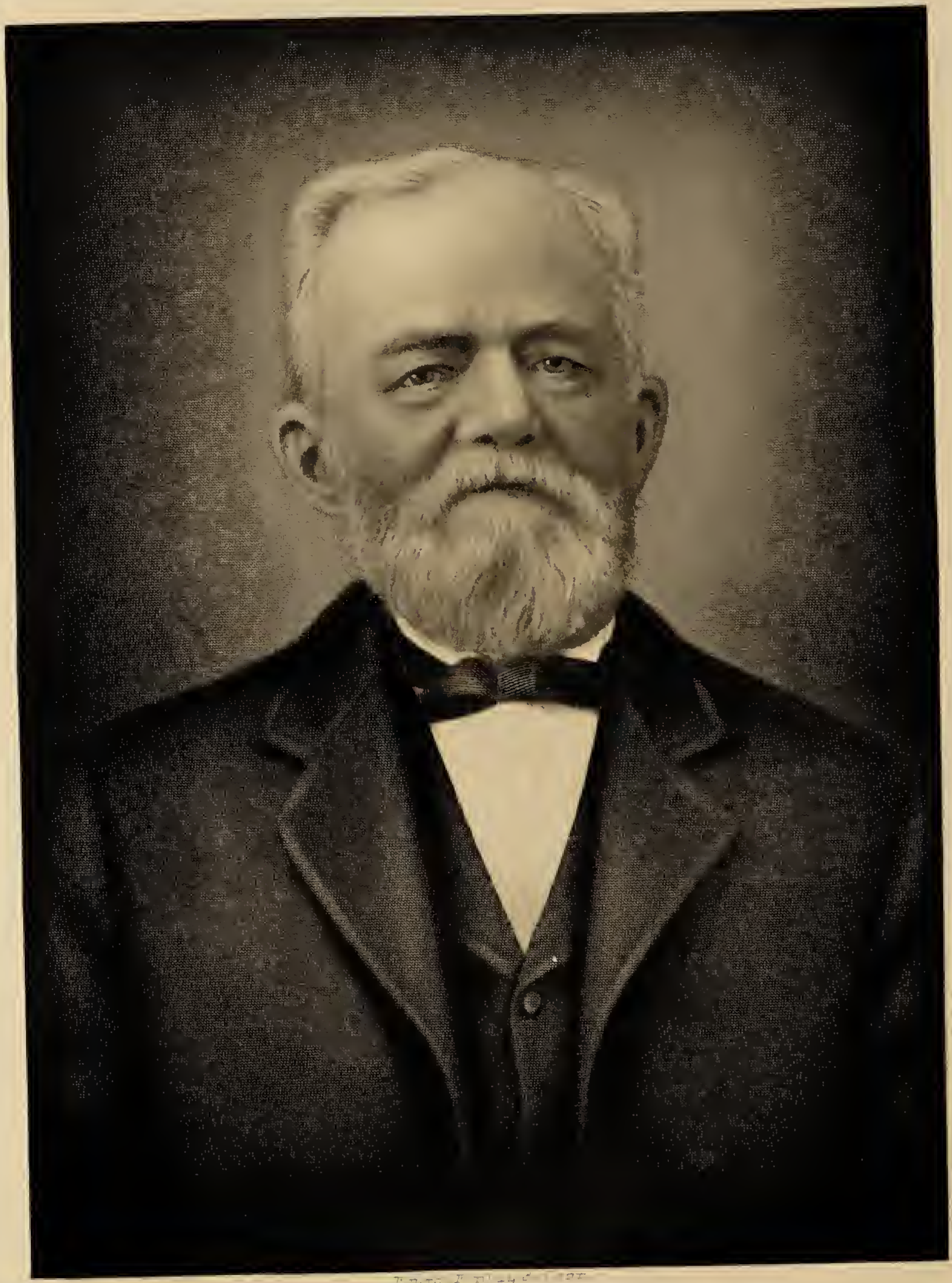
(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 149, 272.)

VII. Thomas Francis Mason, son of James and Abigail (Freeman) Mason, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 22, 1832, and died at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 22, 1905. He was a jeweler, and, in 1891, when his sons, J. Frank and Charles O. Mason, formed a business association, he entered their employ.

Thomas Francis Mason married Harriet J. Collins, who, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, died August 6, 1917, daughter of James and Cynthia B. (Sweet) Collins.

Their two surviving children were: 1. *Charles O.* (See page 188.) 2. *J. Frank.* (See page 192.)

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," p. 272. F. W. Hutt: "A History of Bristol County, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 73. Family data.)



Hartwell Blanchard

HARTWELL HOOKER BLANCHARD

Jewelry Manufacturing

THE life of Hartwell Hooker Blanchard exemplified in its virtues and reticences, its useful service and stalwart citizenship, the qualities of the New England stock which was his ancestral birthright. For over half a century he was a resident of the community at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where his name is still remembered with respect.

Born at Charlton, Massachusetts, on December 31, 1821, Mr. Blanchard was a son of Isaac and Lucretia (Knight) Blanchard and was seventh in descent from Thomas Blanchard, who came to this country from England and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 21, 1654.

While Hartwell Hooker Blanchard was still a small boy the family home was established at New Boston, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Here he entered a local cotton mill as soon as he was old enough to begin work and thus at a relatively early age launched his active career. About 1835 he accompanied the husband of one of his sisters to Sturbridge and became his assistant in business, but after attaining his majority he relinquished this place and removed to Brookfield, Ohio. Mr. Blanchard remained in the West for only a short time, however. Returning to Massachusetts in 1845, he settled at North Attleboro, and for some years was associated with the firm of Bacon & Draper, of Plainville. Later he was a plater with some of the foremost jewelry manufacturers in North Attleboro. "In all his work he earned the very high esteem and admiration of his fellow-citizens, and as time went on he took an ever broader interest in the affairs of his community." Never thrusting himself forward, he lent a helping hand in many ways in his community and had as his reward the affection of associates and friends and the consciousness of duty well done.

A Baptist in religious faith, Mr. Blanchard joined the church in Brookfield, Ohio, and upon his return to Attleboro brought a letter to the local church and united with it. He was always conscientious in his attendance upon the church and his support of its work and for some years was a member of the church choir.

He married, on October 8, 1855, Sarah Jane Thurston. (Thurston VII.) Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard became the parents of three children, one being *Ellen Louise,* of whom further.

Hartwell Hooker Blanchard died on February 12, 1898, in his seventy-seventh year. He was "among the most conscientious and upright of men . . . . just and gentle . . . . Always generous and modest, he was at the same time courteous and kind, unwilling to believe evil reports of any one. The poor and unfortunate members of his community never asked his aid in vain . . . . " Honored in his lifetime by his fellow-townsmen, his name is still honored in the Attleboro communities although almost half a century has passed since his career came to its close.

(Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 584-85. Family data.)

Ellen Louise (or Nellie) Blanchard, daughter of Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard, was born October 21, 1867. She married Charles O. Mason. (See page 188.)

(Ibid.)

(The Blanchard Line)

Blanchard is a form of the surname Blanch or Blanche, which means fair or white, plus the suffix "ard." Early English records show many variations of this name; among them are Blaunchard and Blamchard.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

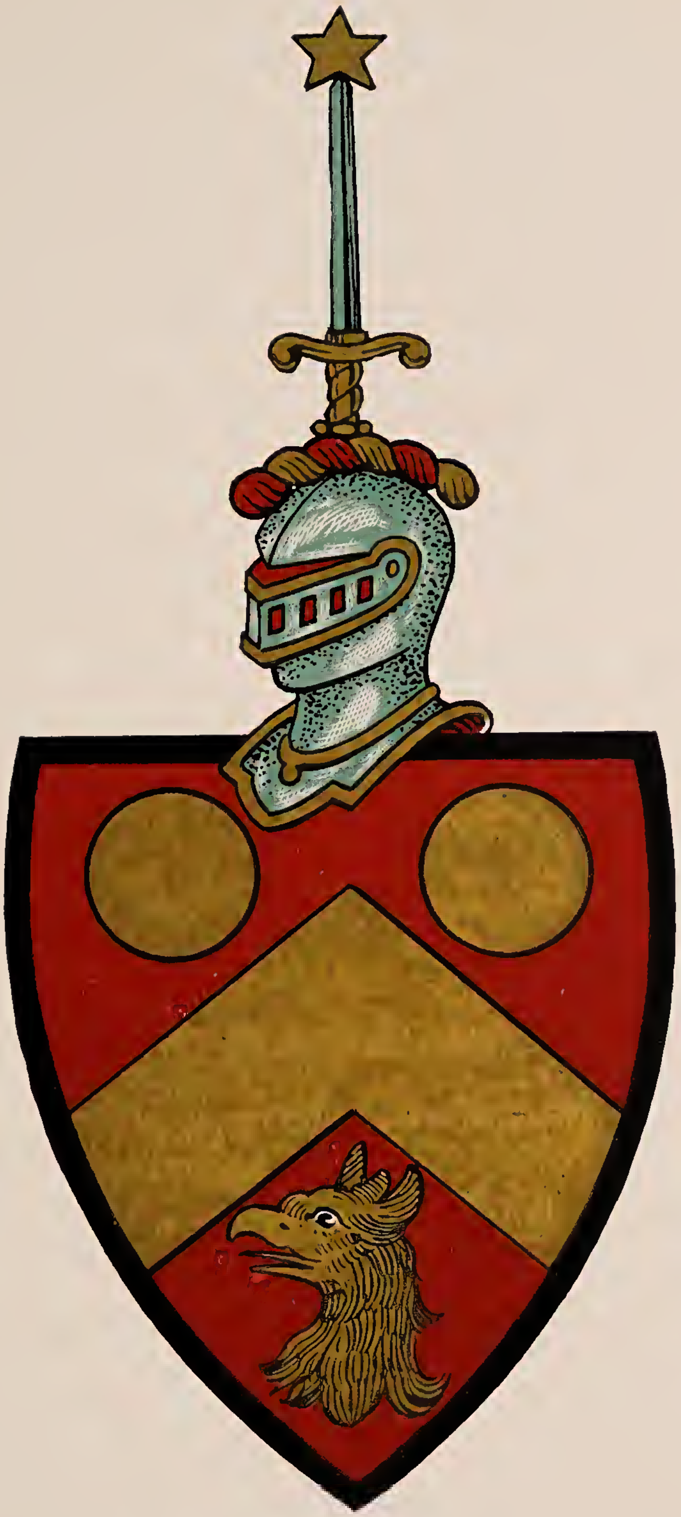
I. Thomas Blanchard, immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in England, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 21, 1654. He came from Penton, Hampshire, England, sailing from London in the ship "Jonathan," landing at Charlestown, June 23, 1639. He moved to Braintree, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1650. In 1651 he bought houses and two hundred acres of land,

BLANCHARD

Arms—Gules, a chevron or, in chief two bezants, in base a griffin's head erased of the second.

Crest—On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.

(Burke: "General Armory." Arms in possession of the family.)



Blanchard

south and west of Mystic River, Charlestown. Thomas Blanchard also purchased land in Boston. He later moved to Malden, Massachusetts. His will was dated 16-3-1654, and probated 20-4-1654. Inventory of his estate amounted to six hundred and forty-two pounds.

Thomas Blanchard married (first), in England, a woman whose name is unknown. He married (second), in London, Agnes (Bent) Barnes, a widow, who died during the voyage to America, as did her infant child and her mother. He married (third) Mary, who died before 3-4-1676, when her will was probated at Suffolk.

Among his children was *Samuel,* of whom further.

(Sidney Perley: "The Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IX, p. 26. T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown [Massachusetts]," Vol. I, p. 88.)

II. Samuel Blanchard, son of Thomas Blanchard, was born in Hampshire, England, on August 6, 1629, and died at Andover Massachusetts, April 22, 1707. He resided at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he served as constable in 1657, and was admitted to the church in 1681. In 1683 he removed to Andover, having purchased land there as early as 1662. He was a husbandman and a selectman of Andover.

Samuel Blanchard married (first), 3-11-1654-55, Mary Sweetser, who was born about 1637, daughter of Seth and Bethiah Sweetser, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married (second), at Charlestown, June 23, or 24, 1673, Hannah Doggett, who was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1646, died at Andover, Massachusetts, July 10, 1725, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fry) Doggett, of Marshfield, Massachusetts.

A son of the first marriage was *Jonathan,* of whom further.

(Sidney Perley: "The Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IX, pp. 26, 27. T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown [Massachusetts]," Vol. II, p. 921. Samuel B. Doggett: "A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family," p. 345.)

III. Jonathan Blanchard, son of Samuel and Mary (Sweetser) Blanchard, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 25, 1664, and died at Andover, October 19, 1742.

He married (first), May 26, 1685, Ann Lovejoy, who was born at Andover, December 21, 1659, died there February 29, 1723-24, daughter of John and Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy. He married (second), February 1, 1725, Hannah Wyman, widow of Timothy Wyman, of Woburn, Massachusetts.

A son of the first marriage was *Stephen*, of whom further.

(Sidney Perley: "The Essex Antiquarian," Vol, IX, pp. 27-28. "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 68, 69, 70, 248; Vol. II, pp. 220, 392, 393.)

IV. Stephen Blanchard, son of Jonathan and Ann (Lovejoy) Blanchard, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, January 8, 1702-03, and died there, January 2, 1769. He was a yeoman, and lived in the west parish of Andover.

Stephen Blanchard married, August 10, 1724. Deborah Phelps. (Phelps III.)

Among the children, born at Andover, was *James*, of whom further.

(Sidney Perley: "The Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IX, pp. 27-30. "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 68, 69, 70, 71, 138, 301; Vol. II, p. 56.)

V. James Blanchard, son of Stephen and Deborah (Phelps) Blanchard, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, December 5, 1733. He was a yeoman, and lived in Andover. His estate was valued at £510.15.

James Blanchard married, at Spencer, Massachusetts, December 28, 1756, Hannah Tucker, who was born March 17, 1737, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Martha (Jackson) Tucker.

They had a son *Isaac*, of whom further.

("Vital Records of Spencer, Massachusetts," p. 209. "Vital Records of Charlton, Massachusetts," pp. 17-18. Ephraim Tucker: "Genealogy of the Tucker Family," pp. 48, 86.)

VI. Isaac Blanchard, son of James and Hannah (Tucker) Blanchard, was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, May 7, 1772. He lived in Charlton, Massachusetts.

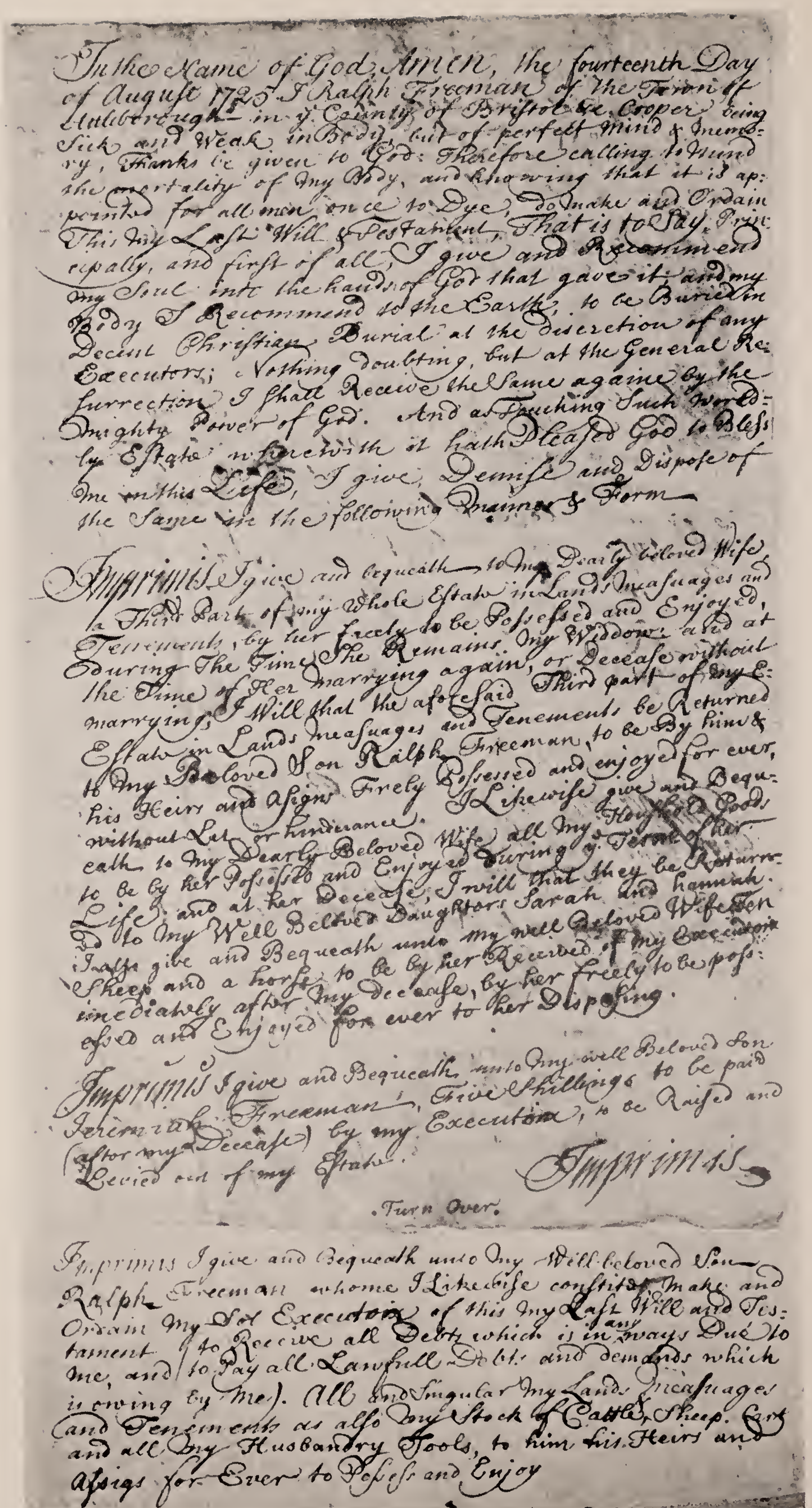
Isaac Blanchard married, December 3, 1797, Lucretia Knight, who was born at Spencer, in 1776, daughter of William and Beulah (Prouty) Knight.

Child, *Hartwell Hooker*. (See page 199).

("Vital Records of Spencer, Massachusetts," pp. 65, 138, 193. "Vital Records of Charlton, Massachusetts," p. 18. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," p. 585.)

(The Freeman Line)

C. W. Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," derives the surname Freeman from the occupation of "the



In the Name of God, Amen, the fourteenth Day
of Auguſt 1725 I Ralph Freeman of the Town of
Aulibrough in ye County of Briſtol &c. Cooper being
Sick and Weak in Body, but of perfect Mind & Memo:
ry, Thanks be given to God: Therefore calling to mind
the mortality of my Body, and knowing that it is ap:
pointed for all men once to Dye, do make and Ordain
This my Laſt Will & Teſtament, That is to Say, Prin:
cipally, and firſt of all, I give and Recommend
my Soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my
Body I Recommend to the Earth, to be Buried in
Decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my
Executors; Nothing doubting, but at the General Re:
ſurrection I ſhall Receive the Same againe by the
Mighty Power of God. And as Touching Such World:
ly Eſtate wherewith it hath Pleaſed God to Bleſs
me in this Life, I give, Demiſe and Diſpoſe of
the Same in the following Manner & Form —

Imprimis I give and bequeath to my Dearly beloved Wife,
a Third Part of my Whole Eſtate in Lands meaſuages and
Tenements, by her freely to be Poſseſsed and Enjoyed,
During The Time She Remains my Widdow; and at
the Time of Her marrying again, or Deceaſe without
marrying, I Will that the aforeſaid Third part of my E:
Eſtate in Lands meaſuages and Tenements be Returned
to my Beloved Son Ralph Freeman, to be By him &
his Heirs and Aſsigns Freely Poſseſsed and enjoyed for ever,
without Let or hinderance. I Likewiſe give and Beque:
ath to my Dearly Beloved Wife all my Houſhold Goods
to be by her Poſseſsed and Enjoyed During ye Term of her
Life, and at her Deceaſe, I will that they be Return-
ed to my Well Beloved Daughters Sarah and hannah.
I alſo give and Bequeath unto my well Beloved Wife ten
Sheep and a horſe, to be by her Received of my Executors
imediately after my deceaſe, by her freely to be poſ:
ſeſsed and Enjoyed for ever to her Diſpoſing.

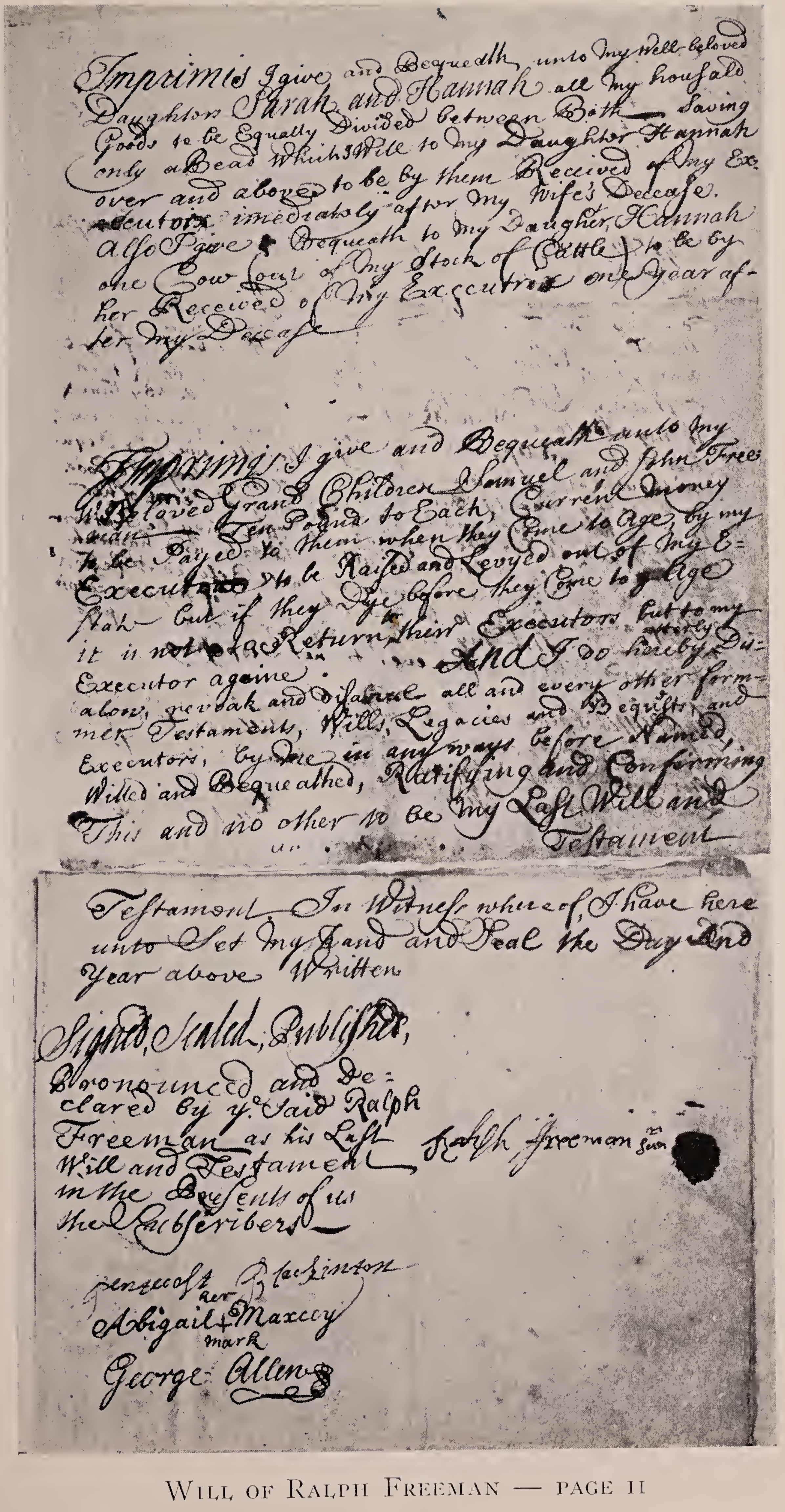
Imprimis I give and Bequeath unto my well Beloved Son
Jeremiah Freeman, Five Shillings to be paid
(after my Deceaſe) by my Executors, to be Raiſed and
Levied out of my Eſtate.

Imprimis

.Turn Over.

Imprimis I give and Bequeath unto my Well beloved Son
Ralph Freeman whome I Likewiſe conſtitute Make and
Ordain my Sol Executor of this my Laſt Will and Teſ:
tament (to Receive all Debts which is in any ways Due to
me, and to Pay all Lawfull Debts and demands which
is owing by Me). All and Singular my Lands meaſuages
and Tenements as alſo my Stock of Cattle, Sheep, Cart
and all my Husbandry Tools, to him his Heirs and
Aſsigns for Ever to Poſseſs and Enjoy

WILL OF RALPH FREEMAN — PAGE 1



Imprimis I give and Bequeath unto my well beloved
Daughters Sarah and Hannah all my houſhold
Goods to be Equally Divided between Both Saving
only a Bead Which I Will to my Daughter Hannah
over and above to be by them Received of my Ex-
ecutorx immediately after my Wife's Deceaſe.
Alſo I give & Bequeath to my Daughter Hannah
one Cow out of my Stock of Cattle to be by
her Received of my Executrix one Year af-
ter my Deceaſe

Imprimis I give and Bequeath unto my
Well Beloved Grand Children Samuel and John Free
man Ten Pound to Each, Current Money
to be Payed to them when they Come to Age, by my
Executrix to be Raiſed and Levyed out of my E=
ſtate but if they Dye before they Come to ye Age
it is not to Return their Executors but to my
Executor againe. And I do hereby utterly Dis-
alow, revoak and disanul all and every other form-
mer Testaments, Wills, Legacies and Bequests and
Executors, by me in any ways before Named,
Willed and Bequeathed, Ratifying and Confirming
This and no other to be my Laſt Will and
Teſtament

Teſtament In Witneſs whereof, I have here
unto Set my Hand and Seal the Day And
Year above Written

Signed, Sealed, Publiſhed,
Pronounced and De=
clared by ye Said Ralph
Freeman as his Laſt
Will and Teſtament
in the Presents of us
the Subscribers—

Ralph Freeman Senr

Pentecost Blackinton
Abigail + her mark Maxcey
George Allen

WILL OF RALPH FREEMAN — PAGE II

freeman," one with peculiar privileges. In the early days of feudalism, two neighbors bearing some common Christian name would be distinguished by epithets denoting their respective positions, as John le Freeman and John le Bonde, and these epithets would often become family names. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 are several Freemans.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

It is stated in John Daggett's "History of Attleborough," that David and Jonathan Freeman, inhabitants of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, came to Attleboro and "were probably the ancestors of all the Freemans in this town."

(John Daggett: "History of Attleborough," p. 626.)

I. Ralph Freeman, probably son of Ralph Freeman, "the aged," who died May 25, 1718, died at Attleboro, Massachusetts, August 15, 1725, and left the following will, dated August 14, 1725, and probated September 21, 1725:

> In the Name of God Amen the 14th day of August 1725 —I Ralph Freeman of the Town of Attleborough in ye County of Bristol—cooper—being Sick and weak of body—do make & ordain this My last Will & Testament.—
>
> Imprimis—I give & Bequeath to my dearly beloved wife a Third Part of My Whole Estate in ye Lands, Messuages & Tenements—By her freely to be possessed & Enjoyed Dureing the Time of Her Marrying again or Decease Without Marrying.
>
> I will yt the aforesd. Third Part of My Estate in Lands be Returned to my beloved son Ralph Freeman, to be by him & His Heirs Freely Possessed & Enjoyed Forever without Let or hindrance.
>
> I likewise Give & Beq. to my dearly beloved wife all My Household Goods Dureing the Time of Her Life & at Her Decease—will that they be Returned to my well beloved daughters, Sarah and Hannah.
>
> Also to wife 10 sheep, a Horse to be by her Received of My Executor Immediately after My decease.
>
> Item—I give and bequeath to my well beloved son Jeremiah Freeman 5 shillings—to be paid after my Decease by my Execr. to be Raised & Levied out of My Estate.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my well beloved son Ralph Freeman, whome I likewise constitute & appoint my sole Execr. of this My last Will & Testament—To Receive All Debts Which is in any ways Due to Me & Pay All Debts—To Him All My Lands, Messuages & Tenements, as also My Stock of Cattel, Sheep Cart & All My Husbandry Tools—to Him, His Heirs & Assigns forever.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my well beloved daughters Sarah & Hannah—all My Household Goods, to be Equally Divided between Both—Saving onely a Bed which I will to My daughter Hannah over and above—to be by them Recd. of My Execr. immediately after My Wife's Decease.

Also I Give & Beq. to My Dau. Hannah 1 Cow out of My Stock of Cattel, to be by her Recd. of My Excr. One Yr. after My Decease.

Item—I Give & Bequeath unto My Beloved Grandchildren Saml. and John Freeman 10 lbs. to Each, to be paid Them when They Come to Age by My Execr.—to be Raised & Levied out of My Estate—but if they Dye before they Come to the age of 21 yrs. it is not to return to theire Execrs. but to My Execr. againe.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set My Hand & Seal the Day & Year above Written.

Witnesses RALPH FREEMAN

PENTECOST BLACKINGTON
ABIGAIL MAXCE
GEO. F. OEN (?)

Administration was granted to Ralph Freeman, son and sole executor, "to the last will & testament of Ralph Freeman, late of Attleborough, deceased."

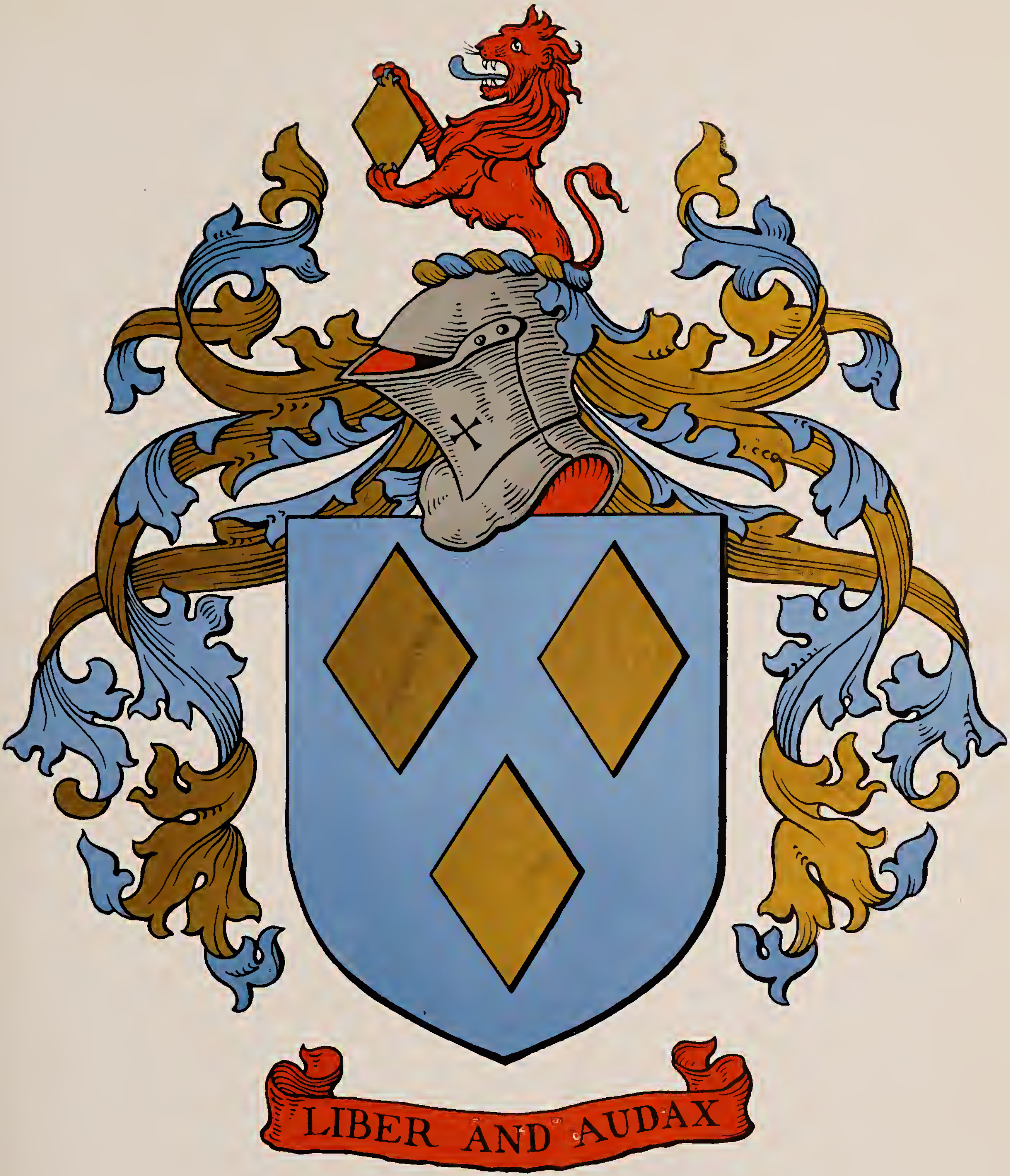
Children, mentioned in will: 1. *Ralph*, of whom further. 2. Sarah. 3. Hannah. 4. Jeremiah.

("Bristol County, Massachusetts, Probate Records," No. 5 [1724-1727], p. 170. "Vital Records of Attleborough, Massachusetts," p. 673.)

II. Ralph Freeman, son of Ralph Freeman, was probably born at Attleboro, about 1704. He and his wife were later living in Bellingham and from there moved to Richmond, New Hampshire (according to one account), or Winchester, New Hampshire (according to

FREEMAN

Arms—Azure, three lozenges or.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules holding in the paws a lozenge or.
Motto—*Liber et audax.* (Matthews: "American Armoury.")


LIBER AND AUDAX

Freeman

another), where they remained until their deaths. She was a very old woman when she died. In 1737 Ralph Freeman and his wife signed a deed together as follows:

> To All People, I Ralf Freeman of Ye Town of Attleborough, In Consideration of 350 lbs. paid by Joseph Capron of Attleborough, Give grant One messuage or Tract Situate in Attleborough, Containing by Estimation 46 acres, be it more or less—Bounded as follows—
>
> The first Corner is a Rock Standing on ye Southmost Bank of Ten Mile River above ye old Saw Mill Place—
>
> Then Running Across ye River North & by East until it meets to sd. Capron's Land—then Running by sd. Capron's Land till it Comes to ye S. W. Corner of his 12 acre Lot to a Stake & Stones for a Corner & thence S & by West 100 rods to a Walnut Tree for a Corner—Standing on ye W. side of ye River—Thence Running E over ye River again—then bounded to ye S. Bank of ye River till it Comes to ye full Corner.
>
> To have and to hold.
>
> And Sarah Freeman ye wife of me ye sd. Ralf freeman doth hereby Surrender Her Right of Dower in same.
>
> In witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands & Seals the 6th day of April 1737.
>
> JACOB HAMBY (HORNBY?) RALPH FREEMAN
> THOS. WILLMOUTH her
> SARAH X FREEMAN
> mark

Ralph Freeman married (intentions published October 29, 1726) Sarah Capron.

Children: 1. Ebenezer, born in 1727. 2. Jemima, born May 24, 1729. 3. Sarah, born August 8, 1732. 4. *Benjamin*, of whom further. 5. Esther, born July 25, 1736. 6. Nathan, born July 23, 1738. 7. Ralph, Jr., born February 17, 1740-41. 8. Samuel, born May 16, 1743. 9. Dan, born June 16, 1745.

("Vital Records of Attleborough, Massachusetts," pp. 123, 124, 125, 426. Frederick A. Holden: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Banfield Capron, from A. D. 1660 to A. D. 1859." pp. 5-8, 11, 252. "Bristol County, Massachusetts, Registry of Deeds," No. 44, p. 207.)

III. Benjamin Freeman, son of Ralph and Sarah (Capron) Freeman, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, March 31, 1734, and died before 1779, as shown by the following record:

> By the Hon. Benj. Williams, Esq.—Judge of the Probate of Wills, for and within the County of Bristol—
>
> To Stephen Richardson of Attleborough in County of Bristol & State of Massachusetts—I Nominate & appoint you to be Guardian unto Abiel Freeman, a Minor above the age of 14 yrs.—son of Benjamin Freeman late of Attleborough deceased.
>
> In Testimony Whereof, I have set My Hand & the Seal of sd. Court of Probate—dated at Norton the 2d day of February A. D. 1779.

Benjamin Freeman married, at Bellingham, Massachusetts, June 3, 1756 (intentions published February 21, 1756), Mrs. Mary Healey (Healy).

Children: 1. Rachel (Rachil), born May 1, 1757. 2. Ezra, born November 11, 1759. 3. Esther, born September 5, 1761. 4. *Abiel,* of whom further.

("Vital Records of Attleborough, Massachusetts," pp. 110, 115, 123, 125. "Vital Records of Bellingham, Massachusetts," p. 36. "Vital Records of Wrentham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 300. Frederic A. Holden: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Banfield Capron, from A. D. 1660 to A. D. 1859," p. 252. "Bristol County Massachusetts, Registry of Probates," Record No. 129, p. 384.)

IV. Abiel (Abial) Freeman, son of Benjamin Freeman, mentioned in the probate record above, was undoubtedly the son of Benjamin and Mary (Healey) Freeman, and was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, or vicinity, about 1762, and died at Attleboro, May 7, 1840, in his seventy-ninth year. The following war record appears in the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War."

> ABIEL FREEMAN—ATTLEBOROUGH—Private Capt. Moses Willmarth's Co.—Col. John Daggett's Regt.; service 2 mos. 25 days at Rhode Island—enlistment 3 mos. from January 1, 1778;
>
> Roll sworn to at Taunton; also Capt. Saml. Robinson's Co. Col. Wade's Regt.; enlisted June 21, 1778; service 12 days at Rhode Island—Company raised to serve for 21 days from June 21, 1778; also List of Men Mustered by James

Leonard, Muster Master for Bristol County, dated June 29, 1778; Col. John Daggett's Regt.; also Private Capt. Joseph Cole's Co.,—Col. John Jacob's Regt.; enlisted July 6, 1778—service 5 mos. 27 days at Rhode Island; enlistment to expire January 1, 1779; also Capt. Enoch Robinson's Co.; enlisted August 12, 1779; discharged Sept. 11, 1779; service 1 mo. 1 day; Company detached from Militia and ordered to serve at Rhode Island for 4 weeks in a Regt. under Capt. Saml. Fisher, Commandant; also descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for term of 6 mos.—agreeable to Resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. General John Glover at Springfield July 11, 1780.

Age 18 yrs., stature 5 ft. 5 in.; complexion dark, engaged for Town of Attleborough; arrived at Springfield July 9, 1780; marched to Camp July 11, 1780, under command of Ensign Bancroft—

Also List of Men raised for the 6 mos. service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed Muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780—also Pay Roll for 6 mos. men raised by the Town of Attleborough for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched July 6, 1780; discharged Jan. 1, 1781; service 6 mos. 2 days.

Abiel (Abial) Freeman married, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, November 25, 1784, Abigail Stanley, who died September 8, 1795-96, in her thirty-first year.

Children: 1. Susanna, born December 1, 1785. 2. Benjamin, born February 1, 1788. 3. *Abigail* (*Abigel*), of whom further. 4. Nancy, born July 7, 1794. 5. Remember Lazell, born September 8, 1796.

("Vital Records of Attleborough, Massachusetts," pp. 123, 125, 424, 561, 672. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. VI, p. 29.)

V. Abigail (Abigel) Freeman, daughter of Abiel and Abigail (Stanley) Freeman, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, October 7, 1790, and died October 23, 1847. She married James Mason. (Mason VI.) (See page 197).

("Vital Records of Attleborough, Massachusetts," p. 123. A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 149, 272.)

(THE THURSTON LINE)

The name Thurston is said to be derived from the Saxon, Danish, and Runic word, "troest," which means trusty and faithful. The name appeared frequently in early English records. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, a William de Thurston, of Norfolk, was listed, and in the Charter Rolls of 1303-04, there is a Ric'us de Thurston, of Norfolk.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." C. M. Thurston: "Descendants of Edward Thurston, the First of the Name in the Colony of Rhode Island," p. 5.)

I. Edward Thurston, of Newport, Rhode Island, who died March 1, 1707, aged ninety years, was the first one of that name in the Colony, and probably arrived before 1647. He is mentioned in the Colonial records as a freeman in 1655, and as commissioner, assistant, and deputy from Newport from 1663 to 1690. August 26, 1686, he and others signed an address from the Quakers of Rhode Island to the King. His will was dated January 11, 1694, and proved March 12, 1707.

Edward Thurston married Elizabeth Jeffries, who died September 2, 1694, aged sixty-seven, daughter of William and Mary (Gould) Jeffries.

Among their children was *Jonathan*, of whom further.

(C. M. Thurston: "Descendants of Edward Thurston, the First of the Name in the Colony of Rhode Island," pp. 9-11, 28, 33, 34, 54. J. O. Austin: "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 201. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 518, 520.)

II. Jonathan Thurston, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Jeffries) Thurston, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, January 4, 1659, and died there in 1740. June 3, 1684, he served on the grand jury of Little Compton. His will was dated August 22, 1735, and proved April 15, 1740. He called himself late of Little Compton, now of Dartmouth. Inventory of his estate amounted to £1,357.11.0. His son, Jonathan, was the executor of his will.

Jonathan Thurston married, in 1678, Sarah. Their first child was *Edward*, of whom further.

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 201. C. M. Thurston: "The Descendants of Edward Thurston, the First of the Name in the Colony of Rhode Island," pp. 28-29. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," p. 520.)

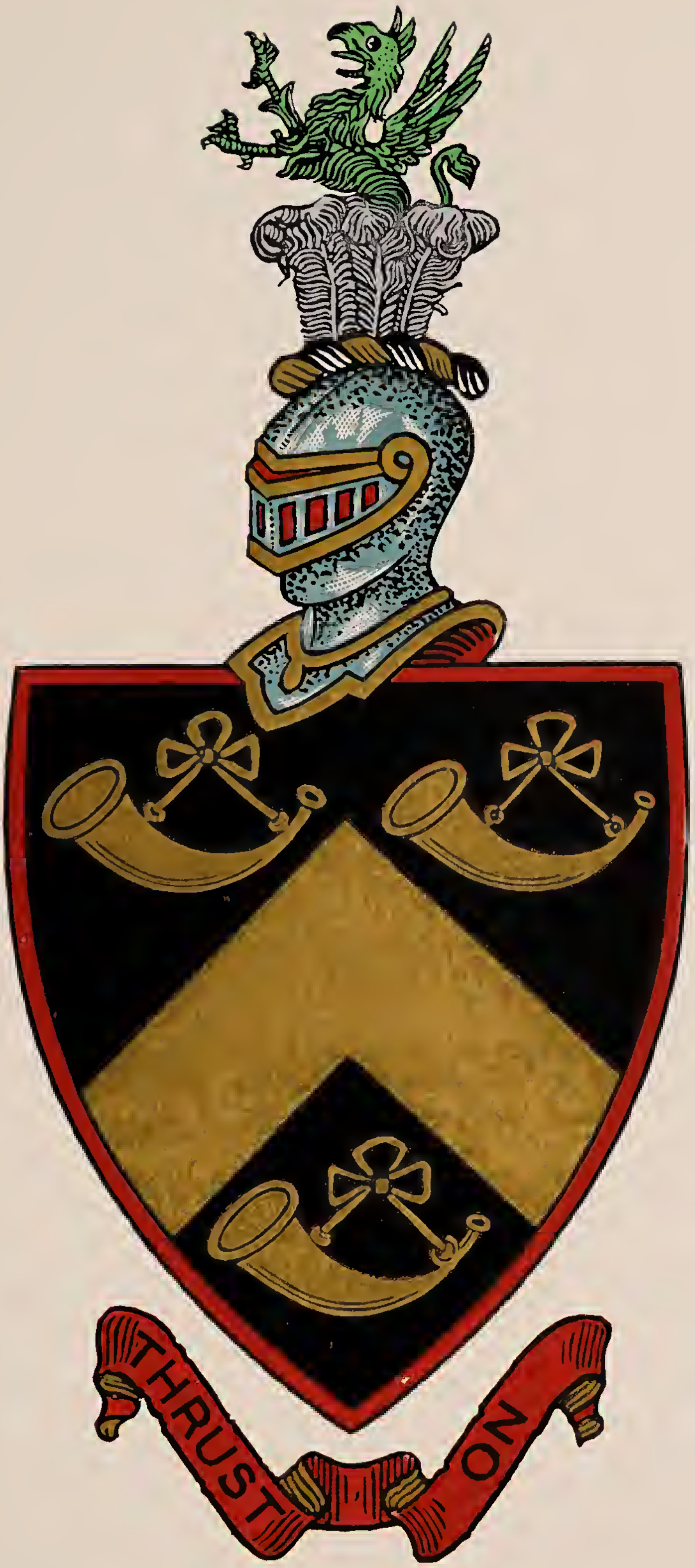
THURSTON

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three buglehorns stringed or.

Crest—Out of a plume of five ostrich feathers argent a demi-griffin segreant vert.

Motto—Thrust on.

(Burke: "General Armory." Arms in possession of the family.)



Thurston

III. Edward Thurston, son of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, October 18, 1679. His will was dated March 20, 1739, and proved in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 15, 1739. His widow was made executrix.

Edward Thurston married (first), December 19, 1706, Susanna Pearce, who was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, August 21, 1688, daughter of George and Alice (Hart) Pearce. He married (second), October 15, 1712, Sarah Carr.

A son, of the first marriage, was *George,* of whom further.

(C. M. Thurston: "The Descendants of Edward Thurston, the First of the Name in the Colony of Rhode Island," pp. 28-29. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 520, 523, 524, 530.)

IV. George Thurston, son of Edward and Susanna (Pearce) Thurston, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 4, 1709, where he became a prominent citizen. He sold his homestead farm in Little Compton in 1740, and removed to Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

George Thurston married (first) December 11, 1729, Keziah; married (second) Miss Greene.

A child of the second marriage was *Joseph,* of whom further.

(C. M. Thurston: "The Descendants of Edward Thurston, the First of the Name in the Colony of Rhode Island," pp. 29-30. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," p. 530.)

V. Joseph Thurston, son of George Thurston, by his second wife, was born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, where he was a town constable for many years.

He married, Justice of the Peace Joseph Crandall officiating, November 7, 1773, Sarah Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, of Westerly, Rhode Island. Their eighth child was *George,* of whom further.

(Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 530, 546-47, 580, 582, 583. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, p. 66.)

VI. George Thurston, son of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Thurston, was born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, August 28, 1790, and died in June, 1838. He lived at Charlestown, Rhode Island, where he was justice of the peace for many years and served as representative in the General Assembly of the State.

George Thurston married (first) Artemesia Saunders, who died March 13, 1828, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Taylor) Saunders, of Charlestown, Rhode Island. He married (second), between 1828 and 1830, Susan (Gavitt) Browning. (Gavitt V.) A daughter of the second marriage was *Sarah Jane,* of whom further.

(Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 546, 584-85. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, p. 44)

VII. Sarah Jane Thurston, daughter of George and Susan (Gavitt-Browning) Thurston, was born at Charlestown, Rhode Island, March 4, 1831. She married Hartwell Hooker Blanchard. (Blanchard VII.)

(Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 584-85.)

(The Gavitt Line)

The Gavet, Gavit, or Gavitt family is of French origin. Some of the name settled on the Island of Jersey, one of the Channel Islands off the north coast of France. For centuries these islands have been in the possession of England, being the only part of the former Duchy of Normandy remaining under the rule of the English kings after the close of the Hundred Years War. It is said that the old church at St. Saviour, in Jersey, contains records of this family dating back to a very early period. The name is still current in France. Philip, the immigrant to New England, and his Salem descendants commonly used the form Gavet or Gavett, but the compiler of the "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts," genealogy, although of that line, spells his name Gavit.

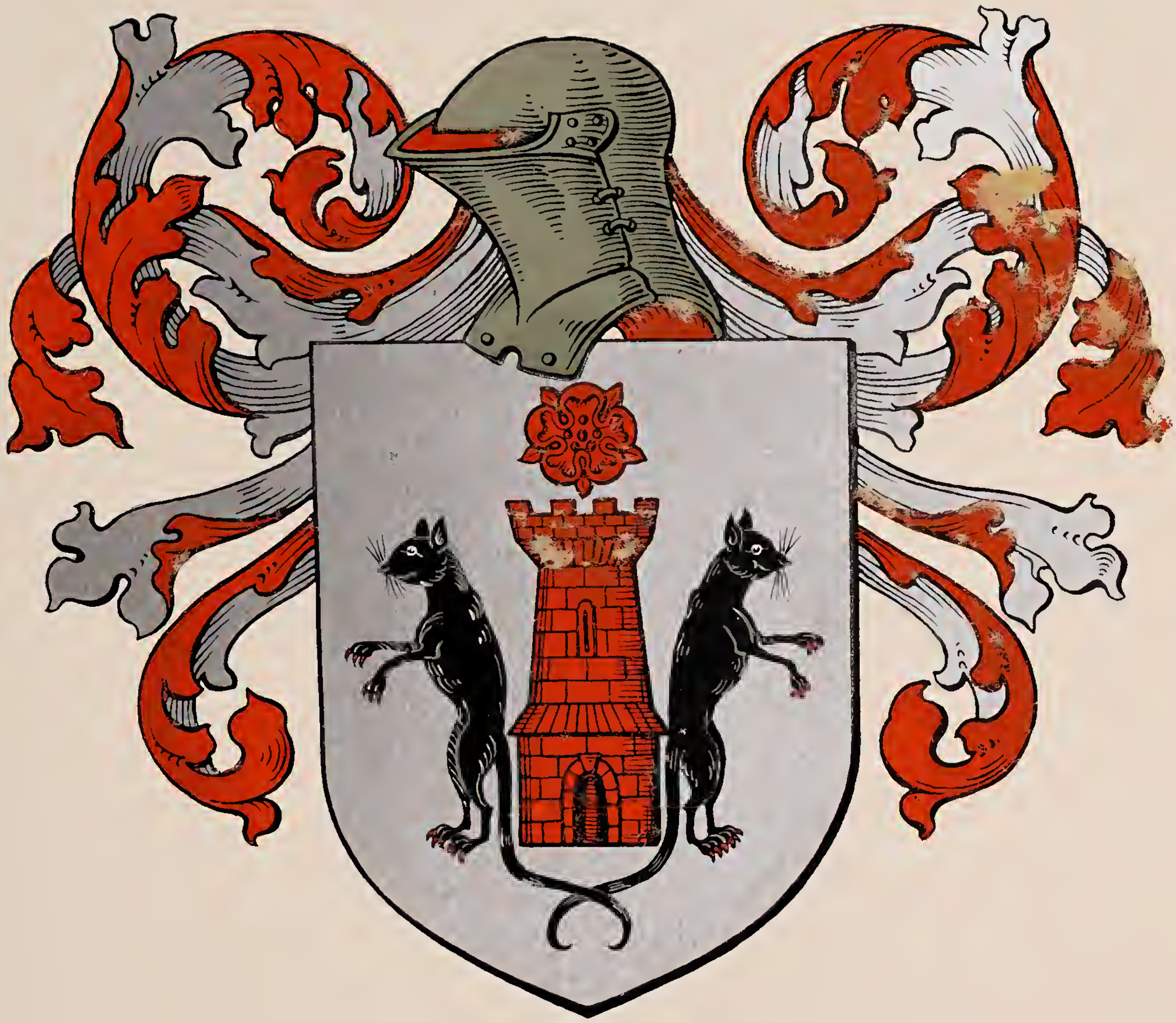
Philippe Gavet was born on the Isle of Jersey, May 2, 1631, and came to Massachusetts in 1647. At the age of twenty-four, about the year 1655, he married. This information is given in the family Bible of Joseph Gavet, born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 22, 1699, and further states that Philippe Gavet was the immigrant ancestor. The only children mentioned in the Bible are those of Philip Gavet and Hannah Macchone, who were married at Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 6, 1681. It is uncertain whether this was a marriage of Philippe, the immigrant or whether Philippe, who married Hannah, was a son of the immigrant. The Bible offers no statement which would settle this point. The definite record begins with Phillipe or Philip Gavet, of the line which follows.

(Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, p. 34.)

GAVET (GAVITT)

Arms—Argent, a tower gules, surmounted by a rose of the same, and two rats, sable, accosted placed upright, the tails crossing at the bottom of the tower.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général." Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, p. 750.)



Gavet
(Gavitt)

I. Philip Gavet, as the name was then spelled, died in Rhode Island, after 1714. He was of Marblehead and Salem, Massachusetts. His wife, Hannah, was admitted to the First Church of Salem, from Cambridge, June 21, 1696, and admitted to full communion, November 6, 1698. It is known from early letters preserved, written by Philip Gavet to his son, Ezekiel, that the father removed to Rhode Island and helped his son build a house on the Post Road, near Newport, Rhode Island. He was probably buried in one of the unmarked graves in "Gavitt Ground" in the neighborhood of Westerly, Rhode Island.

Philip Gavet married, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 6, 1681, Hannah Macchone, who was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 31, 1659, where she is recorded as Hannah Macoone. She was baptized in the First Church of Cambridge, July 19, 1663, and died at Salem, Massachusetts, December 1, 1713, daughter of John and Deborah (Bush) Macoone.

(Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, pp. 35-36, 38, 77. "Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 162, 198.)

II. Ezekiel Gavit, as he spelled the name, son of Philip and Hannah (Machone) Gavet, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 25, 1683, baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, June 21, 1696, and died between May 13, 1752, and May 25, 1754, the dates of the making and proving of his will. Ezekiel Gavit was a yeoman and removed to Westerly, Rhode Island, about 1700, where he was made freeman April 30, 1723, later accumulating considerable property. He became active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church and was chosen a deacon. In a deed of April 11, 1726, he was called a "joyner" and in a deed five years later, a "yeoman." In his will he bequeathed to his daughter, Mary Lewis, five shillings, old tenor; to his daughter, Hannah Case, five shillings, old tenor; to his daughter, Thankful Gavit, a bed and furniture; to his daughter, Prudence French, five shillings, old tenor; to his daughter, Esther Gavit, a bed and furniture; to son Ezekiel Gavit, his silver tankard and silver-headed cane, in addition to minor gifts; to sons, Samuel Gavit and Joseph Gavit, all his homestead farm to be equally divided between them, and also the lands, the said Samuel to pay to the testator's son, Benajah Gavit, within three years after the testator's decease, £400, and the said Joseph to pay to the testator's son, Hezekiah Gavit, within the same time, £400, of the same description; and to his wife, Hannah Gavit, his dwelling house and all his personal estate "for her to Dispose of as She Sees Meet." He appointed as executors his wife, Hannah, and his son, Ezekiel. The will was witnessed by Stephen Willcox, Daniel Saunders, and Joseph Crandell.

Ezekiel Gavit married, at Westerly, Rhode Island, April 2, 1704, Hannah Willcox, born October 4, 1689, daughter of Edward Wilcox.

One of his twelve children was *Joseph*, of whom further.

(Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, pp. 36-40. "Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 198. J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 423. "Westerly [Rhode Island] Land Records," Book IV, p. 97; V, pp. 309-10. "Westerly Record of Wills," Book IV, pp. 399-400.)

III. Joseph Gavitt, son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Wilcox) Gavit, was born January 17, 1724-25, and died September 22, 1815. He made his home in Westerly, Rhode Island.

Joseph Gavitt married (first) Thankful Ross; (second), October 1, 1780, Sarah Edwards, who was born in 1740 and died May 20, 1833.

A son of the first marriage was *Sanford*, of whom further.

(Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, pp. 39, 40-44. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, p. 102.)

IV. Sanford Gavitt, son of Joseph and Thankful (Ross) Gavitt, was born June 28, 1760, and died April 27, 1853. He married, February 23, 1787, Mrs. Hannah Berry. A daughter was *Susan* or *Susannah* of whom further.

(Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, pp. 44, 54. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, pp. 102-03.)

V. *Susan* or *Susannah* Gavitt, daughter of Sanford and Hannah Gavitt, was born June 9, 1797, and died September 19, 1884. She married (first), February 9, 1823, Abijah Browning; (second), in 1828, as his second wife, George Thurston. (Thurston VI.)

(Joseph Gavit: "Philip Gavet, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, p. 44. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, p. 103. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. 546, 584.)

(The Phelps Line)

The English family name, Phelps, is the possessive case of Phelp or Phelip, early variations of the Christian name Philip. Richard

PHELPS

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant sable between six crosses crosslet fitchée gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

his dwelling house and all his personal estate "for her to Dispose of as She Sees Meet." He appointed as executors his wife, Hannah, and his son Ezekiel. The will was witnessed by Stephen Wilcox, [illegible], and Joseph Crandall.

Ezekiel Gavitt married, in Westerly, Rhode Island, April 2, 1754, Hannah Wilcox, born [illegible], daughter of Edward Wilcox.

One of his [illegible] children was Joseph, of whom further.

(Joseph Gavitt: "Philip Gavitt of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, pp. [illegible]. "Vital Records of [illegible], Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 198. [illegible] Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 81. "Westerly (Rhode Island) Land Records," Book [illegible], Vol. V, pp. 101-10. "Westerly Record of Wills," Book IV, pp. [illegible].)

III. Joseph Gavitt, son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Wilcox) Gavitt, was born [illegible], and died September [illegible]. He was born [illegible], Rhode Island.

Joseph Gavitt married (first) Thankful Rose; (second) [illegible], who was born in [illegible] and died May [illegible].

[illegible] marriage was Sanford, of whom further.

([illegible] "Philip Gavitt of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, [illegible] "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, p. 102.)

IV. Sanford Gavitt, son of Joseph and Thankful (Rose) Gavitt, was born [illegible], and died April 27, [illegible]. He married [illegible]

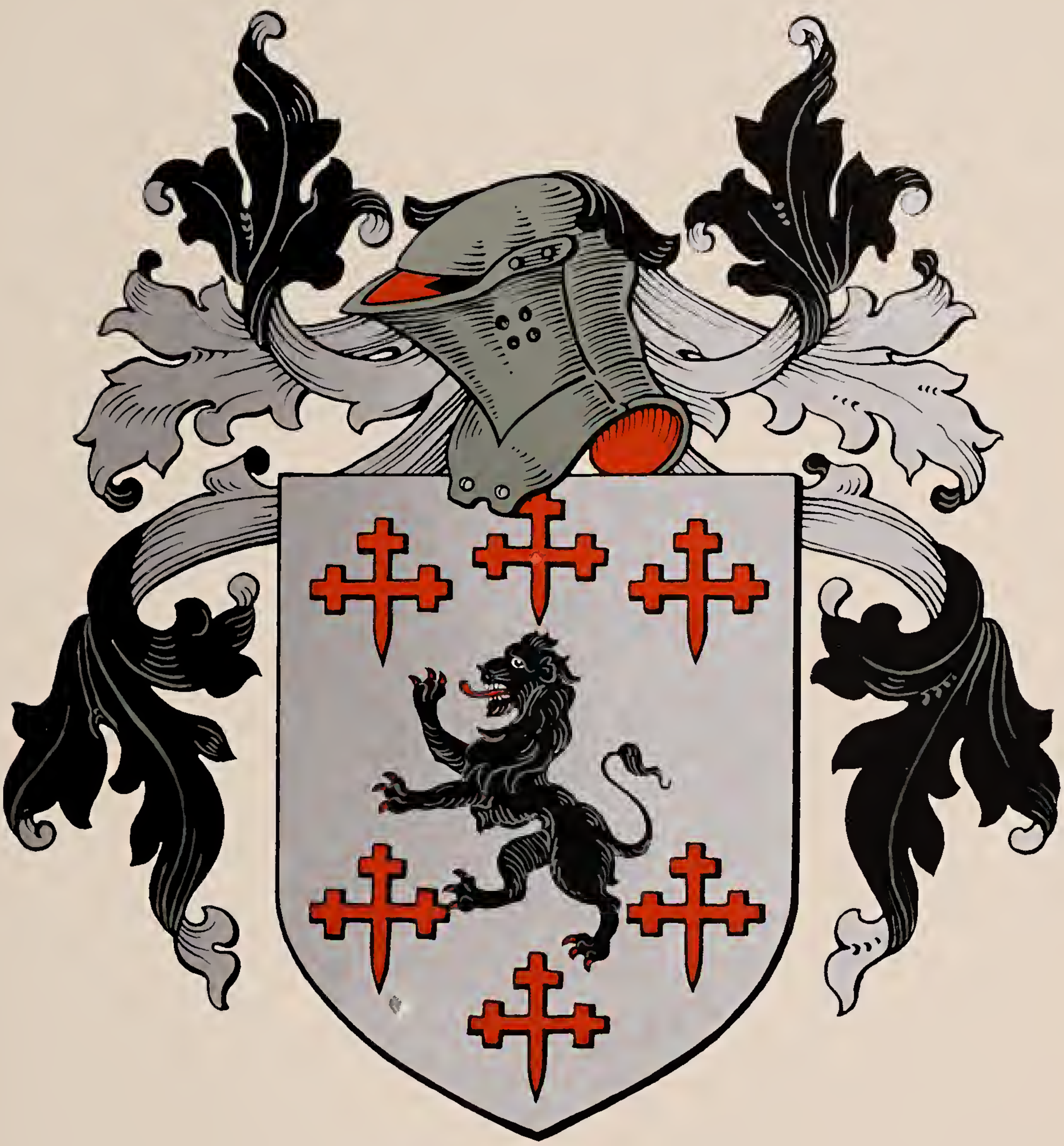
(Joseph Gavitt: "Philip Gavitt of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, pp. [illegible]. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, pp. [illegible].)

V. Susan or Susannah Gavitt, daughter of Sanford and Hannah (Gavitt) Gavitt, was born June [illegible], and died September [illegible]. She married (first), February [illegible], Abijah Browning; (second), in [illegible], as his second wife, George Thurston. (Thurston VI.)

(Joseph Gavitt: "Philip Gavitt of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXVII, p. [illegible]. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. V, p. 105. Brown Thurston: "Thurston Genealogies, 1635-1892," pp. [illegible].)

(The Phelps Line)

The English family name, Phelps, is the possessive case of Phelp or Phelip, early variations of the Christian name Philip. Richard



Phelps

and Simon Phelip are in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, in 1327. Richard Phelpes is listed in the Register of the University of Oxford in 1583.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Edward Phelps, who died at Andover, Massachusetts, October 3, 1689, is believed to have been a brother of Henry and Nicholas Phelps, and to have accompanied them to this country from England in the ship "Hercules," in 1634. It is also believed that he came from Bolton, Lancashire, England. His name appears of record in Newbury, near Salem, Massachusetts. His will is in the Essex Probate Records, and names his sons Samuel and Edward Phelps, of Andover, his administrators. March 31, 1690, they, Captain Chandler, and others, gave bond of £500. The inventory of his real estate was £200, personal estate £61.10, a total of £261.10.

Edward Phelps married Elizabeth, a widow, daughter of Robert Adams.

They had a son, *Samuel,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. II, pp. 1574-75. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of The First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 404.)

II. Samuel Phelps, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Adams) Phelps, was born at Newbury, in 1651, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, January 26, 1746. He removed to Andover with his father, and practiced his trade of cloth weaver. In 1678 Edward and Samuel Phelps took the oath of allegiance. In 1695, Samuel Phelps was one of twenty men selected by Captain Gardner to fight Indians. Samuel Phelps, his wife Sarah, his brother Edward Phelps, and Edward's wife, Ruth, made a deed to Thomas Abbott in 1697. In 1692 Samuel Phelps, Edward Phelps, and widow Sarah were taxed in Andover. January 25, 1713, Samuel Phelps' wife, Sarah, was admitted to the South Church of Andover, and May 10, 1713, he was admitted.

Samuel Phelps married, March 21, or May 29, 1682, Sarah Chandler, who was born at Andover, December 20, 1661, and died there April 5, 1757, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Chandler.

They had a daughter, *Deborah,* of whom further.

(O. S. Phelps and A. T. Servin: "The Phelps Family," Vol. II, pp. 1575, 1578, 1579. "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 301, 302-303; Vol. II, p. 272. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 407.)

III. Deborah Phelps, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Phelps, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1703-04, and died in 1777. Her will was dated December 20, 1775, and proved May 6, 1777.

She married Stephen Blanchard. (Blanchard IV.))

(O. S. Phelps: "The Phelps Family," Vol. II, pp. 1579, 1586. Sidney Perley: "The Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IX, pp. 27-28.)

L. B. Lewis.

LAWRENCE B. LEWIS

Merchant, Philanthropist

WELL known and esteemed in the mercantile life of Malden, Massachusetts, Lawrence B. Lewis was for more than fifty years the directive force behind the F. N. Joslin Company. World travel, farming, and cattle raising were his chief diversions from an otherwise busy lifetime of more than eighty years, and his private philanthropies were a source of deep gratification to him.

Mr. Lewis, a descendant of Mayflower stock and respected New England lineage, was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, March 5, 1860, son of Joshua F. and Mary (Avery) Lewis. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace and later in the town of Ware, after which he became employed, at a salary of one hundred dollars a year, as a stock boy in a Boston mercantile firm. He remained here only a short time, however, and then became associated with the wholesale dry goods house of Coleman Mead and Company of that city, afterwards becoming their leading salesman. While here he met among others, Frederick N. Joslin and Walter Barker, and, in 1891, with the former man purchased the dry goods business of George E. Tufts, of Malden, and re-established it as the F. N. Joslin Company. Mr. Lewis continued his employment with Coleman Mead until such time as the new venture had grown large enough to require his undivided attention, and to financially support him and his partner. Mr. Joslin managed the office and administrative affairs, and the problems of merchandising were assumed by Mr. Lewis. When a third partner was needed, they called in Mr. Barker, who, with Mr. Joslin, served the store faithfully for many years until their deaths.

During the formative period of the Joslin Company and in the later years Mr. Lewis operated on the old principle of honesty being the best policy and advertised all of his merchandise on the sound basis of dollar for dollar value. He never neglected an opportunity to learn more about merchandising and never became too inflated with his own knowledge to accept constructive advice. He possessed a certain amount of altruism and a sincere desire to aid other business men whom he always regarded as neighbors rather than competitors and if his own experiences could aid them in their problems, his advice was freely given. When co-operation was important, he was its most sincere advocate. A square deal for everybody was paramount in his commercial philosophy and as a result the business prospered and he himself was held in high esteem in business circles throughout eastern Massachusetts and, in fact, wherever he was known.

The history of the success of this firm is hardly within the scope of a personal biography. Suffice it is then to state that the F. N. Joslin Company, for the most part directly managed by Mr. Lewis, grew from a small store of about twenty-five hundred square feet of floor space in 1891 to about ten times that amount in 1914; and to sixty thousand square feet of floor space in 1928. Besides operating this store, he also had a pleasant partnership with Mr. J. W. Philbrick in a dry goods business in Everett which endured for many years. In 1928 the Joslin Company and Jordan Marsh Company of Boston were selected from the New England area to join with twenty-six others in key cities of the nation to form the present gigantic nation-wide mercantile combine of the Allied Stores, Incorporated. This organization then known as the Hahn Department Stores, Incorporated, was rated as doing a two hundred million dollar trade annually.

In 1929, Mr. Lewis relinquished active management of his store and retired but, because of his expert knowledge and because of his own desire to continue his many pleasant associations he was persuaded to accept an appointment, from the Hahn interests, to remain as chairman of the board of the Joslin interests. After his "semi"-retirement he devoted much of his time to his private investments and for this purpose maintained an office in Malden. His leisure time was spent principally with Mrs. Lewis at their summer home in Round Pond, Maine, and in the operation of his large and well known Hillcrest Farm in Reading where he raised a fine stock of registered Jersey cattle. He also loved to travel and, with his wife, took many trips to various parts of this country, South America, the West Indies, and the European countries.

Fraternally Mr. Lewis was affiliated with Converse Lodge, Free

Estelle H. Lewis.

and Accepted Masons; was a trustee of the Malden Savings Bank and a member of the Malden Rotary Club. He also had served for several years as a director of the First National Bank. Politically he was a member of the Republican Party.

At Round Pond, Maine, January 2, 1900, Lawrence B. Lewis married Estelle H. Webber of that village. She survives her husband and is the daughter of John F., a sea captain, and Eliza (Yates) Webber, both natives of Bristol, Maine, and descendants of old Mayflower stock. Captain Webber was born August 4, 1823, and his wife's birth occurred on April 25, 1828. During the time of the slavery question in the South, when the idea of returning the negroes to Liberia was suggested by the Abolitionists, he was instrumental in transporting several shiploads of these would-be slaves back to their native country. His death occurred on July 20, 1888, and his wife who lived to be one hundred years old, survived him until July 4, 1928. Captain and Mrs. Webber were the parents of three daughters and one son, all deceased except Mrs. Lewis and one sister, Mrs. Ella L. Morton. The latter, who resides in Portland, Oregon, had five children of whom a son Estey, an attorney of that city, survives.

In 1925 Mr. and Mrs. Lewis celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary and, on this occasion they felt that, to them, the greatest enjoyment possible could be realized by gathering around them, at a festive board, their friends and the many employees from Joslin's and from their home. A large banquet was arranged at an appropriately sized hall with every detail for a happy event carefully planned and, to the gratification of the hosts, more than three hundred employees attended. The celebration was one long to be remembered and the general opinion was that the hosts and the guests mutually enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Reading Women's Club, the Boston Women's City Club and the Massachusetts Maine Daughters Club of Boston. She has continued her husband's benefactions and charitable and philanthropic work, in which she has always had a sympathetic part.

Upon the death of Mr. Lewis on December 5, 1945, at the age of eighty-five years, many fine tributes were paid to his career by individuals and organizations, some of which are quoted herein in part:—

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the *F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY,* the following resolution was adopted and spread on the minutes of the books of the corporation:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this corporation hereby gives formal expression of its grievous loss in the death of Lawrence B. Lewis and does hereby note in its records the passing from this life of a man who was esteemed by his associates, loved by his friends, and respected by all.

Resolved Further, That a copy of this resolution be tendered to his family by Mr. Edward V. Fisher, President of the Corporation, as an expression of The Board's sympathy in its bereavement.

Signed: A. C. HALLAN
Acting Secretary

The Malden Rotary Bulletin, of December, 1945, said in part:

> We sorrowfully note the passing of "L.B." last week. He was laid to rest Saturday from his beautiful home in Reading, mourned by a host of friends and every member of Malden Rotary who was privileged to have known him thru his many years of activity and interest in our Club. He was not a Charter Member, but joined within a few weeks of the founding,—and maintained his interest and affection in everything that concerned Malden Rotary to the very end. He was immensely pleased when he was elected to Honorary Membership during the past year because of failing health, and notified me at the time that he wanted to continue all his obligations to the club as he wished to do his share with the other Rotarians. I believe I printed his letter in this sheet that he wrote at the time. In his active years he was an outstanding member, and one of the most charitable. His gifts were many to the community—and he was a large benefactor to the Boy Scouts. I believe that it was on one of his trips to a Rotary convention that he saw wading pools in another section of the country and immediately provided same for the children of Malden on his return. We'll miss "L.B." and his cheery, friendly smile. Our keenest sympathy is extended to his wife.

A Resolution of the Trustees of the Malden Savings Bank:

Our friend and fellow-trustee, Lawrence B. Lewis, passed from us on December 5, 1945. He was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, March 5, 1860, and received his education in that Town and the neighboring town of Wareham. At an early age he became a traveling salesman and in 1891 he purchased the Malden dry goods business of the late George E. Tufts. With the late Frederick N. Joslin as a partner he founded the F. N. Joslin Company, and by his keen business insight and honorable dealings developed it into a large and successful enterprise from which he retired in 1928, to travel and attend to his financial interests.

He was elected a member of the Corporation of the Malden Savings Bank, in May, 1904, and a Trustee on May 11, 1920. He was a member of the Malden Rotary Club and Converse Lodge of Masons and served as a director of The First National Bank of Malden for several years.

He was known as a friendly competitor and had assisted a number of young men to get started in the business world, and had given financial assistance to other young persons struggling to get an education.

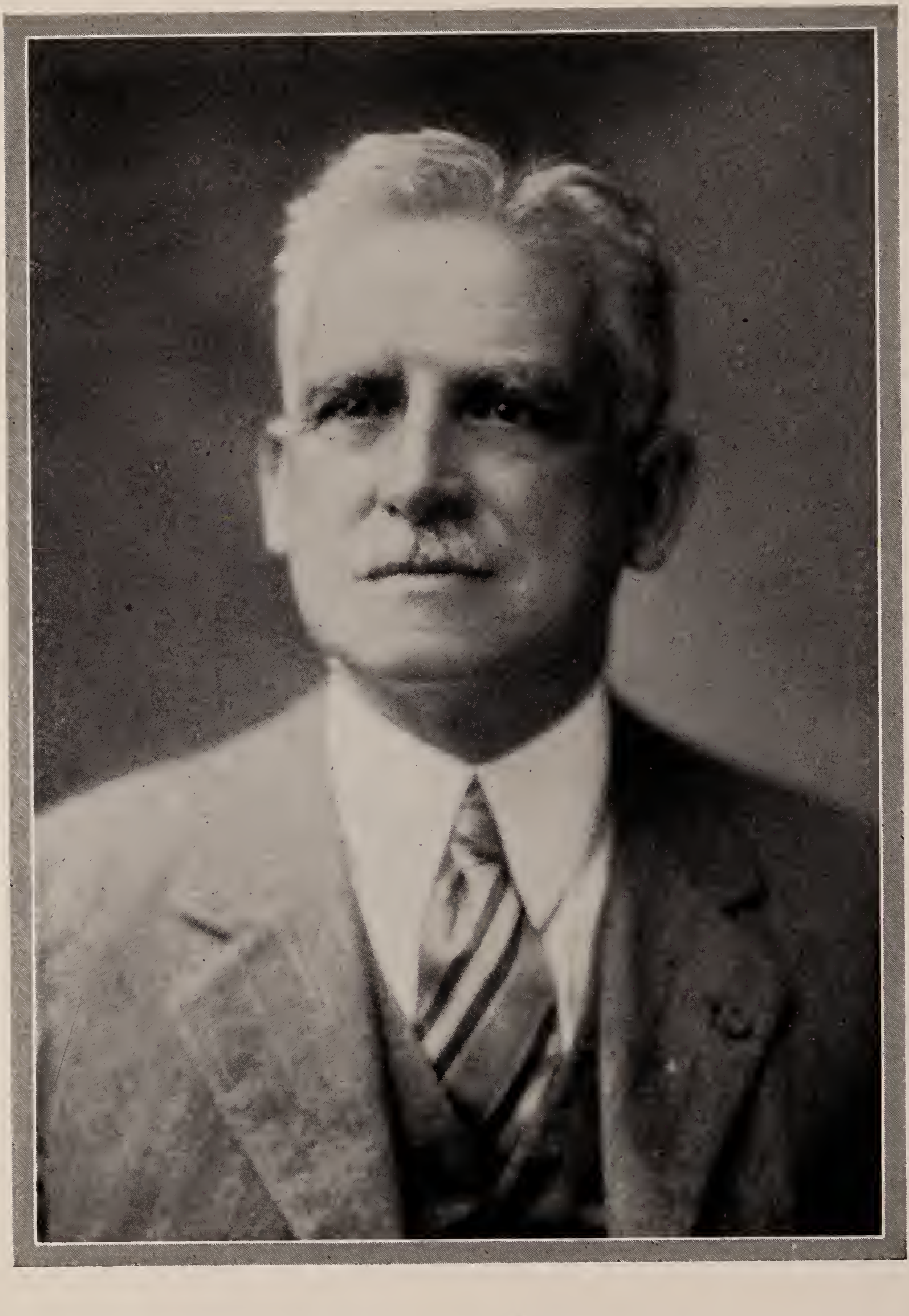
We remember his cordial greetings, the integrity of character and purpose which distinguished him as a man and citizen, and here record our sorrow and deep sense of loss at his passing.

To Mrs. Lewis we extend our sincere sympathy.

Malden, April 9, 1946.

Ernest L. Chandler
Frank E. Drew
William Neidner.
Committee.

The passing of Mr. Lewis was deeply felt by all who knew him and his funeral service was attended by many mournful friends. His charities were many but always of a private nature. His employees were his friends—at home and at business and his advice and aid were liberally extended. He was particularlly interested in the welfare of young people and throughout his life he gave freely of his resources to assist them in worthy endeavors. Several Malden youth owe their education advantages to him. He donated Lewis Field at Ballardvale, Massachusetts, to the Boy Scouts, and tried hard to establish municipal wading pools in Malden but without very much co-operation, although he lived to see his idea carried out in several playgrounds throughout the city. A few years ago Mr. Lewis presented a number of valuable paintings to the new Malden High School building, among them being "The Sailor's Story," "Cows in the Pasture," and "Old Mill."



J Allen Wiley

J. ALLEN WILEY

Business Man, Humanitarian

OVER a long period J. Allen Wiley was the president of an important industrial company in Hartford, Connecticut, and prominently identified with a wide variety of public affairs and community organizations. His interests entered into wide phases of life, and few men were more active in the promotion and support of worthy civic and humanitarian causes. Few contemporaries compiled so many records of long and noteworthy services in such groups as the Young Men's Christian Association, more than two-thirds of a century, military veterans's associations, and as a clubman.

Mr. Wiley was born in Hartford, Connecticut. December 20, 1859, son of William H. and Miranda (Griswold) Wiley, both members of old and honored New England families. There was a John Wiley, Englishman, who settled in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1640. The Griswolds were established in the Connecticut Colony as early as 1639. It is interesting to note that the father of J. Allen Wiley was born in Massachusetts, and his mother in Connecticut. The older man, under his own name, founded the William H. Wiley Company, in 1880, to manufacture footwear of various types, and was followed in its leadership by his son of this record. The latter-named, after completing his education, was employed by several firms before becoming associated with his father in business. He had been president of the concern for many years prior to 1916 when it merged with the Bickford Sweet Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, as the Wiley-Bickford Sweet Company, engaged in the making of a wide variety of footgear and military supplies. In 1921, J. Allen Wiley retired from business connections and the corporation was liquidated. Only a branch in Worcester,. Massachusetts, remains extant.

Although born before the beginning of the War Between the

States, Mr. Wiley was active overseas during World War I. He left the leadership of his company to serve in about the only important capacity open to one so far over military age—he went to France and for fifteen months in the years 1917 and 1918, was in charge of a canteen near Neufchateau. He stood the hardships of his work well and contributed to the understanding of what war meant by letters and articles that were published in the Hartford press, notably the "Courant."

His services abroad with the American Expeditionary Force with a "Y" outfit, stemmed directly from one of the outstanding interests of his life. Early in his career, when a youth of eighteen, he joined the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a member for sixty-seven years, and a director for forty-eight years, a record that approaches the unique in this humanitarian organization. At the time of his passing, in 1945, he was next to the last of the founders of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association, on February 7, 1878, Henry H. Goodwin being the sole survivor of that early group. Mr. Wiley probably held about every office in the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association, serving on every standing committee and as vice-president from 1916 to 1923, and also from 1930 to 1931, and for many years was prominently to the fore on the board of the Hartford County Young Men's Christian Association.

Fortunate in being allotted far more than the Biblical threescore years and ten, he achieved a number of noteworthy records for long continued activities, and was one of the highly esteemed veterans in Hartford military affairs. An active member of Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Veterans Association, he was appointed Post Commander in 1942 and in June, 1944, was named Major Commandant for life. He was then in the eighty-fifth year of his life. He was a member of the Rotary Club, Twentieth Century Club, City Club, Get-Together Club, the Hartford Exiles, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Sons of the American Revolution, Board of Governors of the State Association of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Council of The Asylum Hill Baptist Church.

On July 16, 1890, at Buckland, Connecticut, J. Allen Wiley married Annie Corbin, daughter of William M. and Josephine (Walker) Corbin, within a few minutes of the marriage of the bride's brother W. H. Corbin. Both couples celebrated the Golden Anniversary of their wedding in July, 1940. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were the parents of three children: 1. William H. Wiley, a member of the insurance firm of the Tuller-Wiley Agency on Pratt Street; he married Eleanore M. Gay, and their children are: i. Richard Gay Wiley. ii. Constance Gay Wiley. 2. Rev. John C. Wiley, pastor of the Mission Hills Congregational Church in San Diego, California; he married Evelyn Russell, and they are the parents of three children: i. John R. Wiley, who enlisted in the united States Army for World War II service and was stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. ii. Martha Wiley. iii. Elizabeth Wiley. 3. Laura Corbin, who married Theodore L. Hansen, and is the mother of two children: i. Theodore L. Hansen, Jr. ii. Margaret Hansen.

Death came to J. Allen Wiley on January 21, 1945, at the Hartford Hospital, Connecticut. He passed to his reward leaving a name and a tradition that is remembered with high regard. He did what he endeavored to do, effectively and well, whether in business, industry, civic or humanitarian projects, without ever crediting himself with any noteworthy accomplishments. His private and public life were blameless; his career an inspiration to the present generation; and his memory is a benediction. The achievements of such a man become an integral part of the fabric of his city's progress and welfare, and his ideals become the cornerstone of civic consciousness.

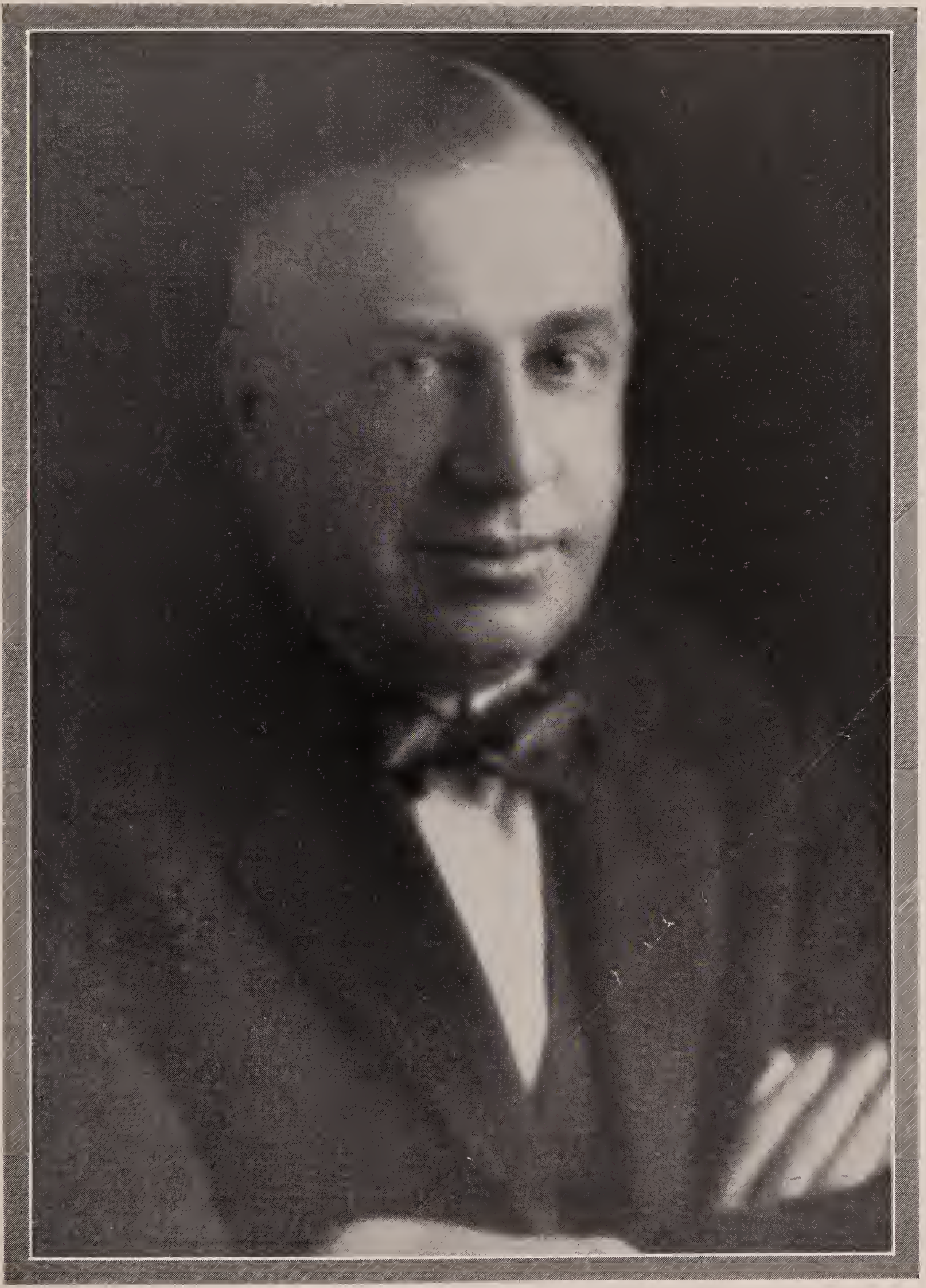
JOHN L. TIFFANY

Executive

DOWN through the many years of his business activities, John L. Tiffany, of New York and Florida, rose to be an executive of one of the greatest serum companies in the United States, exceptionally well known to the drug and chemical firms throughout the world. While devoted to the vocation with which he became identified as a youth, he was one of those men who learned not only how to make a livelihood, but learned likewise how to live, and was a popular figure in the sports and club circles of America.

The name Tiffany, evidently derived from a Saxon term meaning light-hearted or gay, was ancient in the Old World and established in New England since the sixteen hundreds. John L. Tiffany was born at Crompton, Rhode Island, on October 17, 1874, son of John and Mary (Jordan) Tiffany, his father being connected with the Crompton (Rhode Island) Company, manufacturers of velvets. The son of this record completed his formal education in private schools and East Greenwich Academy, but early entered business, his first employment being with the noted H. K. Mulford Company, manufacturing chemists. In 1915 he joined the staff of the equally noted Lederle Laboratories, Inc., of New York City. This concern established small headquarters and an experiment station not many miles up the Hudson River, that grew to great proportions. With the development of this outstanding producer of serums and allied substances, John L. Tiffany was closely identified as an executive.

He was one of the pioneers in the commercial production on a large scale of pneumonia and diphtheria serums, the basis of the Laboratories later expansion. During World War I, this firm supplied the Government with immense quantities of tetanus anti-toxin and gas gangrene anti-toxin, that saved the lives of many of our



John L. Tiffany

soldiers. The services rendered our country grew more important through later years. When in 1930, the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., was merged with the American Cyanamid Company, Mr. Tiffany remained with the merger as general business manager to his retirement from most business activities in 1936. Although he was never a professional chemist, his career was wholly in the field of the highest type of chemistry. He also was a member of the board of directors of Davis and Geck, of the Postal Life Insurance Company, of New York, chairman of the Drug Association of New York, and was associated with Dr. Charles Reisner in the building of the Broadway Temple in New York City.

Fraternally, John L. Tiffany was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Numbered among his favorite clubs were the Beavertail Golf, the Conanicut Yacht, and the Miami (Florida) Biltmore. He spent many of his winters in Florida and his summers at Jamestown, Rhode Island. He was an excellent golfer; especially fond of sailing and fishing, and shared with Mrs. Tiffany keen interests in sports, notably horses—trotters, pacers and show horses. These were raced and shown frequently, and a prized possession of his widow are cases of ribbons and trophies, including those awarded for the winning of national championships.

In 1915, John L. Tiffany married Ethel Von Ballack Timander, daughter of the Countess Von Ballack, whose background was that of eight hundred years of Swedish ancestry. Mrs. Tiffany survives the death of her husband on January 13, 1941, with a daughter, Mary, who married Paul Gagne, and is the mother of four children: 1. Diane Gagne. 2. Paul Gagne, Jr. 3. John Gagne. 4. Mary Ethel Gagne.

The passing of John L. Tiffany was mourned with a peculiar sense of personal loss by a host of friends and former associates from all over the United States. He had been an eminently useful member of society, contributing a full share to the progress of his day and generation. In addition he had lived a well-rounded personal life that was admirable and worthy.

HENRY J. COTE

City Official

BUSINESS and civic interests alike have featured the career of Henry J. Cote, now city treasurer of Bristol, Connecticut, who has been influential in its public life for many years and has successfully operated a number of business enterprises. He is proprietor of Henri's Restaurant and Grill, located at North Main and North streets in this city.

Mr. Cote is a native of Bristol and has spent virtually his entire career in the community. Born on February 2, 1893, he is a son of Louis and Eugenie (Bourasso) Cote, both now deceased. His father was engaged in the painting and papering business here.

After his preliminary education in St. Joseph's and Federal Hill schools at Bristol, Henry J. Cote attended St. Thomas Seminary in Quebec, from which he was graduated in 1909. As a boy he sold newspapers on the Bristol streets, picked berries and found other work in the way of gainful employment to occupy his spare time out of school hours. After completing his education, his first job was with A. E. Hare, Bristol baker, with whom he spent nine months loading trucks. In 1912 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, to take a position with the F. M. Hoyt Company, shoe manufacturers, and played first base on the company's baseball team during the year and a half he spent in this connection. Upon his return to Bristol, he served his apprenticeship in the painting business with Fred Valentine, continuing for two years, and at the end of that time enlisted for service in the first World War.

Mr. Cote's distinguished war record is well known to his fellow townsmen in the Bristol area and to former comrades-in-arms, now the veterans of the first World War, in whose organizations he has long been active. Following his enlistment in 1917, he was assigned to Company D, 102nd Infantry, 26th Division, and went to the Yale

Bowl at New Haven for training. From there he was sent overseas to Liverpool, England, and then to France, where he participated in all major engagements of the American Expeditionary Forces, including the actions at Chemin des Dames and in the Toul sector, St. Mihiel, the Aisnes-Marne Offensive, the Champagne-Marne Offensive and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He was gassed twice in action and suffered minor shrapnel wounds, meanwhile winning promotion to the grade of sergeant in France. On October 16, 1918, he was sent to the Officers' Training School at La Valbourne, France. Four weeks later the Armistice was signed and he left the school to rejoin his outfit. In due course he was returned to this country and on April 29, 1919, received his honorable discharge from the service after a notable record of meritorious service.

After returning to Bristol following the war, Mr. Cote entered an army hospital and was under treatment for a year on account of injuries received during the course of his army service. When he resumed his employment in civil life, he became a painter for the Fred T. Ley Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, and worked on that company's contracts in various cities from 1921 to 1924. In the latter year, he opened the Colonial Bowling Alleys in Bristol, operated them for about a year and then sold. At this juncture, he established his own business as a painting contractor and was so occupied on an expanding scale for something like a decade and a half, continuing until June, 1942. On June 11, 1942, he launched his present business, Henri's Restaurant and Grill, which he opened at North Main and North streets, Bristol, with the object of giving to the city an establishment of exceptional excellence and character in the restaurant field. Scoring an instantaneous success, Henri's Restaurant and Grill now attracts a high order of patronage. It is fitted with oak booths, chrome trimmed furnishings and tiled floors, boasts a completely modern kitchen with all latest equipment and specializes in steaks, chops and sea food, all duly appreciated by its many customers.

Meanwhile, with the progress of his business career, Mr. Cote began to give an increasing part of his time to public service in the city government. For eight years he was a member of the Zoning Board. In 1936 he was elected selectman and served two consecutive terms, continuing on the board until 1940. In the general election of 1939, he was designated city treasurer and in 1941 was reelected for the second term which he is now serving. His competency in public office and his popularity with the electorate are attested by his advancement through the various departments of the city government to his present important office as city treasurer. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the community which entrusts him with large fiscal responsibilities.

Since the war, Mr. Cote has been active in veterans' circles and is Past Commander of Seicheprey Post, No. 2, American Legion, and Past Commander of Mont Sec Chapter, Yankee Division Veterans Association. Incidentally, his present business associate is a buddy of war days, who was with him throughout his notable army service and returned with him to Bristol. Mr. Cote is also affiliated with Compounce Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and Bell City Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a member of the Club Champlain. A Roman Catholic in religious faith, he is a member of St. Ann's parish in Bristol and of various Catholic organizations, including the Sacred Heart Society and the Société St. Jean Baptiste.

On July 2, 1925, Henry J. Cote married (first) Alice Brennan, who died on March 24, 1936. He married (second) on September 2, 1942, Jeanette Rochette, daughter of Joseph and Eugenie Rochette, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Judge Edward G. Burke

JUDGE EDWARD G. BURKE

Man of Affairs

A DISTINGUISHED citizen of Deep River, Connecticut, with which place much of his career was identified since youth, Judge Edward G. Burke was more widely known and honored as an attorney of marked abilities and extensive practice, Judge of the Probate Court, former member of the Connecticut Legislature, and resident of Connecticut.

On the paternal side of his families, Judge Burke was descended from one William Burke who was impressed into the British Army during the American Revolution and brought to the New World. He managed to escape from his regiment, however, and fought in the Continental forces to the end of the war. Although reared in the Catholic faith, he became a Protestant and grew greatly interested in the distribution of Bibles and in missionary activities. In after years his "Diary," an account of his experiences, was published in book form.

Judge Burke was born at Haddam, Connecticut, February 2, 1881, son of Miles C. and Harriet M. (Burdick) Burke, both of whom are now deceased. He began his education in local institutions, was graduated from the Deep River High School, and entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1902. That same year he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. Later, 1911-1912, he pursued post-graduate studies in the law at his *alma mater*. On April 28, 1928, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He did a great deal of legal work for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and was successful in some highly important cases before that Court. His fame in his profession spread far beyond local bounds, his clients being drawn from all over the country and even from abroad. His connection with politics, while exceptionally influential, was not one of his chief interests, although he did serve his district and State as a Representative for three terms. His appointment to the Bench of the Probate Court was a richly deserved recognition of his qualities as lawyer and jurist, and humanitarian.

Edward C. Burke married (first), in 1916, Helen Dawden, of Newark, New Jersey. Judge Burke married (second), in 1938, Louise F. Elmendorf, who survives.

Judge Edward G. Burke was only sixty-two years old at the time of his demise on May 21, 1943, at a nursing home in Stamford, Connecticut. None who knew him but regretted his passing, for he was a man of few enemies and a legion of friends. He was admired for his life of personal and public service, respected by colleagues and clients for his achievements, loved for his character and sympathetic understanding of human nature and helpfulness of all in need. Men of his kind are rare and when one is born and has labored and lived highly, and done his work, there is a sense of loss at his going that cannot be expressed adequately in words.

THEODORE P. BOGERT

Insurance Company Official

BY far the greater part of the long life of Theodore P. Bogert was identified with the insurance business in Providence, Rhode Island. He was born in this city, November 14, 1862, son of Theodore P. and Sarah (Wilkins) Bogert, and the third in succession to bear the same given name.

He attended the public schools of the city before entering the employ of the Rhode Island Tool Company. After a short time he went west to the State of Washington to look after certain interests of an elder brother. When, in 1893, he returned East, he entered the insurance field as assistant secretary of the combined State, Enterprise and American insurance companies, serving under the direction of Mr. Robert Chapman. Later, Theodore P. Bogert rose to be secretary, and continued as such for over forty-two years. These firms and others were subsequently joined to form the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, dealing in factory mutual insurance throughout the United States and Canada. In his many years of service as secretary of the six companies, he gained wide confidence and friendships in insurance circles. He had an unusually broad knowledge of fire insurance and of the insurance field as a whole.

Upon his retirement, in 1937, he was elected secretary emeritus by the company's board of directors. A prominent clubman, Mr. Bogert was one of the earliest members of the Agawam Hunt Club, and a member of the Providence Art Club, the Annaquatucket Golf Club, the Hope Club and the Turks Head Club. His religious affiliations were with the Central Congregational Church of Providence. He also was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Theodore P. Bogert married, November 14, 1893, at the Central Congregational Church, Providence, Rhode Island, Alice Weaver

Danielson, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Lockwood) Danielson and descended on both paternal and maternal sides from Colonial and Revolutionary War ancestors. Her father was a mill executive and a descendant from an old Connecticut family. The Lockwoods were early seated in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. Mrs. Bogert's maternal grandfather, Amos DeForest Lockwood, was widely known as a mill engineer. She has been active in church and community work since girlhood. Mrs. Bogert has been president, since 1918, of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Congregational Church, of which she has been a member since 1877. During the World War 1914-1918 she was president of the Providence Young Women's Christian Association, and for six years she was president of the American Homemakers' Association. She served during the World War of 1914-1918, too, as head of the Health and Recreation Department of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. Mr. and Mrs. Bogert were the parents of one daughter, Edith, who became the wife of Captain Harold L. Meadow, United States Navy, and the mother of their four children: i. and ii. Jane and Mary Meadow (twins.) iii. Theodore Bogert Meadow. iv. James Wilson Meadow.

Theodore P. Bogert died in Providence, Rhode Island, April 16, 1939. He had faithfully served his contemporaries and times and won a position of usefulness and high standing in the community. He accomplished much that was of value to others in the course of a long and active life, and will be affectionately remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him well or call him friend.

John Barlow

JOHN BARLOW, M.A., D.Sc.

Educator, Scientist

IT was the good fortune of Rhode Island State College to have Dr. John Barlow as a member of its faculty for more than four decades. During this long period he had served as a professor, as vice-president and acting president, and upon retirement was named Dean Emeritus of the institution. In the field of science he was most widely known as an entomologist, a founder and member of national learned societies, a man of exceptional affiliations.

Dr. Barlow was born at Amenia, New York, on November 28, 1872, son of Henry and Helen Cythera (Benton) Barlow, bearing a well-known New England name. On his mother's side he was descended from a long established Connecticut family, and from William Brewster, Richard Warren, Francis Cooke, and several other passengers on the good ship "Mayflower." Dr. Barlow was prepared for higher education at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and entered Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, where he was graduated a Bachelor of Arts, class of 1895, to a large extent having worked his way through the school. After another scholastic year at Brown University, he became a Master of Arts. Later he was for three years a student in the summer school of Cornell University, and in 1933 was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Middlebury College, an honor he likewise received from Rhode Island State College in 1943.

Although Dr. Barlow taught at Rhode Island State College in 1897, he rounded out the basis of his extraordinary knowledge and early experience as an instructor at Fairmont College (now the Municipal University), at Wichita, Kansas, where he was a member of the faculty (1898-1902). In 1902 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Rhode Island State College, a professorship he filled most capably for forty years. He was appointed Dean of the School of

Science and Business, in this institution, in 1924; was acting president of the college during the scholastic years, 1930-31, and 1940-41, and upon his retirement from major activities, in 1942, he was appointed Dean Emeritus. He also had been vice-president since 1931.

Dr. Barlow won the much-desired honor of the Phi Beta Kappa key, and was the first president of its Kingston chapter. He also was a member of the Middlebury College fraternity of Delta Upsilon, and was appointed an honorary alumnus of Beta Phi fraternity shortly after it was initiated in Kingston. In the field of entomology Dr. Barlow conducted special studies on spiders and corrodentia (small insects) and developed the college's library of slides on histological (microscopic anatomy) technic to several thousand entries. At various times he served on the student activities, tax, athletic, social and other faculty committees at Kingston. He came to Rhode Island State College shortly after the turn of the century, in one of the several critical periods of its history, and contributed importantly to the development of its policies, curricula and the services it rendered to undergraduates and the public at large. He enjoyed teaching and the contact with students; he was popular as a member of the faculty, and there are many among those who came under his influence who would "rise and call him blessed."

Dr. Barlow was a charter member of the Entomological Society of America; was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. He was Master of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wakefield, and he served also as High Priest of Unity Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons. He was elected Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island, Order of the Eastern Star, in 1916, and at the time of his death was Past Grand Patron. He also was a Past Patron of Nestell Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and attended a Grand Chapter meeting in October, 1943. Dr. Barlow was a Past Master of West Kingstown Grange, No. 10, Patrons of Husbandry.

On December 20, 1916, at Providence, Rhode Island, Dr. John Barlow married Caroline Miller, daughter of John and Marie Miller, and they became the parents of three children: 1. John Peleg Barlow, born in November, 1917. 2. David Elisha Barlow born in 1919, who married Joan S. Ervine, and they have two children: i. John Barlow. ii. Deborah Snow Barlow. 3. Caroline Marie, born September 30, 1927.

On November 26, 1944, only two days before he was to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of his birth, Dr. Barlow died in the Baptist Hospital of Brookline, Massachusetts. There was no one of his colleagues better qualified to evaluate his achievements and character than Dr. Carl R. Woodward, president of Rhode Island State College, who, in a tribute to Dr. Barlow said:

> To the great body of alumni and friends of the college, the passing of Dr. Barlow will bring a sense of personal loss. He was a devoted and valued servant of the college; he gave it the best part of his life; he was a part of its tradition. His kindly and understanding interest in young people, his mellow humor, his sense of fairness and good sportsmanship endeared him to successive generations of undergraduates. His personal integrity and his philosophy of service are reflected in the wholesome development and the performance of the college to which he so richly contributed.

DENNIS FRANCIS BUCKLEY

Insurance Superintendent

DURING his long connection with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which began in the later years of the past century, Dennis Francis Buckley became one of New England's best known insurance executives. For thirty years he was Superintendent of the Waterbury, Connecticut, office of his company, obtaining this post on merit relatively early in his career and continuing until his retirement the dynamic leadership which brought him a wide reputaton in insurance circles. A personality as well as a personage, he exemplified the force and vision which build both communities and businesses and during a span of three decades and more was always an important and familiar figure in Waterbury life.

Mr. Buckley was born in County Cork, Ireland, on October 17, 1872, son of Daniel and Ellen (Danahy) Buckley. His father, an Irish farmer, came to the United States during the last century with the intention of establishing himself and sending for his family, but on the passage over he was stricken with typhoid fever and died soon after his arrival at Buffalo, New York. His widow and her children remained in Ireland until 1883, when they, too, came to the United States, settling at Palmer, Massachusetts.

Dennis Francis Buckley was eleven years old at the time. He spent the remainder of his boyhood at Palmer, attending the local public schools with his brother and three sisters, and at the early age of sixteen took his first job in a textile mill at Thorndike, Massachusetts. In his twentieth year he moved with other members of the family to North Adams, Massachusetts, and for two years afterward worked in a shoe factory there. He was twenty-two when he first entered the service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and during the remainder of his active career he continued this connection without interruption. It was in 1894 that Mr. Buckley became an agent for the Metropolitan company at North Adams. On November 16, 1894, he wrote his first policy at a weekly premium of five cents. In later years he always numbered among his prized possessions a photostatic copy of this application, despite the fact that he afterward achieved the distinction of selling one million dollars worth of insurance in a single year. This feat made him a member of the Metropolitan's Million Dollar Club and the recipient of the medal awarded its members.

Not long after he first entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Mr. Buckley was transferred from North Adams to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he worked as an agent for four years and afterward was assistant superintendent of the office and district from 1898 to 1902. In 1902-03, he was assistant in charge of the Newport, Rhode Island, district, and from 1903 to 1907 was Superintendent of the district at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1907 he came to Waterbury, Connecticut, as Superintendent of the local office and district and remained as their head until his retirement three decades later.

On January 20, 1920, Mr. Buckley was tendered a dinner by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first connection with the company. Held at the Elton Hotel in Waterbury, it was attended by prominent officials of the company, Superintendents and many other company representatives from various parts of New England, who came together to pay tribute to the guest of honor. On that occasion the back cover of the menu booklet carried the photostatic copy of his first five-cent premium policy. It was not the first nor the last honor which he received from his company and his colleagues in the insurance field. As a previous biographer wrote of him while he was still active in business.

> He has worked his way upward from the lower positions in the agency department of the company to his present position, and is rated one of the strong men of the department. He is a splendid organizer, has the happy faculty of imparting his own superabundant enthusiasm to the agency force which he controls, and has made the Waterbury district one of the banner districts of the State. Master of every detail of the business he superintends, he is always in a position to advance, and while the business of the agency is a large

> and important one, the volume of new business shows a constant increase. Personality is an important factor in life insurance and in determining the causes which made the Waterbury district so successful, the personal attributes of Superintendent Buckley must be given great credit. . .

Waterbury had the opportunity and privilege of knowing these attributes well. They were an effective force in the life of the community for more than thirty years, both in the business world and in the sphere of civic affairs. During the first World War, Mr. Buckley gave extended aid on the home front, addressing assemblages for the sale of war bonds and acting on various local committees of the period. When projects for the civic progress of Waterbury or the advancement of the city's interests in any way were to the fore, Mr. Buckley's support was certain and was made manifest by the enegry and enthusiasm so characteristic of him. Writing after his death, Tuppy Wright, columnist of a Waterbury newspaper, emphasized these qualities in the following paragraphs:

> Mr. Buckley was a wide awake gentleman; he appeared fidgety as he talked, and sometimes we felt he was anxious to get away so that he might get going for a walk, which, if you tagged along, meant a quick and untiring step, for few men in the city could quite reach the ordinary gait of Mr. Buckley while on foot. He never seemed to tire, until his last days, when we saw him hobbling with a cane, and so were greatly surprised. And it was only then we were informed he had a sick spell while in the South during the winter, and had lost his old time strength and vigor. . . .
>
> Mr. Buckley was not a Waterbury man. Most of his younger days were spent in and around Berkshire County, Massachusetts. From there he entered the insurance business. A real hustler from the beginning, it wasn't long before his exceptional talents as an insurance solicitor were noticed by his superiors, and eventually recognized. That's what landed him right here in Waterbury. Insurance companies, they say, have a daily custom of bringing all of the agents together. A so-called 'pep' talk is delivered; they do say that Mr. Buckley's as a rule was a gem; he wasn't afraid to say what was on

> his mind, or to express himself forcibly if he felt there had been a 'lag' on the part of some of his representatives. Some said, perhaps, it was true, he was 'hard-boiled.' But that was just his way of impressing upon his listeners the proper way of approaching people, and increasing business by the proper use of the tongue. He himself had made a success of the same procedure he outlined, and wanted the same to be true of the others associated with him.
>
> However, Mr. Buckley, after business hours, was excellent company. An interesting conversationalist, his stories of early experiences in the insurance line, and memories of old time ball games in Boston, in which he had observed our own George Lachance at play with the Boston Red Sox of years ago, were good to listen to, and brought many a hearty laugh. . . . He was a sports' fan in that he followed all of the games of the day, especially baseball. In the South, where he had been for the past few years, he saw many of the leading teams in their spring practice. Somewhat of a judge of ball players, he often called the turn on the advance of some rookie he had observed in practice before the start of the season. . . .

Mr. Buckley's great interest in baseball dated from his early youth. While living in Palmer, Massachusetts, he made a good showing as an amateur, playing with local teams for several years. Later he came to know many of the big leaguers personally, managers and team owners, as well as players. After his retirement from business in 1937, he spent much time at the ball park in Sarasota, Florida, and was a familiar figure about the training quarters, on terms of close acquaintance with practically everybody connected with the game. During his first year there he rented a cottage owned by Paul Derringer, famous pitcher of the Cincinnati Reds and was in close contact with Johnny Moore, Waterbury's own baseball national celebrity. Through his acquaintance with these two leading figures in the game, he came to know a great majority of the men connected with baseball, and every season up to the time of his death, he was a daily visitor, or, rather, an unofficial member of the outfit. When at home during the summer, he attended quite regularly the Big League games in New York, where he was as much at home in the teams' quarters as among the spectators. Both knew him as real fan and true sportsman.

Mr. Buckley was a member of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, in Waterbury, and was affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He married, at Lee, Massachusetts, September 15, 1903, Elizabeth V. Bossidy, daughter of Barth Bossidy and a sister of Judge Barth Bossidy, of the Massachusetts judiciary. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley became the parents of five children: 1. Edmund Collins, born July 5, 1904, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He is now a research engineer with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, stationed at Langley Field, Virginia. 2. Walter William, born July 2, 1910, in Waterbury, married Ruth Beierdorfer of this city, and has a daughter, Mollie, and a son Michael. Like his father he has spent his career with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and now serves as auditor, with jurisdiction throughout the Eastern States. He makes his home in Waterbury. 3. Donald Francis, deceased. 4. William, born June 24, 1914, in Waterbury, at present connected with the sales department of the Coca Cola Bottling Company of Waterbury. He married Marion Claffey, of Waterbury, and has a daughter, Janet, and a son, Dennis. 5. Elizabeth, who married John Aubrey, of Waterbury, and has two daughters, Elaine and Marilyn.

Dennis Francis Buckley died on May 18, 1942, in his seventieth year. He was an able man who never wasted his talents, keeping them always bright by use. He accepted responsibility as an opportunity for greater effort and greater service, and is well remembered for the constructive value of that service, both in the insurance world and in the Waterbury community.

Ida W. Alden

IDA W. TRIPP ALDEN

War Veterans Auxiliary Leader

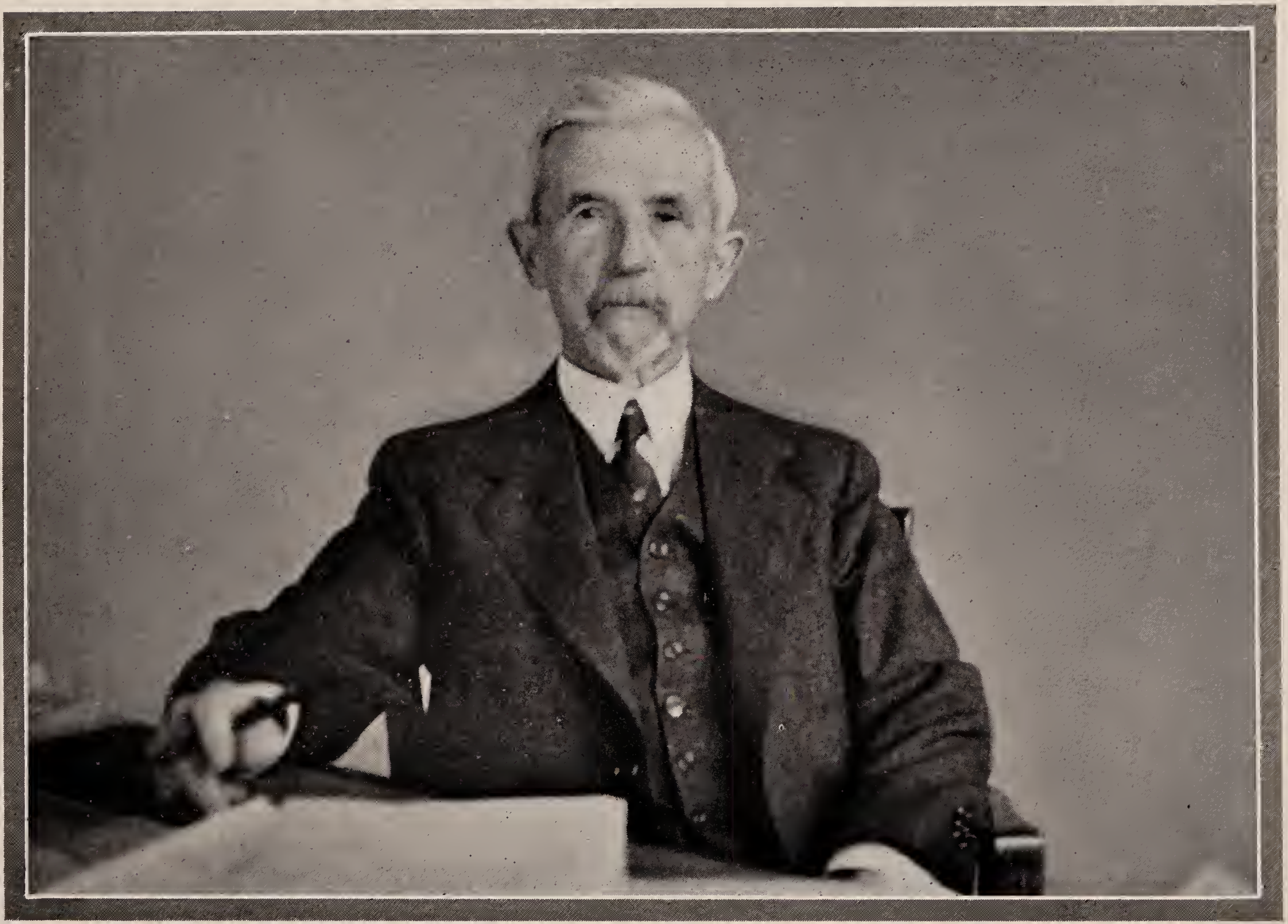
IN these days of global war, with the immense demands upon the services of men and women, it is sometimes forgotten that the young women of the First World War did more than "stand and wait." The former Ida Tripp, of notable ancestry, education and social prominence, was one of the volunteer members of the American military forces, World War I, who did a man's job during that conflict, and could be rated as one who released a soldier for field combat. Later she was a leader in the affairs of the American Legion, and still later, when widowed, took complete care of one of the last survivors of the Civil War.

Mrs. Alden is a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, born November 18, 1887, the daughter of John W. and Alice (Davenport) Tripp. On her father's side she is descended from the Wilcox family of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, where the "John Wilcox House" still stands; and from the Tripp family of North Fairhaven, where they owned lands and farms through many generations. The Wilcox lineage has been traced to men of Anglo-Saxon origin who were seated in Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, before the Norman Conquest of England. There is an amusing anecdote in connection with the Tripp name in regard to its derivation. It appears that Lord Howard's fifth son, in explaining to Henry V, of England, how they took a certain town and castle, said they did it by "tripping up the walls." Said His Majesty, "Tripp shall be thy name and no longer Howard," and honored him with a scaling ladder and his coat-of-arms. One John Tripp became a settler of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638. It should be added that Mrs. Alden, on her mother's side, is a descendant of the very old Russell family, long prominent in the annals of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ida W. (Tripp) Alden has never given undue importance to her heritage. When there was something to do she endeavored to do it. Fortunate in possessing a good voice and a liking for work, she was living in New York when the United States became involved in World War I, and immediately offered her services. In the Government Telephone Department she was assigned to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, North Carolina. Here she was appointed chief night telephone operator, and continued this work throughout the duration of the war.

Upon her return to civilian life, Mrs. Alden was, for a short time, an honorary member of the newly organized American Legion. It was not long, however, before she went to her native New Bedford, and at once she was drafted in the also newly organized United American Veterans' Association. Mrs. Alden likewise was the organizer of the Unit Auxiliary of what since 1938 has been the George N. Alden Post No. 20, of this order, continuing at its head for some eighteen months. She was State deputy president of this group for a year, and then is judge advocate and department organizer. Aside from veterans' services, Mrs. Alden, so far as time has permitted, is prominent in community life. She is a member of the New Bedford Women's Club and the Acushnet Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

In September, 1926, Ida W. Tripp married George N. Alden, Jr., son of George N., Sr., of further mention, and Clara Eaton (Burdick) Alden, the latter named dying in 1918. Mrs. George N. Alden, Jr., of this record, was the devoted attendant, companion and nurse of Mr. Alden, Sr., to his demise on December 29, 1943, at the age of ninety-eight years.



R H Chittenden

RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, PH.D., LL.D., Sc.D:

Scientist, Educator

IN THE annals of American science and education the name of Dr. Russell Henry Chittenden, former director of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, ranks high. To the world at large he became famous as "The Discoverer of Protein" or the discoverer of certain properties of protein. With his *alma mater* and thousands of graduates, he was outstanding as an educator who largely contributed to the development and scope of service of Sheffield Scientific School. He likewise did many other things well, including articles and addresses upon the subjects which he explored and taught; he was a prominent figure in learned societies, councils and commissions—national and international.

Dr. Chittenden was very much a New Englander, a descendant from William, son of Robert Chittenden of the Parish of Cranbrook, Kent, England. The name is evidently derived from the Cornish-British and Welsh, *Chy-tane-din*: *Chy* being a house, *tane,* lower, and *din,* a hill, i.e., the lower house on rising of fortified ground. The title is unusually old. Robert Chittenden, with a brother John, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639; later they became the earliest settlers of Guilford, the same State. Dr. Chittenden was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 18, 1856, son of Horace Horatio and Emily Eliza (Doane) Chittenden. He attended the elementary schools of his birth city and was prepared for higher education in the French Private Academy. From youth he seems to have been interested in teaching and planned to pursue classical courses in Yale University. But he had inherited, no doubt, Yankee inventive genius and an inquiring mentality that trended towards natural science and the desire to know what made man function and become what he was. Dr. Chittenden turned toward medicine as a career, but eventually matriculated at the Sheffield Scientific School, from which he was graduated at the early age of nineteen years, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. This was with the class of 1875, and he studied at Heidelberg University, Germany, during the years 1878 to 1879, in 1880 receiving the Doctorate degree in Philosophy. Many honorary doctorates were awarded him in after years; Doctor of Laws, from the University of Toronto, Canada, in 1903, and also from the University of Birmingham, England, in 1911; from Washington University, in 1915, and Yale University in 1922. He also received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904, and had the very unusual distinction of being named an honorary Doctor of Medicine, in 1934, by the Connecticut State Medical Association.

Any evaluation of the importance of the career of Dr. Chittenden must begin, but not end, with his activities as an educator. From 1875 to 1877 he was an assistant instructor at the Sheffield Scientific School. He rose through faculty ranks to Professor of Physiological Chemistry (a new branch of scientific teaching), a post he filled with distinction from 1882 to 1922. He was director of the Sheffield Scientific School from 1898 to 1922, when he retired from most active instruction to become Professor Emeritus. In the meanwhile he had been Lecturer of Physiological Chemistry at Columbia University, from 1898 to 1903, filled many other university posts and was much to the fore in other fields.

As an undergraduate, Dr. Chittenden found for the first time the presence of glycocell and free amino acid in living tissue, which opened the way for the discovery of these complex substances that are now called protein. After graduation from Yale he went to Heidelberg University, as already indicated, and studied the products of digestion, thereby opening a new way to the understanding of the then little explored subject of nutrition. His book, "The Nutrition of Man," published in 1907, was a pioneer work that became a standard on this subject. It attracted wide attention when a squad of soldiers from the United States Regular Army was detailed to Sheffield Scientific School as subjects under the Professor for his experiments in the digestion of foods.

His contributions to the literature of science were numerous and important. Prior to the above publication, he had in the press "Studies in Physiological Chemistry," (1884) which attracted wide attention; "Digestive Proteolysis" (1895); "Physiological Economy in Nutrition" (1905). Much later came his "History of the Sheffield Scientific School," two volumes (1928); and "Development of Physiological Chemistry in the United States" (1930). He wrote many articles that were published in American and foreign journals, and frequently read papers or made addresses before learned and popular audiences.

In the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Chittenden was a member of the referee board of consulting scientific experts to the Secretary of Agriculture. During the First World War he served as a member of the executive committee of the National Research Council and at the end of the war he was named United States representative on the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission which met in London, Paris, and Rome in 1918.

Dr. Chittenden was a member of the Société des Sciences Medicales et Naturelles de Bruxelles and a corresponding member of the Société de Biologie in Paris. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1893 he served as president of the American Academy of Naturalists. He was a member of the American Physiological Society and the American Society of Biological Chemists. He was also a member of the Graduates Club of this city, and the Yale Club of New York, and was an Associate Fellow of Berkeley College, and Yale University. He belonged to St. John's Episcopal Church.

On June 27, 1877, Russell Henry Chittenden married Gertrude Louise Baldwin, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who died in 1922. Dr. and Mrs. Chittenden became the parents of three children: 1. Edith Russell Chittenden. 2. Alfred Knight Chittenden, who is deceased. 3. Lilla Millard, who married Harry Gray Barbour; both are deceased.

Press, colleagues and friends vied in paying tribute to the achievements and character of Dr. Russell Henry Chittenden upon his demise on December 26, 1943, at New Haven, Connecticut. He had been allotted eighty-seven years and most of these he had used with immense effect to the benefit of humanity. Thousands hailed him as a great educator; tens of thousands all over the globe knew him as an outstanding American scientist. There are none who would deny that the world was a far better place for his life and works.

RICHARD H. DEMING

Lawyer, Public Official

IN the course of his professional and public career Richard H. Deming, of West Hartford, Connecticut, performed work of great value to his community and state and to New England as a whole. A lawyer in Hartford from 1911, he rendered a multitude of services to this city and district in the years that followed. And whether as a practicing member of the bar, as state legislator or as draft board chairman, he served local people and institutions well and was recognized as a man of unusual competence, soundness of judgment, integrity and generosity of spirit.

Mr. Deming was born July 20, 1885, in Hartford, Connecticut, son of William Henry and Emma L. (Judd) Deming. On both sides of his house he was descended from old and honorable New England families. The Judds received, by royal grant from the English king, land that the family long occupied in Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford.

Hartford schools furnished Richard H. Deming's early formal education, and after completing his preliminary schooling he entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1907. He then had his professional studies at the Law School of Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. Mr. Deming began his legal practice in Hartford in 1911, after spending about a year in the law office of Hugh Alcorn, in Hartford. It was at No. 36 Pearl Street, this city, that he established his own independent office in 1911, and at this address he continued to center his work for the rest of his life.

From an early period Mr. Deming was active in civic affairs as in the conduct of his professional work. Becoming a Republican in politics, he was sent as his party's and the people's choice from West Hartford to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1915. In 1919 he was elected to the State Senate from the Fifth Senatorial District of the state. From 1929 to 1933 he was corporation counsel of West

Richard H. Deming

Hartford, and while so serving was instrumental in changing the West Hartford charter to its present form. Other offices that he held were those of prosecuting attorney, from 1923 to 1925, and judge, from 1925 to 1929. As chairman of the West Hartford Selective Service Board, he performed duties that were at once difficult and valuable. Twenty-five years earlier he was serving on the legal advisory committee of the Draft Board set up here during the First World War.

Very popular in his community and particularly among members of his profession, Mr. Deming was a member of the Hartford County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was a director of the United States Pipe and Foundry Company. He also held memberships in the Hartford Golf Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Bachelors' Club, the Essex Yacht Club, and Wyllys Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. In spare time he enjoyed outdoor sports, particularly golf and sailing. He was an excellent golfer.

Richard H. Deming married, January 30, 1915, Mary Darst Fuller, daughter of Edward C. and Katherine (Winters) Fuller and member of an old Ohio family. Her grandfather on the Fuller side of her house was a major general of the Union during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Deming became the parents of a son, Richard H. Deming, Jr., who was born April 1, 1917 at Hartford, Connecticut, and who became an engineer with the Pratt and Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, where he was so serving at the time of his father's passing. Richard H. Deming, Jr., married, November 6, 1943, Heath Hinsdale.

The death of Richard H. Deming, April 17, 1943, in Hartford, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His professional and public activities, his contribution to business and community life and his gifts of friendship and character endeared him to his associates in all walks of life, and he will long be affectionately remembered and his good influence felt in the circles in which he moved and lived.

JOSEPH MARSHALL FLINT, M.D.

Surgeon, Educator, Soldier

IN peace and in war Dr. Joseph Marshall Flint won a distinguished place in the annals of medicine and surgery in America and Europe. A former professor of surgery at Yale University and chief of the staff of the New Haven, Connecticut, Hospital, he organized and commanded the famous Yale Hospital Unit during the First World War. This was but one of the many valuable services he rendered his fellowmen during his extended professional career.

Flint is one of those fine old New England and Old England place names, possibly derived from Flintshire, Wales. The Doctor was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 8, 1872, son of Francis and Sarah Elizabeth (Dancy) Flint. An undergraduate at Princeton University and of the University of Chicago, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the latter-named institution in 1895; was a Master of Arts, Princeton University, 1900; and was a member of the fourth class to take the Doctor of Medicine degree at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1900. He also studied in the University of Leipzig, 1900, and at Vienna, Bonn and Munich, 1905 to 1907, and was honored with the Master of Arts degree by Yale University, in 1907.

Dr. Flint had specialized as an anatomist and as early as 1897 was an assistant in anatomy, and as such was associated with the University of Chicago, in 1900-01. From 1901 to 1907, he was Professor of Anatomy in the University of California, resigning to accept a call to Yale University as a Professor of Surgery, a post he filled most capably to his retirement in 1921. He also had been chief of surgery at New Haven Hospital since 1918. In the eyes of the world at large, Dr. Flint is probably best known as the organizer and head of the celebrated unit, the first of its kind, in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, World War I. In the abbreviated

Joseph Marshall Flint, M. D.

account of this undertaking that might almost be taken as a formal citation:

Dr. Flint was commissioned a major in the Army Medical Corps in 1917, having previously rendered war service at the Arsakeion Hospital in Athens during the Second Balkan War and as Médecin Chef, Hospital 32 bis, Chateau de Passy, France, during the summer of 1915.

In June, 1917, he obtained the sanction of the Army for the formation of a mobile hospital unit and in August, 1917, the Yale Unit, the first of its kind in the American Expeditionary Forces, went overseas with Major Flint as its commanding officer.

The Yale Unit, known as Mobile Hospital Unit No. 39, served with the 39th expeditionary force during the St. Mihiel offensive, breaking all records for the number of operations performed by any one unit.

In addition to serving as commanding officer of the Yale Unit, Dr. Flint was also Liaison Officer, Chief Surgeon's Office, to the 12th French Region; and Liaison Officer, Chief Surgeon's Office, AEF, to the French War Office for mobile sanitary formations. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in July, 1918.

In 1919, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services," accompanied by a citation which read as follows: "When placed in a position of great responsibility as commanding officer of Mobile Hospital No. 39 at Aulnois-sous-Vertusey, France, he used extraordinary skill and sound judgment in the organization and operation of that unit, the first of its kind in the American Expeditionary Forces.

"In its formative period, he was faced by great and unforseen difficulties, but with untiring energy and genius he surmounted all obstacles, making his unit a model for all those subsequently organized."

He was also nominated "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" by the French government for his work at Chateau de Passy in 1915. Many will recall that Dr. Flint was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal on Boston Common, by General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division.

Dr. Flint was the first professor on a full-time plan to be called to Yale University, and "performed great services by precept and by example in evolving the plan of university medical education which was then being formulated." These activities were interrupted by the advent of the First World War, but were well established by his retirement in 1921, after which he spent a long period in Switzerland and in California. His portrait by the Viennese artist, John Quincy Adams, was presented to Yale. In 1942, he gave his large and significant medical library to the institution's School of Medicine. Down through the years, Dr. Flint was a member of a number of professional and social groups, such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American College of Surgeons, of which he was a Fellow; the Sigma Xi and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternities and the Princeton, the University of New York and the Graduate clubs, the latter of New Haven. His contributions to the literature of his profession were numerous, and from 1903 to 1907, he was editor of the "American College of Anatomy."

On September 15, 1903, Dr. Joseph Marshall Flint married Anne Drusilla Apperson, of Hacienda del Pozo de Verona, California, but whose ancestors for several generations had lived in Virginia before removing to other States.

At Seal Harbor, Maine, on September 16, 1944, Dr. Flint died at the age of seventy-two years. The burden of the tributes paid his memory at that time emphasize that in war and in peace he was a notable figure in his profession—a distinguished educator, a skilled surgeon, a famed soldier. His name is graven high upon the records of the men who have served their country and their university and their generation with exceptional devotion and abilities.

JOSEPH CARL LOOSER

Engineer

THE Electrical Department of the Scovill Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, has as its general foreman, Joseph Carl Looser, who has spent more than twenty-six years in the company and whose long experience and wide knowledge of electrical engineering have made him one of the most valuable members of the Scovill organization.

He was born in Waterbury on December 18, 1894, son of Joseph Looser, a native of Switzerland, who came to this country in early life, worked for four years in the factories at Collinsville, Connecticut, and then came to Waterbury, where he was employed for many years in the Tube Mill of the Benedict and Burnham Company.

Joseph Carl Looser was educated in the Bank Street School, now the Duggan Street School, at Waterbury, he was graduated there at the age of fourteen and has continued ever since with studious concentration on widespread courses of self education through correspondence courses and actual experience. As the "Scovill Bulletin" in its issue of August 3, 1942, wrote of him:

> Joe Looser, general foreman of the Electrical Department has earned for himself—the hard way—a good practical and theoretical knowledge of all the problems of electrical maintenance, construction and special control work in a humming war industry. Though he is not a college man, Joe has taken course after course in electrical engineering, with some business courses thrown in for good measure—all the time keeping to the job and applying his book learning to the problems on the job. . .

After his graduation from public school, Mr. Looser began his active career at the age of fourteen as errand boy for the Waterbury Clock Company, with which he remained for a year and a half. At the end of that time, having taken a correspondence school course in electricity, he became an apprentice with the Brooklyn Electrical Company, continuing for eight months. Then he formed his first connection with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, working in the electrical construction department. While there he passed the test for journeyman electrician and received a journeyman's card from the Electrical Workers' Union. Thus equipped, he entered the employ of the Standard Engineering Company. After a year and a half, however, he received an offer from the Scovill Manufacturing Company which brought him into the company's telephone department, where he worked on telephone installation and upkeep for the plant. Six months later he asked to enter the construction and maintenance department of the Power and Lighting Division of the Company. His request was granted and after a few months he was placed in charge of maintenance of all electrical equipment, except telephone equipment, in the East Plant. Three years went by and then, on the basis of his record, he was given charge of all equipment in both the East and West plants.

In 1931, Mr. Looser took over new and larger responsibilities when he was transferred to the construction division, with supervision over construction as well as maintenance of electrical equipment. As general foreman of the Electrical Department today, he has direct charge of 4,000 motors, 20,000 lights, electrical furnaces, welders, hoists and a wide range of other electrical equipment contained in the Scovill plants. He is responsible for installations as well as maintenance and with many changes and expansions of recent years his duties have grown constantly in scope and importance. During the course of his long connection with the company, he has formulated many sound ideas for the Electrical Department, the adoption of which has noticeably reduced the cost of electrical maintenance in the plant. The responsible Scovill executives place a high value upon his services and his associates and men alike respect his record and the ability and devotion which it shows.

Mr. Looser is a member of the Scovill's Foreman's Club and the Waterbury Industrial Club. He is also a member of the National Association of Power Engineers, the Waterbury Swiss Society and the Patriotic Sons of America and is a member of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury.

Mr. Looser was married, first, in May, 1916, at Brewster, New York. After the death of his first wife, he married, second, on April 28, 1934, at Terryville, Connecticut, Florence E. Taylor, daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Wood) Taylor, of Terryville, Connecticut. Mr. Looser has one daughter, Bernice, born June 22, 1919, married, on January 31, 1942, William McLaughlin, of New Haven. By a former marriage, Mrs. Looser also has a son, Leon Taylor Lockwood, better known as "Bob" Lockwood, a prominent radio announcer for Station WELI at New Haven, prior to his induction in the United States Army. Corporal Lockwood later served as a member of the 28th Air Forces Band.

NATHANIEL HOWLAND GIFFORD, M.D.

Physician, Surgeon

DOWN through a period of nearly four decades, Dr. Nathaniel Howland Gifford became increasingly prominent in the professional fraternity of Providence, Rhode Island. He was a New Englander in many traits of character, the inheritance from long established families in the old Massachusetts Bay Colony.

There were Giffords on Cape Cod in the 1600s, coming from England where the family had been mainly seated for centuries, although there is a town called Gifford in Huddington County, Scotland. The surname is derived from a Saxon word, meaning a person of liberal disposition. The first known ancestor was Sire Randolph de Gifford, 1066.

Nathaniel Howland Gifford was born on February 9, 1878, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, son of Charles Howland and Sarah Elizabeth (Maxfield) Gifford. His father's family years before, had moved from Cape Cod to New Bedford to engage in whaling, and descendants had remained identified with this famous whaling port of former days. His mother, also of ancient lineage, came originally from Tiverton, Rhode Island. When her husband died, at a time when their son was very young, Mrs. Gifford moved to Providence that he might profit from the exceptional advantages offered by this Rhode Island city.

Nathaniel Howland Gifford was prepared for college at Mowry and Goff's; then matriculated at Brown University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1899. He was active in campus affairs, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society and of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. As a senior he was elected treasurer of his class and manager of the Brown Football Team. For his technical education, he entered the Harvard University Medical School, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. After interneship

Nat. H. Gifford

in the Boston City Hospital and, later, pathological interneship, Dr. Gifford returned to Providence to become associated with the late Dr. E. B. Smith, a connection that was not broken for a decade.

Dr. Gifford continued the practice of surgery throughout the remaining years of his life, with an ever increasing reputation. He was especially well and widely known for his work as a member of the staff of the Rhode Island Hospital, as member of the consulting staff of the Butler Hospital, and as chief of the surgical service at the Charles V. Chapin Hospital. In 1938 he retired from the Rhode Island Hospital to devote himself less strenuously to private practice. Shortly after Pearl Harbor and the immense requirements of the Armed Forces for medical men, Dr. Gifford did his part in the war effort by resuming his work with the Rhode Island Hospital, and others, while maintaining his private activities. Dr. Gifford was a member of the American Medical Association, the Rhode Island State Medical Association, and the Providence Medical Society. In addition to professional membership he belonged to the University Club, the Agawam Hunt, the Providence Art Club, and the Harvard Club of Boston. His favorite recreations were golf, fishing, and bridge.

On June 24, 1908, Dr. Nathaniel Howland Gifford married at Newton, New Jersey, Josephine H. Huston, daughter of John and Josephine V. (Schenck) Huston, of New Jersey. Her father was of Scottish forebears, her mother of old New York State Dutch descent. Dr. and Mrs. Gifford became the parents of two children: 1. Nathaniel Howland Gifford, Jr., who served overseas as a lieutenant-colonel, field artillery battalion. 2. Esther Howland Gifford, who married Richard de la Vergne Squire, a captain in the United States Army Air Force; they are the parents of a daughter, Pamela Gifford Squire, born December 13, 1939.

The passing of Dr. Nathaniel Howland Gifford, on May 25, 1944, after a brief illness, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his fellowmen, removing as it did one of the outstanding surgeons of the East. He had saved many, but himself he could not save. His death was as much a casualty of the war as if it had occurred on some far-flung battle line. In his return to hospital activities after several years of retirement, he undertook labors beyond his physical resources. His name is written high upon the annals of the devoted medical leaders of Rhode Island.

WALLACE LEWIS THOMPSON

Industrial Executive

ON October 5, 1942, Wallace Lewis Thompson was awarded the diamond and gold pin by the Scovill Manufacturing Company, in recognition of forty years of continuous service with this company. In that same year he was made head of the newly organized Defense Plant Facilities Office, in charge of machinery, equipment, records and the like owned by the Federal Government. These two events marked a high place in the career of a man who early in life was fortunate to discover the kind of work he liked best to do, and remained steadfast to his choice through good years and bad.

Back of Mr. Thompson is an inheritance and tradition of long continued connection with some phase of industry. His maternal grandfather, William Hill, who lived in Kent, Connecticut, was associated with railroading for many years. He married Eliza Richman, who came from London, England. His paternal grandfather, Albert Thompson, of English ancestry, was for many years in business for himself in North Woodbury, Connecticut, as an expert engraver and silversmith. Wallace Lewis Thompson, with whom this record is primarily concerned, was born at Union City, Naugatuck, Connecticut, November 3, 1876, son of Ferdinand Augustus Thompson, a native of North Woodbury, Connecticut, and Harriett Fanny (Hill) Thompson. Ferdinand A. Thompson was a machinist and tool maker having learned the trade in the early thorough-going days at the Naugatuck Machine Company. He worked in Bridgeport for awhile, then at the Waterbury Buckle Company, and still later was with the Oakville Pin Company, now a division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, where he was employed for thirty-two years. For a time he worked with Homer Twichell, inventor of the safety pin. He died in 1918.

Ambitious to be about making his own livelihood, Wallace Lewis

Thompson began working for a grocer, L. B. Vail, of West Stratford, during school vacations. He was still very young when he left school to secure his first regular employment with J. D. Dewell and Company, of New Haven, in the Waterbury Branch of the corporation. At that time his family had moved to this thriving city, and the youth was initiated into the mysteries of industrial business under one Floyd Andrews. He learned about general employment, inside selling, stock keeping and shipping supervisions, and much else, remaining in this connection until the concern was taken over by the F. C. Bunnell Company, in 1901. There followed a brief interval of acting as a substitute for Mr. Rowe in the Old City Company, before becoming supervisor in the packing room of Benedict and Burnham. He rounded out some months also, as time-keeper under Samuel Lowe, in charge of plating and buffing.

In October 1902, Mr. Thompson began his extended identification with the Scovill Manufacturing Company in the tool and machine division then in charge of Adrian F. and Captain Alfred Wolff. He remained there until 1911 when he came into the main office as clerical and bookkeeping assistant to Charles Fehl, under C. M. De Mott, Sr., and held that position until about 1917. In that year Mr. DeMott selected him to become paymaster, a position of great responsibility and hard work because of the large payroll at that period, and one calling for speed and great accuracy. A checkup later, made in several large factories around the State, developed the fact that Mr. Thompson's department paid off a given number of employees in eleven minutes less time than in any of the other factories, and with exceptional accuracy. Meanwhile he continued with his regular duties in bookkeeping and office work.

In 1919, under the direction of Leavenworth P. Sperry, Mr. Thompson took over the plant registration department, in which is kept the record of the company's land, buildings, machinery and equipment, in a card system requiring approximately thirty-five thousand cards. This involves keeping track of scrapping of old machinery and equipment and registration of replacement, a job of magnitude and great detail. Under the tutorship of Mr. Sperry, he became expert in this field, helped by the familiarity he had achieved with machinery and equipment during his long years of service with the company prior to his appointment to that office. Mr. Thompson continued in this work until 1942, when he was assigned to his present important position in which he is doing work similar to that of the past except that he is now exercising supervision over machinery and equipment owned by the government, largely special machines engaged in war production.

Complete devotion to business has deprived Mr. Thompson of many of the social and fraternal affiliations that he would have enjoyed. He has not joined clubs, although always ready to lend his aid to projects and organizations that work for the best interests of his community. He looks back with keen pleasure to one time when he took time off, at the turn of the century, to cross the Atlantic to see the Paris Exposition, and spent ninety-seven days on a trip that took him through France, Germany and Switzerland. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sports, especially baseball, he likes to witness, while fishing is his favorite recreation.

At Saco, Maine, September 2, 1907, Wallace Lewis Thompson married Maude Jameson Myers, daughter of Alden and Clara E. (Jameson) Myers, and they are the parents of: 1. Alden Augustus Thompson, born October 21, 1915, employed at the Waterbury Tool Company. He married Maude M. Weaver, of Macon, Georgia, and they have one son: i. Alden Lewis Thompson, born September 17, 1940.

G. E. Prentice

GEORGE E. PRENTICE

Manufacturer

WIDELY known for his pioneer work in production and marketing of the "zipper," George E. Prentice, of Berlin, Connecticut, set about many years ago to "develop for commercial uses the strongest, smoothest and best interlocking slide fastener." So successful was he that he became not only president of the George E. Prentice Manufacturing Company and one of the outstanding zipper manufacturers in the United States, but held approximately 175 patents in his own name.

Mr. Prentice was born October 30, 1868, in Leicester, England, son of George E. and Caroline (Gale) Prentice. His modest and hard-working parents came to this country in 1883 and settled in New Britain, Connecticut.

George E. Prentice had already been gainfully employed in his native land, working in a shoe store in Leicester between 1878 and 1880 and then in the printing trade from 1880 to 1883. He was in New Britain but two days when he started a search for work. It was but natural that he should see the possibilities of printing, in which he had been engaged in England, and accordingly he asked for work at the offices of the New Britain "Herald." Employed there, he soon impressed his employer by his alertness and ability, but decided at the end of one day that he did not want to be a printer. He was then engaged in the jewelry business as an apprentice with the firm of Churchill and Lewis, in New Britain. For ten years he worked diligently, learning every phase of the trade. Only the removal of that firm to New York City in 1893 caused Mr. Prentice once more to change his line of work. The firm asked him to accompany them to New York, but home responsibilities made him decline the offer.

After being interviewed at a number of industrial factories, Mr. Prentice was employed by Traut and Hine, tool manufacturers, with whom he made quick progress. At the end of his first year he was plant superintendent. The company, which was eight years old, was heavily in debt and had never paid a dividend. And now, demonstrating remarkable administrative capacities, Mr. Prentice succeeded in one year of his superintendency in wiping out the deficit. In the second year of his superintendency it paid its stockholders their first dividend, establishing a practice which it regularly continued throughout Mr. Prentice's connection with the organization. The capitalization was boosted to $1,000,000, and the company could boast in 1911 that it was one of the industrial organizations that had helped make New Britain "The Hardware Center of the World."

Having long cherished ambitions to develop his own business, he left Traut and Hine in 1912 to establish the enterprise that he had envisioned. Utilizing all his savings for this purpose, including a life insurance policy, he borrowed also from friends until he had a paid-in capital of $12,500. At the beginning, he handled not only the financing but all the practical details of the business. With two helpers he dug the well for water supply, built the work benches, hung shafting and purchased and installed machinery. When the plant was set up, he turned his attention to providing products to be sold. He personally designed several suspender, garter and armband buckles, cutting the master hubs for these, making the dies, compounding the plating solutions and personally launching a sales campaign from the first samples. At the end of the year the gross turnover totaled only $1,800, and failure seemed inevitable. With indomitable energy, he only redoubled his efforts, with the result that sales increased, additional workers were employed, plant facilities were enlarged, and the company established itself on a foundation that remained lastingly firm thereafter.

By the late thirties the Prentice company was transacting approximately $1,000,000 worth of business annually, and after 1916 it regularly paid dividends to stockholders. The organization now produces 10,000 articles, all designed and manufactured in the spacious Prentice plant in Berlin, which employs from 350 to 400 workers, all turning out the company's products under the most sanitary and healthful conditions. In the beginning the emphasis was on personal hardware; and the company is still known as the world's largest maker of keyholders. The 1937 output totaled 5,500,000 complete assemblies.

In more recent times the zipper business has constituted the Prentice organization's major output.

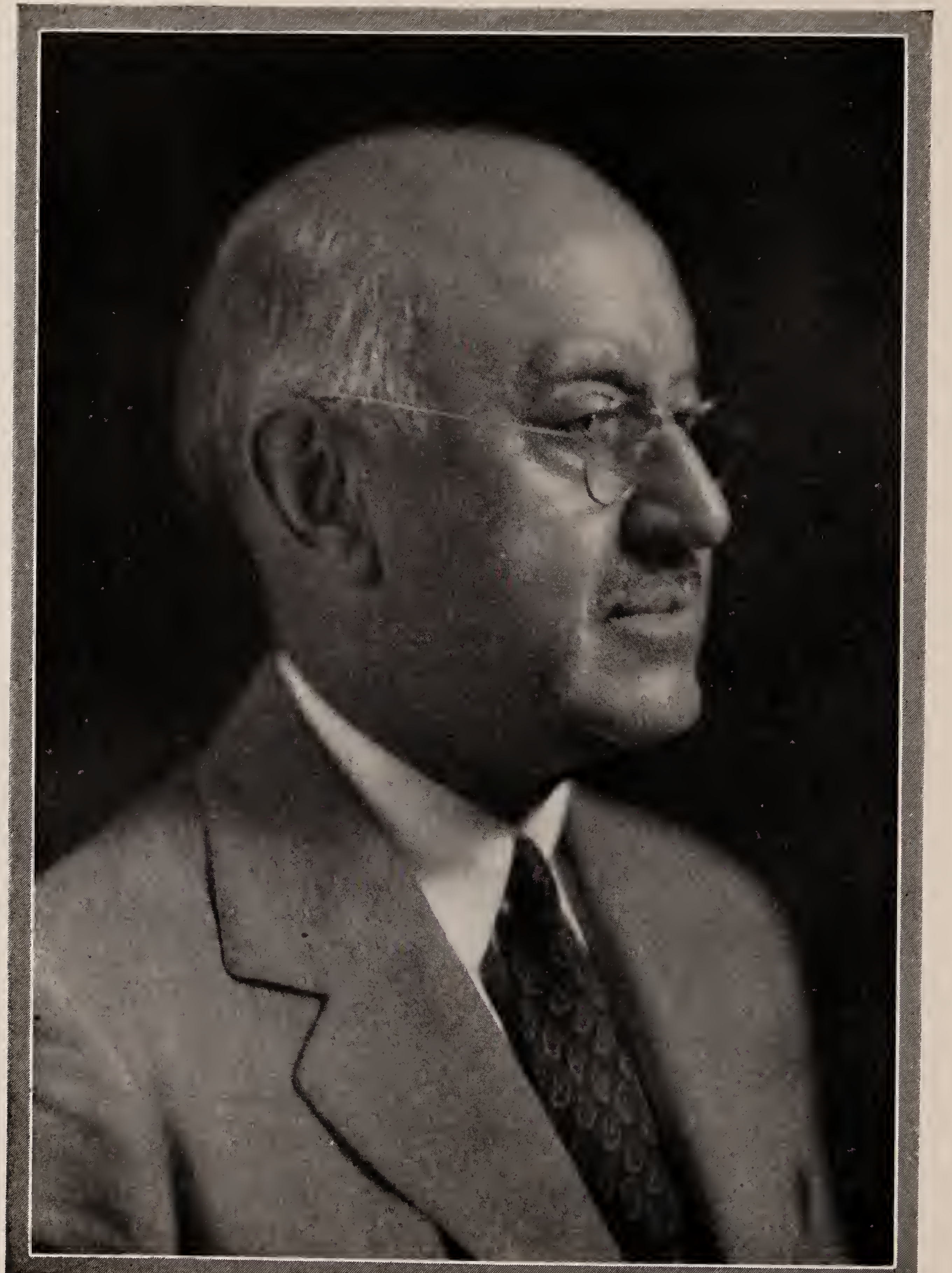
Among the first men in the world to recognize the possibilities of the slide fastener, Mr. Prentice joined with a co-worker and associate, Robert C. Legat, of New Britain, to develop this item along commercial lines. Their purpose from the outset was to produce it at a cost that would be so low as to make it practically available for all grades and classes of merchandise. Patent No. 1,658,392, issued by the United States Patent Office, was the result. The principle was afterward applied to ever more and more manufactured products, until at the time of writing the zipper is used on practically everything that opens and closes. Mr. Prentice took out more than 200 patents in the United States, five or more of them on the zipper, and about 300 abroad. His company achieved distinction along many lines of zipper manufacture, and became the only one to produce two types of these slide fasteners.

The stress on personal hardware proved fruitful for the government in two wars. During World War I the G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Company produced more than 100,000,000 pieces of such hardware for service men's clothing, and never had a single item rejected. He received a written citation from the Secretary of War, lauding him for his fine spirit of patriotism. So successful was he in his efforts to establish his business soundly that the company was able to carry on the work constructively after his passing. The present-day large factory stands on the site of Mr. Prentice's original small shop. Despite the tremendous growth of the enterprise, Mr. Prentice always gave visitors the impression that he was simply one of the factory workers. And this was the impression that he would have wished to give. Padded swivel-chairs and mahogany desks were not for him. He wore always a long duster, and often his callers found him working over a mechanical device or a die. A characteristic "Prentice touch" was the large motor-driven replica of a zipper, moving in slow motion so as to give the onlooker an exact idea of its operation.

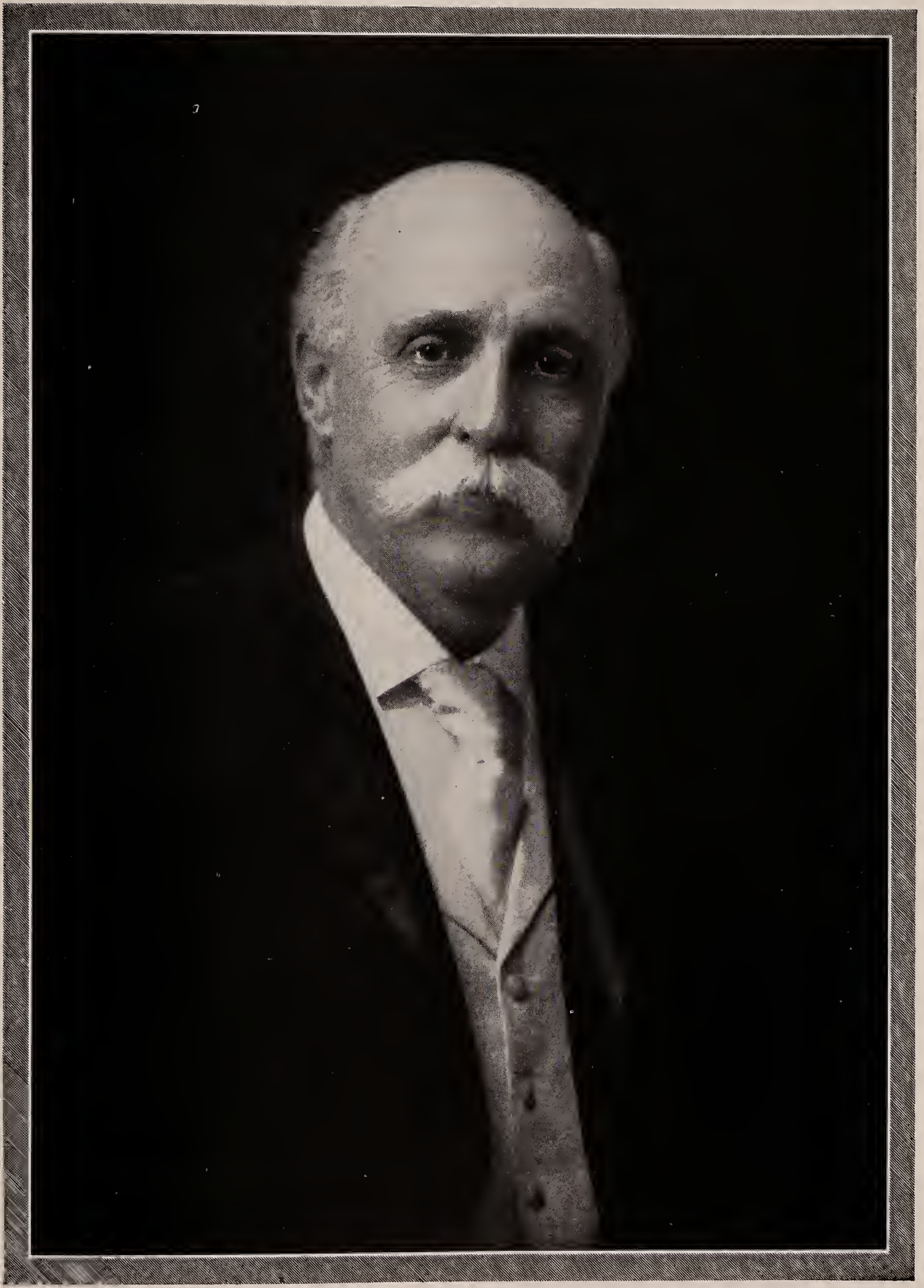
Aside from zippers and business, Mr. Prentice interested himself in photography all his life long. He accumulated a fine collection of films, taken in the United States and in faraway places. He always enjoyed traveling, yet was essentially a home man. In the early days of aviation he built his own airplane, which he succeeded in flying, and he always retained his interest in air travel. Although he was a Republican in politics, he never held town office. He aided community welfare in many ways, however. He was vice-president of the Berlin Savings Bank for the last twelve years of his life, from 1931 to 1943. He was a member of Centennial Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Edgewood Country Club and the American Museum of Natural History (New York City). He belonged to the Congregational Church in Berlin.

George E. Prentice married, June 18, 1891, in New Britain, Connecticut, Edith Chaloner, daughter of William and Sarah (Smith) Chaloner. In 1919, the family moved from New Britain to the new home that Mr. Prentice acquired on Worthington Ridge, Berlin. They established also a large summer place on Cape Cod. George E. and Edith (Chaloner) Prentice became the parents of the following children: 1. Lenore, wife of Harold Clark, now deceased, and mother of their children—i. Robert Clark, in the South Pacific theatre of war in World War II, in service with the Marine Corps. ii. George, in the Army Anti-Aircraft. iii. William, in the Navy. 2. Mildred, wife of Fred Troup, president of the G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Company, and mother of their children—i. Prentice Troup, a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. ii. Betty Lou Troup, wife of William Doren. iii. Mary June Troup. 3. Dorothy, wife of John Grobstein and mother of their children—i. Jack Grobstein, in the Navy at the time of writing. ii. Edith Grobestein, a cadet nurse. iii. Peggy Grobstein, a cadet nurse. iv. Richard Grobstein. 4. Edith, wife of Charles Borden and mother of their son, Stephen Borden.

The death of George E. Prentice, November 8, 1943, at Cape Cod Hospital, Hyannis, Masachusetts, followed injuries suffered in an automobile accident earlier in the day. His contribution to New England life was outstanding, and he will long be affectionately remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him or call him friend.



Samuel F. Beardsley.



Morris B. Beardsley.

MAJOR SAMUEL F. BEARDSLEY

Lawyer

IN adopting the profession of law, Major Samuel Fayerweather Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, followed the example of his distinguished father, who was a prominent attorney and civic leader in this city, probate judge and member of the State Legislature. Their careers, taken together, spanned almost three-quarters of a century, and the son, no less than the father, won distinction at the bar and wide public esteem for his qualities of citizenship. In this, he honored the fine traditions long associated in New England life with the family name.

The Beardsleys trace their ancestry to William Beardsley, who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639, and to Samuel Beardsley, a founder in 1695, of the Church of Christ in Stratfield, forerunner of the United Congregational Church in Bridgeport. Of the ten founders of this church, Major Samuel Fayerweather Beardsley was descended from no less than three. On his mother's side he also came of old New England stock, having as his ancestor Thomas Fayerweather, one of the signers of the Charlestown (Massachusetts) charter in 1630.

Judge Morris Beach Beardsley, father of Major Beardsley, was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, in 1849, son of Samuel G. and Mary (Beach) Beardsley. He was graduated from Yale College in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterward studied law at Columbia University. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Bridgeport, where he became a junior member of the firm of Seeley and Beardsley. In 1873, he was designated to serve as city clerk and in 1877 was elected judge of the Probate Court, over which he presided with distinction for sixteen years. In 1893 he was elected and served as a member of the State Legislature. After his retirement from the bench, he devoted himslf to the private practice of law, in which he was soon joined by his son in the well known Bridgeport law firm of Beardsley and Beardsley. Judge Beardsley was also an officer for many years of the Peoples Savings Bank of Bridgeport. He served variously as a member of the Bridgeport Board of Education, the board of trustees of the Public Library and the Board of Park Commissioners, and interested himself in all useful civic causes, contributing effectively to their success. He was an influential Democrat in politics, a governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, which honored him by electing him president general of the national organization. He was a member of the several bar associations, a member and past president of the Seaside Club and a member of many other organizations. His charitable interests were numerous and evidence of that wise philanthropy which in turn reflected his benevolence of spirit. Morris Beach Beardsley married, in June, 1873, Lucy J. Fayerweather. They became the parents of three children: 1. Samuel Fayerweather, of whom further. 2. Lucy Mary, who married Emile C. Canning, a New Orleans cotton factor who retired in 1922. They have four children: Amelia Beardsley Canning, who married John D. Thompson; Morris Beardsley Canning, a graduate of Yale College and Yale Law School, now a practicing lawyer in Bridgeport, who married Edith Miles; Lucy Fayerweather Canning, who married Andrew J. Desidoro, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and has two children: Jean Canning and Lucy Ann Desidoro; and Daniel Fayerweather Canning, a member of the class of 1943 at Yale College. 3. Amelia L.

Judge Beardsley died on March 2, 1923, after a long and notable career, and with his death Bridgeport mourned the loss of one of its most eminent citizens.

Major Samuel Fayerweather Beardsley, son of Judge Morris Beach and Lucy J. (Fayerweather) Beardsley, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on April 17, 1874. He received his preliminary education in the Bridgeport public schools, where he was a brilliant student and at his graduation in 1891, when he was seventeen, was nominated salutatorian of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered Yale, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws two years later. As an undergraduate, he was a member of the Yale Athletic Team in his freshman year, was elected to Zeta Psi and to the honor scholastic society, Phi Beta Kappa. As a law school student he won honors in his junior year, was elected to the board of the "Yale Law Journal" and was a member of Corbey Court. Upon his admission to the bar in 1897, he joined his father in the law firm of Beardsley and Beardsley, with offices in the Franklin Building at Bridgeport, and was associated with him in practice until Judge Beardsley's death. After that he practiced alone for some years and subsequently had law offices with Paul L. Miller and Earle W. Smith. In the last two years of his career, his nephew, Morris Beardsley Canning, was associated with him in practice.

Major Beardsley specialized in probate law, of which he was long a student, and in taxation matters. In both these phases of law he was an acknowledged authority and during the course of his practice appeared in many cases of importance and successfully represented large interests. Over a long period he was a trustee and attorney of the Peoples Savings Bank of Bridgeport and upon the consolidation of this institution with the Bridgeport Savings Bank, he became a trustee of the resulting Bridgeport-Peoples Savings Bank and remained a valued member of the board until his death. In addition to his professional and financial connections, he was a trustee or director of many charitable institutions, among them the Burroughs Home, Bayview Rest, the Boardman-Beardsley Home, the Bridgeport Hospital and the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association.

Major Beardsley derived his military title from his service as aide on the personal staff of Governor Henry Roberts from 1905 to 1907. In 1918, he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of General Lucien F. Burpee, commander of the Connecticut State Guard, and served as such for three years. By virtue of his descent from the founders and patriots of America, whose example he valued and honored in his own career, he was a member of several patriotic societies and took an active part in their work. Thus, he was a member and historian of the Society of Colonial Wars; a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, for which he acted as National Attorney General and in other capacities in the State organization; and a member from 1895 until his death of the General Gold Selleck Silliman Branch, at Bridgeport, of the Sons of the American Revolution, which he served as historian, secretary and in other offices. Major Beardsley's professional stature was reflected in his election as president of the Bridgeport Bar Association. He was also a member of the Connecticut State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he was a member of all higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Thirty-second Degree of the Consistory, and was a member of the Twilight Club (Masonic) and many others, including the University and Brooklawn Country clubs, of which he was president; the Comedy Club, of which he was first president; the Seaside Outing Club, the Yale Club of New York and the Army and Navy Club of New York.

Unlike his father, Major Beardsley was a Republican in politics and took a lively interest in public affairs. As a resident of the Bridgeport community, he moved quietly and effectively in civic matters and fully met every responsibility of good citizenship. As a boy he was a member of the old North Congregational Church at Bridgeport, was actively interested in the union of the North and South Churches and subsequently was a member of the United Church, offshoot of the Stratfield Church of Christ, founded by his ancestors. To the church and to many charities he gave generously throughout his life. At his death, Dr. William Horace Day, pastor of the United Church said of him: "His deep interest, sound judgment and steadfast willingness to do his part have made him a very valuable member of different boards and committees. His unfailing generosity in giving to the support of its multiform work in Bridgeport and to its far flung benevolent enterprises will not soon be forgotten. His sudden and untimely death is a great loss to the church of which he was an honored member."

Major Beardsley never married and is survived only by his sister, Lucy Beardsley Canning, now a Bridgeport resident, and by his nephews and nieces. He died in this city on October 23, 1940, still busily engaged in the work of his well-loved profession, having been a member of the Connecticut bar for forty-three years and during all that time an honored figure in his profession.

"His friends were legion," it was written of him, "and few persons in this, his home community, were his equal in culture and breadth of education. He had traveled extensively all over continental Europe, the Near East, South America and the confines of his own country, including Alaska. . . . . He enjoyed life to a very full extent. No worthwhile incident was too small to evoke his interest, and yet his mind was keen and profound to an unusual degree. He liked the society and converse of his fellow men. His passing leaves a vacancy in the membership of his profession and in the hearts of his friends which will be hard and almost impossible to fill. . . ."

EDGAR TOLL GLASS

Industrial Leader

LONG active in Connecticut business and industrial life, Edgar Toll Glass, of Hartford, was in the closing years of his career New England district sales manager of Steel and Tubes, Inc. His extensive New England associations included graduation from Yale University, where he was a prominent athlete, and his activities were many-sided and constructive.

Mr. Glass was born May 24, 1879, in Syracuse, New York, son of Edgar Patterson and Henrietta (Jessup) Glass. His paternal grandparents were Joseph Jenkinson and Sarah (Toll) Glass, of Syracuse. His grandparents on the maternal side of the house were Benjamin Townsend and Emily (Johnson) Jessup, of New York City. The father, Edgar Patterson Glass, was a graduate of the University of Rochester, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1869 and Master of Arts in 1872, then attended the Columbia University School of Law in 1872 and 1873, becoming a lawyer by profession. He practiced in Syracuse and was surrogate of Onondaga County from 1893 to 1922.

Edgar Toll Glass attended public schools in Syracuse, then studied at Syracuse College in 1898 and 1899; Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, from 1899 to 1901; and the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1904. At Yale he had the select course, played on the university football team in his freshman and junior years and was line coach of the football squad in his senior year and for some years after graduation, was named all-American guard by Walter Camp in 1902, was a member of the university track team and won second place in a hammer throw event at the Yale-Harvard-Oxford-Cambridge meet in his senior year, was president of his class in the junior year, served as chairman of

Edgar Toll Glass

the class book and picture committee, and held membership in The Book and Snake and the Aurelian Honor Society.

At graduation from Yale, in 1904, Mr. Glass became associated with the Stanley Works, at New Britain, as sales manager, so continuing until 1916. He was a clerk there in 1904 and 1905, before becoming manager of the cold rolled strip department in 1905. Between 1916 and 1922 he was manager of sales in the tractor department of the New Britain Machine Company. He then became New England district sales manager of the Elyria Iron and Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. He continued in that position when the Elyria company was absorbed by Republic Steel and took the new name of Steel and Tubes, Inc. With headquarters in Hartford, Mr. Glass came to be widely known throughout Connecticut and the whole of the New England area, as well as in the steel industry as a whole.

In addition to his industrial work, Mr. Glass had many affiliations. He was a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Yale Club of New York, the Hartford Golf Club, the University Club of Hartford and the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford. He was a director of the Yale Football Y Association and was vice president and president of the 1904 class at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. He was from 1941 to 1944 a member of the Yale Board of Athletic Control, and in 1943 and 1944 was an executive committeeman of this board. He served, too, as president of the University Club, of Hartford. He attended St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in West Hartford.

Edgar Toll Glass married, February 19, 1916, in Hartford, Connecticut, Carolyn May Woolley, daughter of George Hollister and Ella Taylor (Frisbie) Woolley. The Woolleys are an old Connecticut family, of English ancestry. Mrs. Glass herself was graduated in 1911 from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, as a Bachelor of Arts. Mr. and Mrs. Glass became the parents of two children: 1. Carolyn Elizabeth, born October 24, 1917, graduated from Smith as a Bachelor of Arts in 1939, married to George P. Hoke, who was graduated from Dartmouth in 1935 and from Yale as a Bachelor of Laws in 1938; they became the parents of two children: i. Carolyn Gillett Hoke, born April 3, 1941. ii. George Glass, born May 13, 1944. 2. Edgar Toll, Jr., born April 23, 1920, graduated from Yale in 1942 and from the Yale School of Architecture in 1944.

The death of Edgar Toll Glass, April 9, 1944, in Hartford, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret. His accomplishments in business and industry were outstanding, and he will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends.

L. Damon Howard

L. DAMON HOWARD

Man of Affairs

A MAN whose life might easily be called well-rounded and whose achievements were of great value to his fellowmen, L. Damon Howard, late of Brockton, Massachusetts, was held in high esteem and affection by all who knew him well in his community and State. He had been a varsity athlete and popular student of Harvard in young manhood, and early found a business of which he could make a career. Down through the passing years he entered heartily into varied civic and humanitarian activities—a most exemplary citizen.

Mr. Howard was born in Windsor, Vermont, on October 15, 1889, son of Ernest Caldwell and Ida Betsey (Waye) Howard, and a member of families established in New England since the first years of its settlement. The name Howard is Old English, derived from terms that may be translated as the "keeper of a hall or stronghold," *Haf-ward* or *Hold-ward*, and it is a matter of British record that one William, son of Roger FitzValvine, took the name of Howard, from being born in the Castle of Howard in the reign of Henry I.

L. Damon Howard was prepared for higher education in the Whitman High School and Worcester Academy, graduating from the latter in 1910, and matriculated at Harvard University. He became interested in athletics while at Worcester Academy and "made" its track team. While he was a freshman at Harvard, Mr. Howard was selected by the college athletic committee to represent the college in the hammer throwing and shotput contest at London in the meet held between teams representing Harvard and Yale against those representing Oxford and Cambridge. He was a member of Harvard Varsity Club. Sports was only one of his undergraduate activities, for while he made an excellent scholastic record while at the Cambridge, Massachusetts, institution, he also entered into a variety of campus activities, and was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Institute of 1770, and several other college organizations.

After leaving college, Mr. Howard spent a short time with the noted S. S. Peirce Company, of Boston, before joining the E. C. Halls Company, wholesale grocers at Brockton, Massachusetts. He liked the business, devoted his unusually fine capabilities to it and rose from a relatively important position to general manager and ultimately president of the corporation. He likewise was a member of the board of directors of the Brockton National Bank, and of the Morris Plan Company, and a trustee of the Brockton Savings Bank. In community affairs he was frequently to the fore and served as a director of the Brockton Hospital, a director of the Union Cemetery, a past president of the Squanto Council, Boy Scouts of America, and was a past president of the Thorny Lee Golf Club. In January, 1933 Mr. Howard was elected to the presidency of the Boy Scout Council at the annual meeting, succeeding Benjamin W. Iris. He later was reelected to that office, the duties of which he performed with enthusiasm and efficiency. He was a trustee of Worcester Academy. He was a popular figure in the Rotary Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the University Club. He was a Mason, and a member of Puritan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Whitman, Massachusetts. Always keen about sports and a natural athlete, as a college man he had specialized in putting the shot and throwing the hammer, both games that require great strength and physical coördination, and was excellent at golf and could show the way to companions in fishing and hunting. He worshipped in the faith of the Unitarian Church.

On November 15, 1916, at Brockton, Massachusetts, L. Damon Howard married Hazel Louise Hall, daughter of Everett C. and Lottie W. (Clift) Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of the following children: 1. John Hall Howard, born August 15, 1917, who married June Howard Whipple, and they have a daughter: i. Adena, born September 27, 1941. Mr Howard has served in the United States Navy on foreign duty. 2. Robert Clifton Howard, born October 15, 1921, who enlisted in the United States Army Air Force, World War II, on foreign duty. 3. Luther Damon Howard, Jr., born June 28, 1923, in the United States Naval Reserve.

Although suffering from failing health for some time, L. Damon Howard died in the prime of life on July 5, 1943, before he had celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. Regret was universal that he had not been spared for even greater accomplishments in business, civic and humanitarian affairs of Brockton. His friends were legion, his companionship thoroughly enjoyable; his ideas of life and its duties, wholly admirable. In the hearts of all who knew him best he is assured of a lasting remembrance.

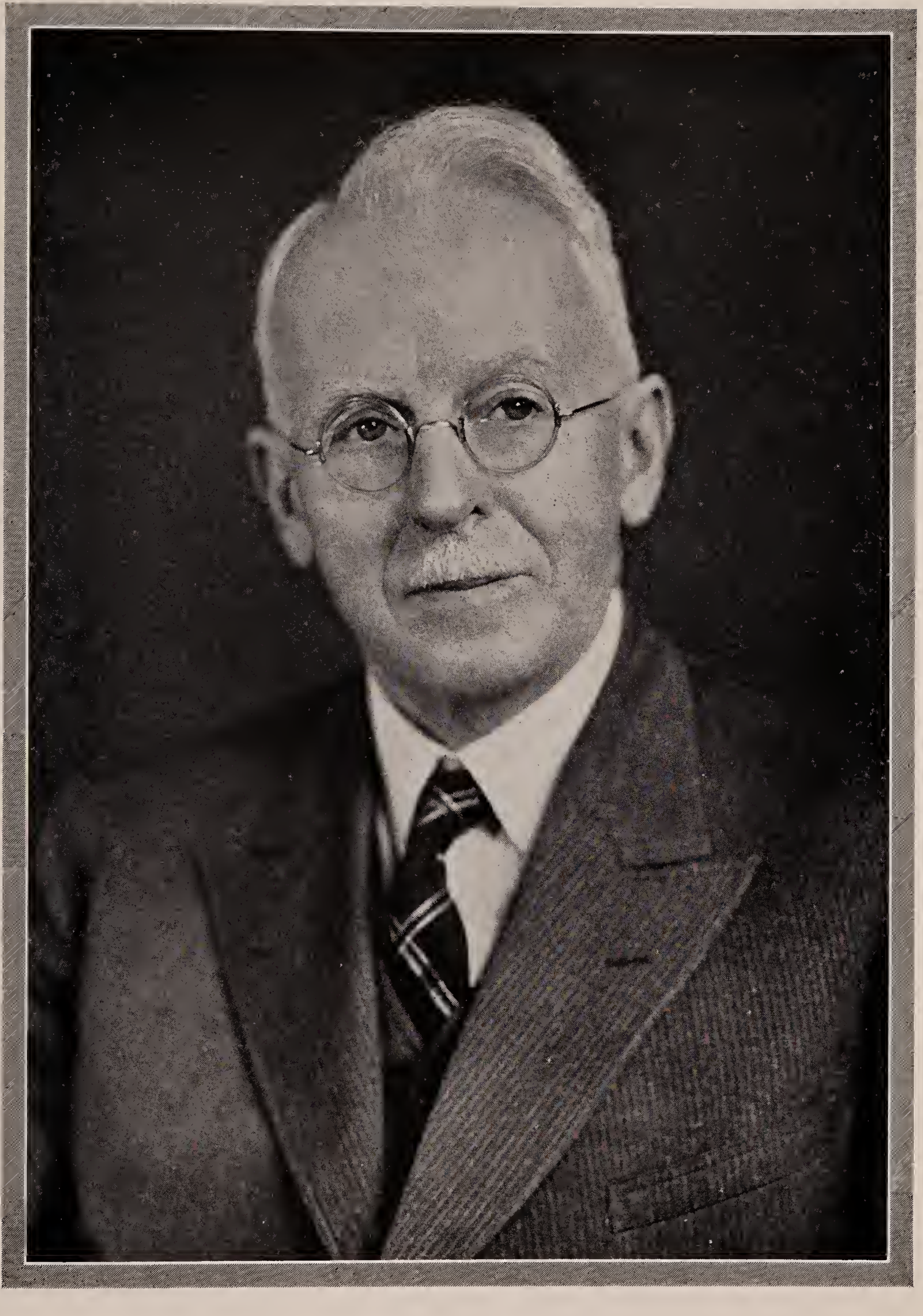
CHARLES A. JENNEY

Educator

IN the annals of Brockton, Massachusetts, Charles A. Jenney will be recorded as a public-spirited citizen and civic leader, a gentleman greatly esteemed and beloved—one of the city's outstanding educators. He began teaching in the municipality a half century prior to his passing, joining its school system when it was at a low stage in its development and contributing importantly to its betterment. Outstanding in his work was the inculcating into the minds and lives of his pupils ideals and ideas of sound and progressive citizenship, and many there are of his boys and girls who would gladly proclaim the beneficent effect of his instruction and example upon their lives.

Mr. Jenney was a native of Brockton, Massachusetts, born December 12, 1870, son of Ansel and Eliza F. (Packard) Jenney, both parents bearing names almost as old as the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Jenneys originally settled in the vicinity of Dartmouth; the Packards were among the first settlers of the Brockton area. Charles A. Jenney enjoyed no heritage of wealth and as a boy learned a great deal in the "College of Hard Knocks." He liked to tell about his youth when he delivered newspapers and later was a lamplighter in what was then North Bridgewater. He did many things while acquiring his elementary and secondary education in the old Perkins and Winthrop schools and the local high school. To prepare himself for the profession he had chosen, Mr. Jenney matriculated at the Bridgewater State Teachers College, when it was known as the Normal School.

His first teaching experience of note was in Sandwich, Massachusetts, for a few weeks prior to going to Hingham, this same State, where he taught for a scholastic year. He then came to the Prospect School in Brockton, which later became the Ellis Brett



Charles A. Jenney

School. At that time the school was a small wooden building and only four rooms were used when Mr. Jenney began teaching there. Soon afterward, however, when the section became developed by a real estate firm the school grew much larger. In 1896 the Lincoln School was opened and Mr. Jenney was transferred there, becoming its first principal and still later district principal. Mr. Jenney took several special courses for teachers at Harvard and Boston University. For half a century he was a schoolmaster and principal, retiring from active service in 1939 as principal of the Lincoln school district. He was named principal *emeritus* of that district at that time. Mr. Jenney served as president of the Brockton Teachers' Association and also as president of the Plymouth County Teachers' Association, was chairman of the Snow Fund outings for many years and chairman of the Charles P. Brooks Fund for poor children. Over some years thereafter, he was an active member of the Brockton School Committee, chosen for a term that was to end in 1945. The post enabled him to give the municipality the advantages of his knowledge and experience in the field of education, and to continue contacts with former colleagues and pupils and render further services.

He worked hard to improve the conditions of the poor and underprivileged boys, and was associated with George S. Paine in the Brockton Boys' Club, an humanitarian enterprise now carried on largely by the Young Men's Christian Association. He is credited with being the first citizen of the community to become actively interested in the Boy Scout movement in the area. He was officially registered as a Scoutmaster of Troop 6, Brockton, in 1916. In 1932 he was presented with the Silver Beaver Award "in honor of his many years of faithful service" by the Boy Scouts Council.

The Young Men's Christian Association was one of his major interests and for nearly half a century he was a valued member of the Board of Directors of that organization, and served two terms as president. A pioneer in boys' camp work, he spent sixteen years as a worker at Camp Durrell, the Young Men's Christian Association camp at Friendship, Maine, eight of them as superintendent. This camp included the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

During World War I, Mr. Jenney supervised the Lincoln School garden, and joined several other prominent citizens in promoting a community market. He always upheld the things which made for better youth. He was a worker for the Brockton No-License League for twenty-six years and served as a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He fought pari-mutuel betting at the Brockton Fair at public hearings. Fraternally Mr. Jenney was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a life member of Paul Revere Lodge, and a life member of Satucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was affiliated with Brockton Council, Royal and Select Masters, Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar, and was a Thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason. He was a prominent member of the Porter Congregational Church, and served as a Sunday school teacher for many years. Always ready to be of assistance to his church, Mr. Jenney served faithfully as deacon and trustee, chairman of the educational committee of the church, and through his efforts and leadership assisted in plans for the recreational building constructed by that parish for its young people and which has also been enjoyed for athletic purposes by other youthful groups in the city.

On October 2, 1915, Charles A. Jenney married Lida A. Boyce, daughter of Frederick M. and Mary A. (Earle) Boyce. Mr. and Mrs. Jenney were the parents of a son, Robert Jenney, who married Rachel L. Clough, and they have a daughter: i. Bonnie May Jenney.

Charles A. Jenney had more than "three-score years and ten" in the span of his eminently useful life, yet few there were who were not shocked by word of his death on November 3, 1943, as the result of injuries in an automobile accident. He was so well known and beloved in Brockton, a man whose life had been an open book for all to read. Happy in his profession, he had been exceptionally able not only in instruction and administration, but in the influence he had upon the characters who came within the scope of his work and leadership. Of few gentlemen of his place and work could it more appropriately be said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

E. C. Lackland

EDGAR CONRAD LACKLAND

Business Executive

NEW Haven, Connecticut, owes a great deal to its great university for the influence it has in attracting former students to the city, where they have achieved notably in business, industry and public affairs. Edgar Conrad Lackland, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, the municipality with which the most of his younger professional years as a lawyer were identified, returned to the home of his *alma mater* and over a relatively long period was one of its leaders in industry and commerce.

As indicated, Edgar Conrad Lackland was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on June 17, 1874, son of Edgar Conrad and Elise Meta (Kayser) Lackland and the grandson of Rufus James and Mary Susannah (Cable) Lackland, of Rochester, New York. The father, of old Maryland stock, was a merchant in St. Louis; the mother was of Danish ancestry, a heritage that made for achievement and character. Their boy was encouraged to acquire a sound education in preparation for life's work, and he was a student at Smith Academy, St. Louis, from which he matriculated at Yale University. In addition to making a good scholastic record at the New Haven institution, he was prominent in campus activities, especially those of a musical kind. He made the Freshman Glee Club, and sang with the University Glee Club for three years (as substitute in the sophomore year and president in the senior year), and was a member of the College Choir in his junior and senior years; was a "Cup" man; member of the University Club, acting on the board of governors in his senior year; member of the Eta Phi, the Psi Upsilon and the Scroll and Key fraternities. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896.

For his technical education, Mr. Lackland went to the Washington University School of Law, where he was graduated a Bachelor of

Laws, in 1898, and that same year was admitted to the bar. He was a lawyer in St. Louis, Missouri, with the law firm of Sheddon and Blair, for a number of years. His flair was for business and public life, rather than a profession, and he engaged in several commercial enterprises. He was president and a director of the Thornton Construction Company, in St. Louis, was vice-president of the Sanitation and Supply Company, New York City; and in 1908 became associated with the brokerage firm of Taylor and Robinson in the American metropolis. In the early nineteen hundreds he was active in the promotion and carrying through to a major success, the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Lackland was a member of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis, 1903-05; and legal adviser of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League, Interchurch Omnipartisan.

In 1918, Mr. Lackland changed the scene of his activities, and from then until his passing was a citizen and business man of New Haven, Connecticut, where he had gone to school and no doubt had been influenced in ways that he never overcame, or desired to. He came to the Connecticut city to assume charge of the development of the insulated wire division of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, manufacturers of wire. Two years later (1920), he went with the Rockbestos Products Corporation, makers of asbestos insulated wires and cables, a connection that was continued to 1931. He then became manager of the asbestos wire division of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In 1938 he organized E. C. Lackland, Inc., imported wines and spirits, of New Haven, of which he was head until his death.

In his private and personal interests, Mr. Lackland was active over the years in a number of connections. He long was a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York City, and never lost his love of good music. In politics he gave allegiance to the Republican party, but never sought political office in Connecticut. He was a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, the University Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York City, and other organizations, being especially fond of sports. In the First World War, as a member of the New York National Guard, he entered the service of his country and was assigned to the Intelligence Department of the United States Army. He worshipped in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Edgar Conrad Lackland married (first), May 11, 1907, at Tuxedo

Park, New York, Frances Ford Benjamin Page, daughter of George Hillard and Jane Miller (Seymour) Benjamin. By her former marriage Mrs. Lackland was the mother of two sons, Seymour and Haven Page, both graduates of Yale University, 1901 and 1902 respectively. Mr. Lackland married (second), June 17, 1925, Bertha Messinger Bassett, daughter of William C. Messinger, of Hartford, Connecticut. By a previous marriage, Mrs. Lackland has a daughter, Ann Frances Bassett, a graduate of Smith College, class of 1939, who married William F. Slaymaker, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Yale '39.

No one who knew Edgar Conrad Lackland well, and his friends were legion, but mourned his death on November 22, 1945, in New Haven, Connecticut. His had been a full life rich in achievement. Without ostentation he had always been generous in his aid to the needy, the underprivileged and youth who sought to better their station in life, whether by education or useful employment. He went to his final resting place

> Sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust. . .
> As one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

LEONE FRANKLIN LA PIERRE, M.D.

Physician

FOR years a successful physician and medical specialist, Dr. Leone Franklin La Pierre, of Norwich, Connecticut, devoted special attention to treatment of the ailments of eye, ear, nose and throat. His patients and his many friends in Norwich and vicinity admired him for his splendid achievements, and he was at the same time respected, honored and trusted because of his remarkable qualities of personality and character and his thorough devotion to worth while principles of thinking and living.

Dr. La Pierre was born November 6, 1876, in Colchester, Connecticut, son of Henry H. and Fanny A. (Rogers) La Pierre. His father, a native of Montville, Connecticut, learned the mill business in young manhood, and later became a farmer in Montville. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, of Norwich, and served nine months. At the conclusion of that period he re-enlisted, this time in New Orleans, and he was later made orderly to General Canby, a post that he held for the rest of the war. Returning to Norwich, he was engaged for some years in a paper manufacturing mill, and in his later years he again became a farmer, this time in Chesterfield, Connecticut. Later he was a watchman with Porteus and Mitchell, in Norwich. In his closing years he lived with his son, Dr. La Pierre, in Norwich. He was a Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Congregationalist. Henry Harrison La Pierre married Fanny A. Rogers, also a native of Montville, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Floyd H., born in Montville, now of New Haven, married Minnie Maynard, of Norwich; they became the parents of two children. 2. Leone Franklin, of further mention. 3. Bessie E., born in Norwich, died here in 1902, aged twenty-one years. 4. Arnaud Julian, born June 30, 1885, in Norwich, graduated from the University of Vermont

L. F. La Pierre

in 1910 as a Doctor of Medicine, then, after interneship and practice in Boston, New York and Norwich, joined his brother in eye, ear, nose and throat work in Norwich; he married, September 1, 1913, at New Britain, Connecticut, Charlotte Mae Charter, born in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of George M. and Margaret (Aldose) Charter, and they became the parents of three children—Fanny Louise, Charlotte Mae and Arnaud Julian La Pierre.

Leone Franklin La Pierre attended schools in Yantic, Connecticut, and was graduated from the Broadway School, in Norwich. For two years he was a clerk in a Norwich drug store, then in the fall of 1897 he entered Yale University, taking the four-year course and receiving in 1901 the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *cum laude*. He followed these studies with a two-year course at the Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence, then spent three years as physician at the Hospital for the Insane, in Middletown, Connecticut. In 1906 Dr. La Pierre came to Norwich, opened an office and entered upon a career of independent practice. For about seven years he built up an increasingly satisfying clientele, and he gained a reputation for leadership in the medical fraternity—a reputation to which he was justly entitled by virtue of his talent, knowledge, skill and strict conscientiousness.

It was about 1913 that Dr. Leone F. La Pierre began giving special attention to eye, ear, nose and throat work, and he met with marked success along these lines in the years that ensued. He became a member of the Norwich Medical Society, the New London County Medical Society, the Connecticut State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Always he kept in contact with his professional colleagues, and through them and his associational affiliations he kept in touch with every new development and technique in his profession. He traveled extensively, liked automobiling, and did a great deal of reading in a wide variety of subject matter.

The Norwich community benefited in many ways from Dr. La Pierre's work. He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association and in the affairs of the United Congregational Church. A Republican in politics, he was an active fraternalist, a member of St. James Lodge No. 23 of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Norwich.

Dr. Leone F. La Pierre married October 4, 1906, in Vermont, Ellen May Holmes, born in that state, daughter of Rodney and Aletha (Farrar) Holmes and member of an old and noted family. Her forbears were of New England stock. On the Holmes side of her house her ancestry was of Massachusetts origin, and on her mother's side she was descended from the ancient Scottish family of McFarlane. Dr. and Mrs. La Pierre became the parents of the following children: 1. Franklin Holmes, born August 6, 1907, in Norwich, graduated from Yale University, then was engaged in business until he resumed the study of law at Columbia University; he has been admitted to the bar in New York State; he married Dorothy Sherman, and they became the parents of a daughter, Jane Holmes La Pierre. 2. Arnaud Rogers, born August 10, 1910, in Norwich, an interne in Morristown, New Jersey, until he entered the navy as a lieutenant for service in the Second World War; he served on active duty at sea; he married Lucy Cowan, and they became the parents of a son, Arnaud Rogers La Pierre, Jr. 3. Bessie Aletha, born April 3, 1912, in Norwich, became the wife of Francis R. Maker, of Providence, Rhode Island, and the mother of their children, Aletha Maker and George E. Maker II. 4. Warren Winthrop, born September 17, 1914, in Stonington, Connecticut, became a physician, later on active duty as a captain in the Army Medical Corps. 5. Ruth Helen, born December 27, 1915 at Norwich, Connecticut; became the wife of Kenneth P. Clarke, of Lafayette, Rhode Island, and the mother of their two children, David and Susan Clarke.

The death of Dr. Leone Franklin La Pierre, at his home, No. 431 Washington Street, Norwich, Connecticut, August 7, 1939, was an occasion of profound sorrow in every quarter in which he was known. His accomplishments brought him the confidence of many, and he will long be affectionately remembered for his delightful personality and warm friendliness.

Charles E. Lockhart

COLONEL CHARLES E. LOCKHART

Soldier and Educator

CHARLES EDWIN LOCKHART was born September 6, 1883, in Greenwich, Connecticut, son of the late John and Nellie (Howard) Lockhart, a member of an old and noted family, of Scotch-Irish descent.

Schools of Greenwich provided Colonel Lockhart's early formal education, after which he entered Yale University and graduated in 1909 with a Ph.B. degree. In 1910 he was appointed a special agent in the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, and in 1911 he began his career as a teacher at the Branford High School, Branford, Connecticut. In the autumn of 1912 Colonel Lockhart was named to the staff of Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Connecticut, as a science teacher, so continuing until April 21, 1917. On that date he obtained a leave-of-absence in order to serve his country during the first World War, going to France as a first lieutenant in Company E, 102nd Regiment, Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division. For his exceptional courage and devotion to duty he was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* by the Republic of France, the Silver Medal by the United States and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

When peace was restored, Colonel Lockhart returned to teaching and was assigned to the Commercial High School, then newly built, in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1934 he was named principal of Lovell School. Not long afterward he was transferred to Prince Street School, and in 1941 he became principal of Woodward School. He continued to head Woodward School until the time of his death. As vice-president of the New Haven Teachers League, Colonel Lockhart advocated higher standards of teaching in the New Haven schools. In 1944 he was chairman of the American Education Week program in this city and his success in arranging the program brought him wide recognition. For several years Colonel Lockhart was a director of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association and the Connecticut Elementary Principals' Association. Colonel Lockhart's contact with boys and girls revealed to him the need for educational efforts not directly supplied by the school system. Through his leadership and inspiration, conditions among boys and young people were greatly improved. Many boys continued their school work, who might otherwise have left before reaching the eighth grade. Colonel Lockhart was convinced that these boys especially needed even more direction than the others, and to their needs he devoted a great deal of time, thought and attention.

Colonel Lockhart's military career began November 12, 1915, when he enlisted in Battery D, 10th Militia Field Artillery and answered the call of the President. He served in the Mexican Border Campaign from June 20th to September 21st, 1916, and was discharged with rank of First Sergeant December 1, 1916, due to disbandment of the Yale Batteries.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry, in the Connecticut National Guard April 8, 1917 and was assigned to the Machine Gun Company of the Second Regiment. He was promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, 102nd Infantry, going overseas in October 1917. He attended First Corps School at Gondrecourt, France, in 1918 and was graduated in Infantry Tactics and Automatic Weapons. He returned to the United States in May 1918, was assigned to the Central Officers Training School at Camp Pike, Arkansas, as an instructor, and was promoted to captain in August 1918.

Colonel Lockhart enlisted in the Second Company Governors' Foot Guard in March 1919, where he was commissioned ensign, fourth lieutenant, third lieutenant, captain and first lieutenant and was successfully elected major commandant on October 20, 1930. On January 5th, 1938 he retired with rank of full colonel, Infantry.

In January 1919 he was commissioned captain, officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, was advanced to major in August 1923, and lieutenant colonel in February 1926. Colonel Lockhart graduated from the Special Command and Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1927 and from The Army War College, Washington, D. C., G-1 Course in 1930 and served as Assistant G-3 War Department General Staff, 1931-1935. He was re-appointed to the Reserve Corps of the United States with rank of lieutenant colonel for a period of five years (inactive section) from February 11, 1936.

In March 1941 he was appointed commander of the Sixth Battalion, Connecticut State Guard with Headquarters in the Goffe Street Armory, New Haven, Connecticut. This battalion includes the following units: New Haven, West Haven, Milford, Branford, Wallingford and Meriden, all of which were under Colonel Lockhart's command. He was Officer in charge of the Goffe Street Armory and the State Rifle Range at East Haven, Connecticut.

Colonel Lockhart was commander of the Centennial Legion, an historic organization of the United States, its members being military companies of colonial times. He was an honorary member of several military organizations, among them the Kentish Guard of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, The United Train of Artillery of Providence, Rhode Island, The First Light Infantry Veterans of Rhode Island and the Police Veterans' Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He was a past commander of the Department of Connecticut Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the first commander of the Harold Hemingway Post No. 3263, Veterans of Foreign Wars, which he helped to organize in 1935. In 1919-1920 he was the first commander of the American Legion Post No. 47, New Haven, Connecticut. He was a member of the Veterans Home Commission at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and acted as treasurer of that commission for several years. Colonel Lockhart was a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce Safety Committee, chairman of National Defense for the American Legion and for many years chairman of the Second District Department of Connecticut, American Legion Oratorical Contest for High School Students. In his memory the contest has been permanently named "The Charles E. Lockhart Oratorical Contest." The Harry Bartlett Post No. 89 of East Haven, of which Colonel Lockhart was a member also named the local Post's contest in his honor.

Colonel Lockhart was a Free Mason and an Episcopalian.

In 1910 he married Grace Mary Doolittle, daughter of Emery W. and Louise (Erbe) Doolittle of Plantsville, Connecticut, and member of an old New England family of Revolutionary ancestry on the Doolittle side. Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart became the parents of one son, Thomas Howard Lockhart, who attended Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia, and Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Connecticut. He was graduated from Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Illinois. He was appointed Commissioner of Aeronautics of the State of Connecticut in 1940 and was Connecticut Wing Commander of the Civil Air Patrol with rank of lieutenant colonel, until he resigned from that post and asked for military leave from the State of Connecticut to become a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps Reserve. Lieutenant Lockhart served as Aviation Operations Officer with the Second Wing of the United States Marine Corps on Okinawa. He married Carolyn Haskell in New Haven in 1935, and they have two daughters, Virginia, born in 1940 and Lynne, born in 1945.

The death of Colonel Lockhart occurred on Christmas Day, 1944, and was an occasion of deep sorrow, not only in New Haven, but in the State of Connecticut, as well as throughout the nation. He is survived by his widow, his son and grandchildren; also by two sisters, Mrs. Nellie L. Holly of Greenwich, Connecticut, and Mrs. Susan L. Terrill, of Riverside, Connecticut, three brothers, Howard Lockhart, of St. Joseph, Missouri, John W. Lockhart, Cos Cob, Connecticut, and Joseph A. Lockhart of Teaneck, New Jersey.

Many glowing tributes by prominent people from far and near were paid him. Mayor John W. Murphy of New Haven, Connecticut, referred to his services as teacher, principal, officer and organizer, concluding as follows:

> His passing is a distinct loss to this community, which he served so capably in many ways during his life. His influence was always good and he was always generous in the use of his splendid abilities for public benefit.

Robert J Scowcroft

ROBERT JEROME SCOWCROFT

Textile Leader

FOR years a beloved and honored resident of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was superintendent of the weaving department of the Atlantic Mills, in the Olneyville district of the city, Robert Jerome Scowcroft was a substantial contributor to one of the nation's foremost industries. Known for his technical skill in handling the affairs of his important office in one of the largest mills in the East, he was at the same time intensely public-spirited and was devoted to the furtherance of better human relationships in all spheres of life.

Mr. Scowcroft was born March 4, 1873, at Bolton, Lancashire, England, son of Joseph and Jane (Morris) Scowcroft. His father, a mill man, came to the United States in 1876, bringing his family with him and settling first in the village of Berkeley, town of Cumberland, in the northeastern part of Rhode Island. The family later moved to Providence, Rhode Island.

Robert Jerome Scowcroft, who was three years old when his family came to America, attended public schools in Providence until he was about twelve years of age. He then went to work in the Atlantic Mills, taking employment in the weaving department. While carrying on this work at that early age, he attended night school and did everything possible to extend his knowledge of the weaving branch of the cloth industry. Advancing through different grades of service in the department, he was eventually made superintendent of the weaving department in 1926. Included within this assignment were many other tasks not implied in the title, among them the management of a number of subsidiary departments. Mr. Scowcroft's technical skill often amazed his associates, as did his remarkable ability to handle his workmen in such a way as to produce the most harmonious and fruitful relationships. He was always fair in his dealings with them, as, indeed, with people in all the associations of life, and was highly popular among the employes at the Atlantic Mills. He never asked nor accepted favors from those around him, but consistently stressed good workmanship as a primary goal. He remained superintendent of the Atlantic Mills weaving department but became ill in December, 1936, and retired in July, 1937, as one of the most respected and honored mill men in the United States. He was widely known as one of the most expert textile men in the United States. Aside from his wide knowledge and practical experience, he was very painstaking and a hard worker, often devoting his own time to problems of his department.

Entirely aside from his industrial work, Mr. Scowcroft was a substantial contributor to his times. He was strongly public-spirited and deeply interested in civic well-being. In 1922 he was elected to the Common Council from the Eighth Ward of Providence on the Republican ticket, and he continued to serve through three successive terms until his retirement from public life in 1928, after which he refused further nomination. He served on many important council committees, including that which had charge of erecting the city's Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and also the Lindbergh welcoming committee. He was responsible for installing the first fire siren at Olneyville Square, the meeting place of several main highways and particularly dangerous for passage of fire equipment. This proved so successful that, shortly after fire sirens were installed throughout the city and in the larger towns of the state. He never lost his deep interest in public affairs. He was a fraternalist, belonging to Nestell Lodge No. 37 of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Providence, as well as to Providence Chapter No. 1 of Royal Arch Masons and Providence Council No. 1 of Royal and Select Masters. He faithfully attended the Mathewson Street Methodist Church.

Long deeply interested in sports, Mr. Scowcroft was in youth a skillful cyclist and a leader in bicycle clubs, often going to Boston and back on a Sunday on what was known as the "Century." He was an expert bowler and president of the Sunset Club, where he won numerous trophies that are still preserved there. He followed all sports throughout his life, particularly baseball and football, and was acquainted with the records and outstanding performances of all great players from earliest days. On the day before his death he listened to the first game of the World's Series on the radio, and looked forward to enjoying the games ahead. Even when handicapped physically, in later years, Mr. Scowcroft retained his interest in sports and in the events of the world around him. He was known for his friendliness and geniality, was loved by his close neighbors, and remained in touch with many of his old employes until the very end of his life.

Above all else, he was devoted to home and family and all that they stood for. Robert Jerome Scowcroft married, January 29, 1912, in Providence, Rhode Island, Sarah Ellen Morrison, daughter of Alexander and Matilda (Crowe) Morrison. Mrs. Scowcroft was born in Montrose, Colchester County, Nova Scotia. Her mother was of English descent and her father of Scotch, but both families had been in Nova Scotia for several generations. The children of this marriage were: 1. Muriel Roberta, wife of the Rev. Jackson L. Butler, now of Osterville, Massachusetts, and mother of their daughters, Gaile Elizabeth Butler, born June 2, 1937, and Roberta Lynn Butler, born March 16, 1944. 2. Robert Lorimer, of the United States Naval Reserve Corps, a second lieutenant at Corpus Christie, Texas, at the time of writing. 3. Ensign Milton Quentin, also with the Naval Reserve Corps, attended Tactical Radar School at Hollywood-in-Florida.

The death of Robert Jerome Scowcroft, October 6, 1943, in Providence, Rhode Island, was an occasion of profound regret and sorrow. His achievements were many-sided and distinctive, earning for him wide admiration and confidence. Many glowing tributes were paid him; but, of these, perhaps the following poem, "Death of an Older Friend," by Rosselle Mercier Montgomery, was the most interesting:

You are not dead—Life has but set you free!
Your years of life were like a lovely song,
The last sweet poignant notes of which, held long,
Passed into silence while we listened, we
Who loved you, listened still expectantly!
And we about you whom you moved among
Would feel that grief for you were surely wrong—
You have but passed beyond where we can see.

For us who knew you, dread of age is past!
You took life, tiptoe, to the very last;

It never lost for you its lovely look;
You kept your interest in its thrilling book;
To you, Death came, no conqueror, in the end—
You merely smiled to greet another friend!

ERNEST LUCIUS GOFF

Production Engineer

SOME seventeen years ago, as a boy just out of high school, Ernest Lucius Goff began his present connection with the Wallace Barnes Division of the Associated Spring Corporation at Bristol, Connecticut. During the intervening years he has risen gradually in the organization through the merit of his service and as assistant works manager of the plant now occupies one of the chief production posts in the company.

Mr. Goff was born at East Hampton, Connecticut, on March 24, 1907, son of Otis Henry and Eva (Hale) Goff, both of East Hampton and both of old New England ancestry. The Goffe (original spelling) family is identified with the earliest settlement of what is now known as Easthampton. The first large group of settlers, emigrating from Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1739, according to an interesting history by Caleb F. Price entitled "Yankee Township," came by water and up the Connecticut River to the place now known as Middle Haddam, and these early settlers found the Goffes already there, Gideon Goffe and his family having settled in that section in 1710. Unsupported tradition has it that they were descendants of William Goffe, the much pursued regicide judge who condemned to death King Charles I in England; indeed there were those who believed that the judge himself spent some of his last days in Middle Haddam parish. The name Easthampton was adopted in 1746, because of the strong representation among its inhabitants of families from Eastham.

In later generations the name was spelled Goff and the line of descent to Ernest L. Goff, subject of this biography, is through Gurdon S. Goff, his great-great-grandfather, who was born in Easthampton, married Chloe M. Tilden of New London, daughter of Ebenezer and .... (Hills) Tilden. Gurdon Goff was one of the earliest of East Hampton's world famous bell makers and every generation of the family since his time has been identified with it through some member of the family up to the present generation.

Lucius H. Goff, son of Gurdon Goff, learned the bell making trade in his father's factory, the business which was originally organized in 1837 as a company and reorganized in 1851 as the East Hampton Bell Company. He became president of the company and in 1899 entered his second half century of bell making. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and he remained a member of the Republican party until 1872, when the party in Connecticut repealed the prohibitory law then on the statute books and enacted a license law in its stead, after which he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party, being a life long and staunch prohibitionist. January 1, 1861, he married Mary F. Bulkley, daughter of Silas and Mary (Dart) Bulkley. Their children were: 1. Cornelia E., born in 1867, married Harry W. Strong. 2. Eugene B., born in 1869, married Ruth Gates. 3 and 4. Otis H. and Ola M. (twins) born in 1875; Otis H. married Eva Hale; Ola married Albert J. West. 5. Lucius C., born in 1878, married Leslie Wolfe.

Otis H. and Eva (Hale) Goff became the parents of two sons, Clarence O., with the Wallace Barnes Division in Bristol, and Ernest L., the subject of this biography.

Interesting side lights on the connection of the Goff family with the early days of bell making include the statement that Lucius Goff used to tune the company's bells as he had an exceptionally fine ear for tuning, and that he had an exceptionally strong bass voice, so powerful, it was alleged, that on Sundays he could sing for both the Congregational and Methodist churches at the same time. The famous Swedish Bell Ringers, nationally known through public appearances, used to live in East Hampton, while their strings of musical bells for concert purposes were being cast and tuned by Lucius Goff.

From the comparatively small ventures of the early days of the Goff's family connections with the bell making business the town's growth in that industry has been such that it has become known practically all over the world as The Bell Town.

Educated in the public schools of East Hampton and at Middletown High School, Ernest Lucius Goff was graduated in 1925, and supplemented his general academic training by taking a number of special courses in subjects related to his work. In June, 1925, two days after his graduation from high school, Mr. Goff entered the employ of the Wallace Barnes Division of the Associated Spring Corporation, with which he has since continued. He began as a clerk in the factory engineering department, spent two years there and then went into the plant as a laborer to learn the business from the bottom. Another period of two years was spent in gaining a knowledge of production fundamentals and then he began his rise in the organization, working from department to department as he added to his wide store of experience in plant production. Eventually he became assistant to the spiral divisional superintendent, David E. Waite, under whom he spent three years, and then was appointed assistant to the quality and sales engineer, a post he filled for six years. At the end of that time he returned to the spiral division, succeeding Mr. Waite as divisional superintendent. In April, 1942, he was called to larger responsibilities with his advancement to his present position as assistant works manager. This post involves extensive and varied executive duties, for which he is thoroughly qualified by reason of his previous wide experience gained in his rise through the various departments of the plant from his first job as clerk.

Mr. Goff is well known in the industrial life of the Bristol section and has been active in a number of community organiations and institutions during the period of his residence here. He is a member of the Bristol Exchange Club, the Pequabuck Golf Club, the Chippanee Golf Club and is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ionic Council, No. 33, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, at Hartford, Ancient Arabic Order of the Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Goff is a Republican in politics and a member of Prospect Methodist Church, Bristol.

He married, on October 10, 1932, at Bristol, Connecticut, Dorothy Osgood, daughter of Ernest R. Osgood, who was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, and now resides in Bristol, and Edith (Northrop) Osgood, born in Waterbury, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have one daughter, Patricia Mae, born September 10, 1941.

HENRY FITCH PARKER

Civic Leader

IN the annals of Norwich, Connecticut, the name of Henry Fitch Parker will go down as one of its "first" citizens. The appellation has nothing to do with his business activities from which he was able to retire at an age when most men must continue their connections, but grows out of his identification with so many and varied public services. He was a native of Norwich, born there on October 9, 1874, son of Henry Fitch and Anne (Roath) Parker, members of long established New England families. By right of Colonial ancestry, he was a member of the Founders of Norwich and the Sons of the American Revolution.

After completing his education, Mr. Parker was variously employed for a short time before becoming associated with the S. A. Gilbert Company, of Norwich. As indicated, he retired from business comparatively early in life, and thereafter devoted himself to a variety of interests with a zest, skill and ability that brought valued results. To the Democratic party in politics he gave full allegiance, and was influential in its councils and campaigns. In 1932 he was chosen president of the Roosevelt-Cross Club, and was himself elected an alderman of the City of Norwich. In 1933 he had so won the confidence of the electorate that he was elected a New London County Commissioner, the first Democrat to serve in his office for two decades. Mr. Parker is credited with being the major factor in the development of Mohegan Park, one of the finest of its kind in the State. He was one of the original members of the city board of park commissioners and served continuously for thirty-two years, most of the time as chairman of the board. He concluded his service on that board in 1939. Despite the political tide, Mr. Parker retained his position on the board of county commissioners continuously from 1933 up to the time of his death. Following the death of Charles H.

Henry F. Parker

Smith of Noank, Mr. Parker was named secretary of the board and he held that position until September, 1939.

Over a long period Mr. Parker was also treasurer of the Eliza Huntington Home, investing its funds wisely and well. A devout churchman, he had been for a quarter century a junior warden of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and then to the time of his demise was a senior warden. For a number of years he was also treasurer of the church and its financial adviser upon numerous occasions. For some ten years Mr. Parker was a member of the Cathedral Chapter in Hartford, and for a decade was secretary of the Archdeaconry of the Episcopal Church. His diversions were those to which men of culture and intelligence are inclined. Books, history, the progress and change of his own country engaged much of his reading and study, and he enjoyed immensely the discussion of these and many other subjects with his friends.

On December 1, 1909, at Christ Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie, New York, Henry Fitch Parker married Elizabeth Eastmead Scofield. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of two daughters: Deborah and Letitia Parker.

Although he had not been particularly well for several years, the death of Henry Fitch Parker on May 10, 1940, was a great shock to his many friends and former associates. Many were the tributes paid to his accomplishments, to his civic and humanitarian services to the community, and his personal traits and character. Wrote an editor of the "Norwich Record," in part:

> His two paramount interests in life were his church and home. A devout and faithful communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, and a senior warden of that religious body, his allegiance to the church of his forebears began in early boyhood, and increased as the years passed, with an unfaltering confidence and trust in Divine will. He was at his happiest in his own home, where, within the intimacy of the family circle, he extended always a cordial hospitality and welcome. A kindly friend and neighbor, he will be sadly missed by those who have known him longest and best, and the deeply sincere sympathy of the community is felt for his bereaved family.

COLONEL FRANK PRESTON KING

Civic Leader

FOR many years one of the leading citizens of Newport, Rhode Island, Colonel Frank P. King earned the respect and affection of a host of friends in all walks of life. Helping to promote many worthy causes and taking always his full share in dealing with community problems, he was honored in an ever widening circle of acquaintance and his influence was felt.

Colonel King was born November 13, 1868, in Newport, Rhode Island, son of the late Oliver H. and Sarah (Slade) King. The Kings were a long-established Newport family; the Slades, an early family of Fall River, Massachusetts. Through the maternal line Colonel King was directly descended from Obadiah Holmes, an ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln.

Public schools of Newport provided the early formal education of Frank Preston King. When he was still very young he began taking an interest in military matters. Often he was to be found at Fort Adams, where he sometimes spent hours on Saturdays and holidays watching the troops drill. He was always present when the Newport Artillery Company paraded, and on June 16, 1887, he himself enlisted as a private in that company. Particularly interested in small arms practice, he soon qualified as an expert with both rifle and revolver. In 1892 he resigned from active membership and was transferred to the fine roll. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, however, he re-enlisted. All fine members were ordered on active duty at that time, whereupon he rejoined his company. In April, 1899, at the organization's next annual meeting, he was elected inspector of rifle practice with the first lieutenant's rank. In the work of this unit at Fort Adams he played an important role, and on April 24, 1900, he was elected quartermaster, retaining the rank of first lieutenant, but being given three additional numbers. On

April 29, 1902, he was elected adjutant of the company, one number being added to his rating at that time. On April 26, 1904, he was promoted to captain, continuing as company adjutant. On August 7, 1907, he was elected lieutenant colonel to replace Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, who resigned his commission on leaving Newport for San Francisco. He was elected colonel of the company April 27, 1909, to fill the vacancy caused by Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson's resignation.

As adjutant and lieutenant colonel in the absence of Colonel Robinson, Colonel King had done much of the work of developing the company, and his selection as full colonel was an act of recognition of this fact. Remarkably well informed on tactics, Colonel King was respected by military men at Forts Adams and Greble. He had many friends among army officers. Colonel Caziarc, stationed for some years at Fort Adams, several times urged Colonel King to take the examination for captain of infantry—which, however, he never did because he was found to be over the age limit. He was considered always, however, on the reserve list of the War Department, as a captain of infantry. Colonel King remained a keen student of military affairs even after his retirement at his own request in 1914. On April 28, that year, he joined the retired roll of commissioned officers of Rhode Island Militia with the colonel's rank.

Always Colonel King showed a special interest in rifle teams, their formation and their work. He was captain of the undefeated team of 1906-1907 and a member of teams that won distinction for the Newport Artillery. He was active, too, in pistol shooting. On one occasion he made forty-nine out of a possible fifty in a match with the teams of the Providence Rifle Club. Often he was called upon to advise others working at these projects and to act as grand marshal of parades.

It was natural that a man of Colonel King's attainments should be called likewise to serve in the cause of law enforcement. From 1904 to 1936 he was deputy sheriff of Newport County under the late High Sheriff James Anthony, going out of office when Governor Robert E. Quinn was elected. During that entire period Colonel King was also keeper of the county jail. He and Mrs. King regularly arranged Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners for the prisoners. It has been said of his service at the jail, "As a jailer Colonel King was kindness itself, and those unfortunates who were sentenced to spend terms there could not have been more humanely treated had they been in their own homes."

Before becoming deputy sheriff and jail keeper, Colonel King was engaged by the Newport School Department for a time. Politically he was a Republican, and he served for five years as chairman of the Third Ward Republican committee of Newport. His only public office, however, was as deputy sheriff. For the last eight years of his life, beginning in 1936, Colonel King was a registrar of the Newport Water Works, a post in which he was retained by the Democratic administration that took over the reins of control in 1942 and that recognized his thorough familiarity with the office. Beginning in 1942, he also served as paymaster.

For years he did much to build the morale of youth, notably as a member of the executive committee of the Newport Boy Scout Council and a director of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association. In boyhood he himself was active in athletic events, playing on football teams at Rogers High School when he was a student there and later coaching Rogers teams. He was also fullback on the Aquidneck team, which achieved a local reputation for some years in Newport and vicinity. Afterward he was a football official here. At one period Colonel King was chairman of the disaster relief committee of the Red Cross. His fraternal connections were strong. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of which he was at one time master and which he had also served at times as marshal, and he held the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a member, too, of Newport Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, De Blois Council of Royal and Select Masters, Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, Kolah Grotto (of which he was the first monarch), Palestine Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Aquidneck Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. Other fraternal affiliations included Weenat Shassit Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, Newport Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees and the United Order of the Golden Cross. He belonged also to the Newport Lions' Club. For the last sixteen years of his life he was president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, having been so chosen in 1928. He was a member of St. George's Church, originally known as Old Zion Church, and at the time of his death he was the last surviving charter member. For many years he was junior warden.

Colonel Frank Preston King married, August 28, 1891, at Newport, Rhode Island, Sarah A. McMahon, daughter of Colonel Andrew K. and Lydia M. (Titus) McMahon. Mrs. King proved herself always his loving helpmate and friend and shared many of his interests. She was grand matron of the Order of Eastern Star in 1925 and 1926. In 1916 friends saw to it that Colonel and Mrs. King celebrated their silver anniversary. On the anniversary date of their wedding they were in attendance at the opening performance of the Colonial Theatre, in Newport, when Colonel King was asked to go to the Masonic Hall on a matter of business, only to find there that a great surprise party had been arranged in their honor. They were presented a silver water pitcher by Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, and received other tokens of esteem and affection. Colonel and Mrs. King observed their golden anniversary, in 1941, by taking a motor trip to New Hampshire. Both were fond of the finest things in life and devoted to the world of beauty and art, the theatre and music. Colonel King, among his other attainments, developed a fine singing voice, and sang for years in the choir of St. George's Church, Newport, as well as with other musical organizations in this community and district. Colonel and Mrs. King became the parents of three children: 1. Mrs. Francis Faulkner, of Swampscott, Massachusetts; she and Mr. Faulkner are the parents of two children—i. Frank King Faulkner, served in the Navy, stationed at Syracuse University. ii. Alan Faulkner. 2. Mrs. Thomas M. Curry, of Newport. 3. Lucy Adele, died in 1907. A curious interrelationship exists in the King and McMahon families in that Mrs. King's brother, John W. McMahon, married Colonel King's sister, Alida King.

The death of Colonel King, August 19, 1944, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His friends were numerous and loyal in all departments of Newport life and his contributions to local organizations and their affairs were many. He will long be affectionately remembered by the people of this community.

HON. JOSEPH B. GRIFFIN

Lawyer, Public Official

FOR many years prominent in the life of Hartford, Connecticut, Joseph B. Griffin was a New Englander who rendered outstanding service in professional, political and public life. Long a practicing lawyer, he served as corporation counsel of the City of Hartford and was twice the Republican nominee for mayor. Honored and loved in an ever-widening circle of acquaintances, he accomplished much that was of enduring value.

Mr. Griffin was born August 17, 1896, in Hartford, Connecticut, second youngest in a family of six children of John C. and Margaret (Finn) Griffin. Joseph B. Griffin had three brothers and a sister who survived him: James R. Griffin, a retired captain of the Hartford Fire Department; John F. Griffin, connected with the Travelers Insurance Company; Michael J. Griffin, a postal employee; and Anna Griffin.

Both parents died while Joseph B. Griffin was a boy. After graduating from St. Peter's Parochial School, in Hartford, and also the Hartford Public High School, he entered Holy Cross College in 1914. While there he distinguished himself as a 'varsity baseball star. At the end of the second year at Holy Cross he transferred to Fordham University, New York City, having determined upon a career in the law. In both college and law school he worked in order to pay the expenses of his education, and it may truly be said that he knew well the meaning of education because of the difficulties and obstacles placed in his path in his student days. The First World War interrupted his studies while he was in college. Enlisting in the navy at a time when he was not yet old enough to be drafted, he served for twenty-eight months with the destroyer forces in the North Sea area and aboard mine sweepers there. Already, as far as his home was concerned he had been left entirely on his own,

Hon. Joseph B. Griffin

his father having died when Mr. Griffin was only three years old and his mother having passed away when he was a student at Holy Cross.

Determined to carry out his plan for his career, he resumed his law studies as soon as hostilities ceased and he returned to the United States. In 1921 he was graduated with honors from the Law School of Fordham University. At once he associated himself with the law firm of Schatz and Schatz and began his practice. Throughout the years that followed, even when busiest with his political and public duties, Mr. Griffin never relinquished his interest and activity as a member of the bar.

Only two years after he started practicing law, in 1923, Mr. Griffin became active in politics. In that year he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the state of Connecticut. In 1924 and again in 1926 he was sent to the State Senate by the voters of the customarily Democratic Third Senatorial District. Later he served for four years as Police Court prosecutor. It was in 1939 and again in 1941 that Mr. Griffin was the Republican party's nominee for mayor of Hartford, opposing Thomas J. Spellacy, who, curiously enough, lived almost across the street from him. The normal Democratic lead of the City of Hartford proved too much, however, for Mr. Griffin as a Republican to overcome. In December, 1943, he was appointed corporation counsel and rendered highly important service to the city in the closing year of his life, having been named to this office by Mayor Mortensen, who called him "Hartford's 'Happy Warrior'."

In addition to his many other undertakings, Mr. Griffin was a member of a number of organizations. These included Rau-Locke Post No. 8 of the American Legion; Lieutenant Caldwell Colt Robinson Post, No. 254, in which he was Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and the Wethersfield Country Club, of which he was a past president.

Joseph B. Griffin married, September 27, 1924, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Julia Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Butler. They became the parents of one daughter, Marguerite Griffin, who is a student at the College of New Rochelle.

The death of Joseph B. Griffin occurred Saturday, November 25, 1944, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret. Many glowing tributes were paid him, among them the following comment by Mayor Mortensen, who had appointed him corporation counsel:

> In the passing of Joe Griffin, I am deeply grieved, for I have lost a true friend and a close fellow worker. I have admired him much for his devotion to his religion which nourished his tender character and radiant personality.
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> That his doughty heart should have failed him in this crisis was not surprising to those who knew how arduous his life had been. They were aware of his struggle up from early childhood, when both his parents died.
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> Having himself become successful, he assumed the burden of battle for others; and just as he did when he was a celebrated athlete, working his way through high school and college, he applied himself with fair play and the utmost energy to the causes of his fellowmen.
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> Civic responsibility rested heavily on Joe Griffin, as only it can with those who are sincere and conscientious in office. His service as corporation counsel was outstanding. The standard of public service in our city is the higher because of his labors. Hartford, too, has lost her "Happy Warrior."

Not only in the words of the mayor and others was high tribute paid Mr. Griffin's memory at the time of his passing. For the first time in Hartford's history the courts of the city closed on the day of his funeral services. He will long be affectionately remembered and his influence felt as a power for good.

Frederick C. Bautz

FREDERICK CHESTER BAUBY

Lawyer, City Official

BEARER of a name long honored in the life of Waterbury, Connecticut, Frederick Chester Bauby continued in his own career the fine traditions which center around it. He was a member of Waterbury's oldest Italian family, whose contributions have been woven into the progress and development of the community. He was a leading Waterbury lawyer, tax collector of the city for a number of years, an influential civic leader, a loyal friend of Waterbury's institutions and of its people, who always held him in the highest regard.

Mr. Bauby was born in Waterbury on December 8, 1878, son of Peter Bauby and Rose (Musante) Bauby, who came to this country from Italy in their younger years and were residents of Waterbury until their death. This was one of the first Italian families in New Haven County, and the brothers, Peter and Joseph, and their children have helped to write Waterbury's history. In his familiar newspaper column, Tuppy Wright recently wrote of the Baubys and Bauby's Corner and their place in Waterbury life back to the early days:

> The name of 'Bauby' has been prominent in the business circles of Waterbury for seventy-five years. The Baubys were the pioneer Italians of the city, and they lived long enough to see thousands of their fellow countrymen emigrate to this land of ours, many of whom joined them in locating in this city. We always had a fondness for all bearing the name Bauby. We liked the old folks, and we were friendly with all of their kin. They were people who made friends with everyone, just as Peter and Joe did in their long years of service to the people of Waterbury.
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> Bauby's Corner has been familiar to all of the inhabi-

> tants of Waterbury, because it was here the family first started in the fruit business, and it was here they stayed during all of these many years. In the early days, nearly every household was supplied with its fruit by the Bauby brothers, except those few who made their purchases from the numerous farmers who once peddled from house to house. But in the days of old, certainly among the leading families and people of business, it was to the Bauby store the order went on account of the choice and select brands carried. And during all of this time, in spite of some objection, the display of attractive fruit from the Bauby stands has continued. The elder Baubys always insisted their bill of deed gave them full rights to the land underneath the stands. And neither city nor objectors have ever legally contested this claim. They were there before the city grew, and they are still in possession, and intend to continue as heretofore.
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> The Baubys, you know, have been property owners since early days. Joe's family lived on Brook Street, and Peter and his family occupied the upper floor of their property in Exchange Place. Peter and his sons, Charley and Fred, recalled the days when horses parked in front of the stand often reached over and snatched a good eating apple or two. There were no 'Jingles' Donahues around then, and farmers and others were allowed to park their horses or oxen facing the sidewalk in front of Hudson's, Riether's meat market and Bauby's stands. It was not unusual for a 'biting horse' to occasionally nip 'the bird on Nellie's hat' as she daintily stepped along the sidewalk in front of the numerous lot of young 'bloods' anxious to 'catch on' with some attractive and well-dressed girl clerk of our various stores. My, but they were good to look at, and styled just as the fashion in vogue decreed. . . .

Young Fred Chester Bauby grew up around the Bauby's Corner of that day.

> Fred Bauby hardly knew any other spot of Waterbury [continues Tuppy Wright] than the corner where he was born. He played about every nook and hideout in and about the old buildings, which still stand from the junction of West

> Main street to old Harrison alley. As a boy, he had the run of the locality; every store owner and property owner knew and liked the little fellow. And they continued their friendship for him as he grew up from the primary grades to the old Elm street building and along to his high school career, and eventually following the footsteps of his clever brother, Charley, to become a lawyer and member of the bar. . . .

Long before this stage of his career, however, Frederick Chester Bauby received substantial business training. He earned his first thousand dollars shining shoes, a vocation he took up when he was five or six years old. Later he sold newspapers and, of course, assisted in the family business. When the two Bauby brothers, his father and uncle, dissolved their partnership in the now historic news and fruit stand at Bauby's Corner, as the spot has been known for three-quarters of a century, his father, Peter Bauby, continued the news stand, while his uncle, Joseph, took over the fruit business. Fred Bauby, who had delivered fruit for the firm before it was dissolved, continued with his father in the news stand. It was characteristic of him that he kept up his interest in this family enterprise throughout his lifetime, assisting in the work there even after he became one of the city's foremost lawyers. This interest equalled, if it did not exceed, that which he took in his profession—an indication of the affection he felt for the business and its family significance, rather than any regard for its pecuniary yield. He had good grounds for that interest. Bauby's Corner is to Waterbury an institution, a landmark as widely known as the city's historic green. During the first World War, the Waterbury members of the 304th Infantry at Camp Devens adorned their company street with the sign, "Bauby's Corner," and visitors from Waterbury had no difficulty in locating their friends. The family after which Bauby's Corner is named occupies a secure place in the affections of Waterburians familiar with its early establishment by the two Italian brothers, who began business with a peanut stand and a peach cart on one of the city's corners and rose to a place of importance in the business life of the city, earning widespread respect and esteem.

From boyhood, Frederick Chester Bauby's ambitions centered in a legal career, despite his close contact with and lasting affection for the business established by his father and uncle. Among the cherished mementos of Mrs. Frederick Bauby is a clipping from the "Waterbury American" of 1883 or 1884, showing the portraits of the Bauby brothers, Charles and Frederick, as very small boys, and it is recorded that when asked at that time what they were going to be when they grew up they responded promptly and in unison, "lawyers"—and they were. From Croft Grammar School and Waterbury High School, Frederick Chester Bauby went on to Yale University, where he prepared for his chosen profession and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907. On the way, during the course of his school days, he made a notable record in athletics. He loved all sports, especially football, and played end on the Waterbury football team which captured, in the late '90s, the coveted Yale cup, symbolic of the Connecticut Scholastic League championship, after a series of games in which the team remained undefeated and unscored upon. This was the first time that the Waterbury school took the trophy. After high school, Mr. Bauby played with the Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association football teams and figured prominently in its games. In later years he always retained this early interest in sports, and although his own playing days were over, he attended the big football and baseball games in New York, was an enthusiastic supporter of the Waterbury Baseball Association and was frequently to be found at the horse racing track and other sporting events.

From the date of his admission to the Connecticut bar in 1908 until his last illness, Mr. Bauby was actively engaged in the practice of law. In his early days as a lawyer, he joined his brother, the late Charles Bauby, in practice and continued the office after the latter's death, successfully conducting a large practice. He rose to a position of recognized prominence in his profession, appeared in many important cases and found both prosperity and satisfaction in his career at the bar. He was a personality as well as a personage in his profession. "As an attorney he had a large following," it was written of him. "The lawyers all had a pleasant word for him. He liked to do things to please, to make one feel good and happy. . . ."

Judge John L. Gaffney, who knew him intimately, both as a lawyer and as a friend, paid him the following tribute at his death.

> In the passing of Mr. Bauby, the Waterbury bar has lost one of its most interesting and popular members.

> He enjoyed a good law practice and had a host of friends. While busily engaged as an attorney-at-law, he yet found time to look after the family interests at Bauby's Corner, where he was for many years a familiar figure. He had a sympathetic understanding of the other fellow's troubles and gave generously of his time and talents to many an unfortunate—and often without compensation.
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> Possessed of a good sense of humor and an excellent memory for facts and figures in the sporting world, he rarely missed an opportunity to enjoy a good athletic contest of any kind, often traveling some distance to accomplish this desire. . . .

In addition to his various professional connections, Mr. Bauby served as tax collector of Waterbury for two terms, from 1918 to 1922, during the administration of Mayor William E. Sandland, and his record during this single venture into public life added to his stature. He was a member of the several bar associations; a life member of Waterbury Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to whose charitable appeals he was always one of the first to respond; a member of Sheridan Council, Knights of Columbus, in which he had taken the Fourth Degree; a member of the Concordia Singing Society; one of the founders of the Mattatuck Country Club; and a popular member of the Reciprocity Club during the days when it flourished in Waterbury. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith a devout Roman Catholic and a member of Our Lady of Lourdes parish in Waterbury. In earlier years, Mr. Bauby served an enlistment in Company A, Connecticut National Guard, of which he was a member in 1899-1900, and during the first World War was a member of the local Draft Board. The civic institutions of Waterbury and good causes of every kind knew him as a generous friend and devoted supporter.

On May 12, 1924, at Baltimore, Maryland, Frederick Chester Bauby married Mildred Olivia Mattson, of Waterbury, daughter of Bengt and Matilda (Brandt) Mattson, both born in Sweden. Her father has been engaged in the meat and grocery business at Waterbury for many years. In addition to his wife, Mr. Bauby is survived by his sister, Mrs. Marie (Bauby) Buckley, and three brothers: Joseph, of Waterbury; John, of Indiana; and Leo, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Frederick Chester Bauby died at Waterbury, Connecticut, on August 19, 1942, in his sixty-fourth year. The city which was his home throughout his life, recognized and acknowledged the loss which it sustained in his passing. Wrote the "Waterbury American," editorially, in its issue of August 20, 1942:

> Attorney Frederick C. Bauby, who died at his home Wednesday noon, was widely known to many Waterburians who held him in high regard. During the practice of law for more than thirty years he made a great number of friends and few enemies. As city tax collector during the administration of the late Mayor William E. Sandland he increased the large circle of acquaintances he had acquired as both an attorney and clerk in the store so long established at Bauby's Corner. He served the city and then, like so many others, returned to civil life never to take a prominent part in politics since.
>
> Attorney Bauby was a member of the oldest Italian family in the city. When his parents came to Waterbury it was little more than a village. He carried on the traditions of the family and, throughout his life, was an upright and honorable citizen.

Harold K. Richardson

HAROLD K. RICHARDSON

Business and Civic Leader

LONG a leader in business and civic affairs in Attleboro, Massachusetts, Harold K. Richardson was a member of the insurance firm of H. K. and O. P. Richardson, long associated with the family. This firm was engaged in insurance work embracing all branches and phases of risks appropriate to Attleboro, a community which, although small, includes a great variety of business and other interests, in many instances involving foreign export trade.

Mr. Richardson, a descendant of Samuel Richardson who came to this country in 1636 from England, was born January 3, 1883, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, son of Orville Pratt and Bertha King (Smith) Richardson. His father, who was born June 5, 1851, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, studied in Pawtucket schools, came to Attleboro with his family in his boyhood years, was graduated from Attleboro High School, and in young manhood became associated in insurance work with his uncle, H. N. Richardson. The uncle had founded the enterprise in 1869, and Orville P. Richardson took it over in 1878. He built it up and developed it, becoming its sole owner and so continuing until admitting his sons as partners in 1911. Orville P. Richardson died in 1920 after a career rich in accomplishment. Aside from his business endeavors, he was for years a second lieutenant in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was for four years a trustee of the so-called Richardson school fund, and led in many movements of community value. In December, 1877, he married Bertha King Smith, born in Attleboro. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Myra Louise, who became the wife of H. S. Wilmarth, of Attleboro Falls. 2. Harold K., of further mention. 3. Orville P., of Attleboro. 4. Carlton S., of New York City, member of the Naval Reserve Corps.

Harold K. Richardson attended public schools in Attleboro, his birthplace, and in 1902 was graduated from high school. He then followed the footsteps of his father and other members of the Richardson family in entering the insurance business. Until 1911 he was a clerk in the organization, which was then known as O. P. Richardson and Sons. Then he became a partner in the organization, as did his brother, the younger Orville P. Richardson, and the firm itself adopted the style of H. K. and O. P. Richardson.

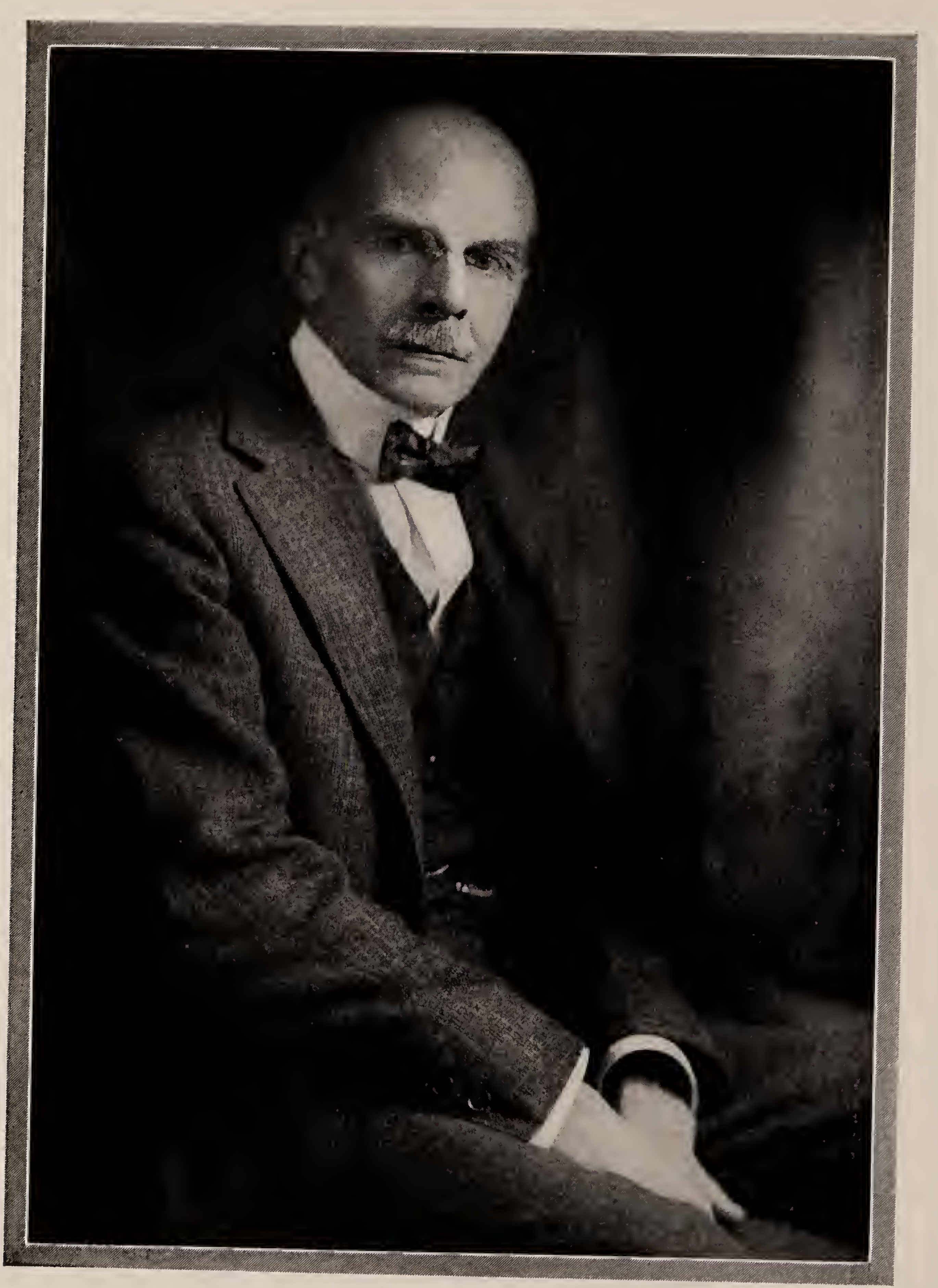
To understand Harold K. Richardson's growth into this insurance organization, one needs to look a little at its history and then view Mr. Richardson's career against this background. As noted, H. N. Richardson founded the business in 1869, and it was taken over by the elder O. P. Richardson in 1878. For a time H. N. Richardson had had a partner, a Mr. Ingraham. For a time the firm was known as Daggett and Richardson before Orville P. Richardson, Harold K. Richardson's father, took charge. When he came into the picture as sole owner, however, he was highly successful in his efforts from 1878 onward and did a great deal to build up the business and widen its scope. Receiving his two sons into the firm in 1911, he remained active in the organization until his death in 1920, whereupon they took over his interests and continued them. What had been O. P. Richardson and Sons now became H. K. and O. P. Richardson in 1923. Of this firm, Harold K. Richardson was senior member after his father's passing, and his executive role in the firm's growth and development was an important one. The Richardson firm's history, dating back as it does into the last century, includes many curious phases. One of these was that it was said to be the first firm of its kind in the United States to typewrite insurance policies. Often this single instance was quoted as a sample of its progressiveness whenever new policies, customs and practices came into being.

In addition to his work with the Richardson insurance firm, Harold K. Richardson had other business interests. He was, from 1913, a partner in the Bates Block Associates. From 1922 he was treasurer of the Bates Theater Company. He was a director of the Attleborough Savings Bank, the Attleborough Savings and Loan Association, the First National Bank of Attleboro, the Hotel Hixon Company and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the organizers of the Attleboro Home Building Association. In politics he was a Republican. For some years he served on different town boards and committees. From 1920 to 1930 he was a member of the Attleboro school board, and in 1937 he served on the Attleboro planning board. From 1922 to 1925 he was a director of the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce, in which he was a member both before and after that period. He also served in 1937 as vice-president of the chamber's civic division. He was assistant treasurer of the Attleboro Young Men's Christian Association; was for many years a member of the Lions' Club and belonged to the American Arbitration Association and the Old Colony Fire Underwriters, the Highland Country Club, the G. A. R. Dining Club and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic order he was affiliated with King Hiram Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Attleboro Council of Royal and Select Masters, Bristol Commandery of Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Richardson is also a member of Attleboro Lodge, No. 1014, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Pokonoket Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Most of all, however, Mr. Richardson was known for his contribution to insurance. He was quick to recognize the value of new insurance forms and types of coverage. By working for his clients' interests rather than those of the insurance companies, he succeeded in building up the companies' business. It was the custom for small and large clients alike to call in Mr. Richardson for advice on many matters not at all connected with insurance; and the broad knowledge that he gained in this way served him well, indeed, in his efforts to build up his own business on the soundest possible basis. Even the largest manufacturers found him a helpful advisor and his knowledge a source of benefit to them. Accordingly he was one of the best-known men in southeastern Massachusetts. His business experience served the New England community well, too, in his work as a trustee of the Richardson school fund, established by his great-great-uncle, Abiatha Richardson. From a $10,000 fund, it grew to more than $100,000, and served notably to supplement the regular fund for Attleboro's school system. It has been utilized to provide modern teaching methods, introducing such modern equipment as typewriters, sewing machines and pianos into local schools long before they appeared elsewhere in the school systems of the nation. A foresighted, imaginative and charming personality, he was a favorite in any gathering where he could be present. In spare time he was interested in sports and athletics, played some golf and was fond of salmon fishing. Above all else he enjoyed home life.

Harold K. Richardson married, June 24, 1908, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, Alice May Easterbrooks, of this city, daughter of William H. and Mary (King) Easterbrooks and a descendant of many original settlers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. She has Revolutionary ancestors on several of her ancestral lines, and belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution through the Peck family, on her mother's side of the house, according to family records. On the Easterbrooks side she also has Revolutionary forbears. Harold K. and Alice May (Easterbrooks) Richardson became the parents of the following children: 1. Roger King, born August 14, 1909, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1931, then was associated with his father's insurance business until he entered the Naval Air Service, in which he was a lieutenant, and is again in the insurance business of H. K. and O. P. Richardson; he married Deborah Ode, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they became the parents of two sons, Stephen King and Thomas O. Richardson. 2. Marian Louise, born April 18, 1913, became the wife of Edward K. Hayslip, of Cumberland, Massachusetts, treasurer of Guyan Mills of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, and the mother of their son, Edwin K. Hayslip, Jr. 3. Nancy Alice, born August 30, 1916, wife of Allan B. Stevenson, of North Attleboro, in the employ of American Reinforced Paper Company of Attleboro, and mother of their daughter, Rondi Stevenson and son Allan Campbell. 4. Jean Elizabeth, born August 6, 1922, of New York City.

The death of Harold K. Richardson, January 31, 1945, in Boston, Massachusetts was an occasion of profound sorrow wherever he was known, removing from New England one of its leaders in insurance and social life. His public spirit and generosity were qualities that stood out in his nature and which paradoxically enough, carried him forward to business achievement and success. He will long be affectionately remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him or call him friend.



Henri N. F. Schaeffer

HENRI NICOLAS FREDERIC SCHAEFFER

Industrial Chemist, Inventor

KNOWN throughout New England for his career as a chemist and inventor, Henri Nicolas Frederic Schaeffer was chief chemist of the Apponaug Company, of Warwick, Rhode Island. His broad background of experience in France, England and the United States admirably equipped him for a position of leadership in science and industry, and he was respected, trusted and loved in an ever widening circle.

Mr. Schaeffer was born August 7, 1860, in Cernay, France, son of Crétien Wilhelm and Lydie Damaris Salome (Gerber) Schaeffer. Several of his ancestors served French kings in important offices. One member of the family was awarded the Cross of St. Louis, having served in the King's Guards, a position held only by the nobility. Another ancestor was Government Engineer, and while fulfilling one of his commissions, which was to draw the first map of Corsica, he saw Napoleon Bonaparte who was a boy of promise and who often came to his office. It was during these frequent calls of Napoleon, that Mr. Schaeffer's ancestor became much interested in the boy Napoleon and gave him his first instructions in mathematics.

Henri Nicolas Frederic Schaeffer received his elementary education in private schools in Mulhouse, Alsace, and attended Höhe Gewerbe Schule, in that city. He then had three years at Lycée de Belfort (French Government School), preliminary to a year of special training in the French Army at Bourg Infantry for reserve officers—Bachelor degree. There followed a semester of Industrial Engineering at École de Chimie de Mulhouse, where he also attended lectures on the development of artificial coloring matters from coal tar by-products, by Otto Nobling Witt, Professor of Chemical Technology at Charlottenburg, Germany, and chemist with the Berlin Anilin Color Company. Such was the technical preparation of Mr. Schaeffer for his eminently successful professional and industrial career, which in a practical way began in 1879 and was continued to his passing.

His first employment of note was with Jourdain and Company, bleachers, dyers and finishers of cotton fabrics at Troyes-Aube-France. After about a year he went with the Schaeffer-Lalance and Company (now Schaeffer and Company), at Château de Pfastatt, near Mulhouse. The corporation's business was in bleaching, dyeing and finishing fabrics of cotton, silk and wool. Starting as chemist he rose to be superintendent of the company's works, and for a time was at Shuster Insel, a branch of the Schaeffer-Lalance and Company, in the Grand Duchy of Bâden, Germany, as a chemist. For two years he was chemist with F. W. Ashton and Company, Newton Bank, P. W., Hyde, Lancashire, England.

In 1888 he came to the United States with no intention of remaining. A chance meeting with an old friend changed his plans, and he resigned his position in England and accepted one with the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained for four years as chief chemist and colorist in the printing department, later going to the Print Works of Manchester, New Hampshire, where for eleven years he was chief chemist and superintendent, after which he filled responsible positions in Canada, South Carolina and several other places before going to the Apponaug Company, of Apponaug, Rhode Island, and here he remained for twenty-nine years as printing superintendent and chief chemist. His patents obtained were for the improvement on alizarin colors to make them soluble—such as red, orange and blue; dyeing mixed fabrics, wool and cotton, and silk and cottons in fast colors. He was the first chemist to discover a turkey red dye that was color fast. His black dye was perhaps his most important success financially, for the mills that had the privilege of using it.

Mr. Schaeffer was a member of the American Chemical Society, a charter member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He was at one time president of The Textile Club, and also an honorary member of the Southern New England Textile Club, and belonged to the Providence Engineering Society, the Providence Art Club, the Colorists' Club, the American Society of Political and Social Sciences, and the Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, France. He was also a member of the Alliance Française, and the A. E. Club; served as chairman of the visiting committee of the Romance Language Department of Brown University, Providence. In the Masonic Order he was affiliated with Kilwinning Lodge of Lowell, Massachusetts, Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, at Manchester, and the New Hampshire Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. At an early age he was confirmed in the Reformed Church of Alsace, Consistory of Mulhouse, and in Providence attended the Central Congregational Church and was a member of the Men's Club.

Personally, Mr. Schaeffer was a very human kind of gentleman, in the words of a contemporary, "a fine type of man and so friendly and so sincerely interested in people that he was respected and loved by all who knew him."

On April 12, 1905, at Manchester, New Hampshire, Henri Nicolas Frederic Schaeffer married Rebecca Clark Hall, daughter of H. Nason and Nancy Moor (Crombie) Hall. Her ancestors, the Halls, Crombies and Clarks, were early settlers of southern New Hampshire. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire, of the English Speaking Union and an honorary member of the Alliance Française. She is also on the board of managers for the Home of Aged Women, Fox Point Boulevard.

The death of Mr. Schaeffer, on June 16, 1945, at his home, No. 45 South Angell Street, Providence, Rhode Island, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His achievements were noteworthy, earning for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in all walks of life. He will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends. One who knew him well wrote in tribute and interpretation:

> I think of him always as a one hundred percent gentleman, full of courtesy for others and thoughtful of others. Next I think of him as devoted to Mrs. Schaeffer in their life together. Always referring to what was good for her and unconcerned about himself.
>
> Then in order would come my respect for his scientific mind. He was so happy in working on new problems, and in keeping up with the advances in the line of chemistry. So often he sent me clippings and extracts of the discoveries related to medicine and—finally, his pleasure in sharing his pleasures with others.
>
> I miss his friendship very much for I always looked forward to his visit with great pleasure.

CHARLES DENISON DUNLOP

Insurance Executive

IN the field of fire insurance, Charles Denison Dunlop was one of the widely recognized experts in the United States. Although he spent many years in various parts of our country, the greater part of his life was lived in Providence, Rhode Island, where he became president of the Providence Washington Insurance Company, and a prominent figure in numerous community organizations and activities.

He was not a New Englander as many supposed, but a native of Lexington, Missouri, where he was born on January 18, 1863, son of the Right Rev. George Kelly Dunlop and Mary Wickham (Cobb) Dunlop. His father was the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, while they were still territories of the United States; his death occurring on March 12, 1888, before he had seen the consummation of many of his hopes and endeavors for statehood and the better understanding of the peoples and their problems in the great Southwest.

Charles Denison Dunlop was a direct descendant of Governor William Coddington, of Rhode Island (1601-1678) and of Governor Peleg Sanford of Rhode Island (1639-1701), as well as of Captain George Denison of the New London Forces of the Indian Wars, 1620-1694.

Reared under the disadvantages that are a necessary part of a pioneer clergyman, but under the influences of a home where books, culture and high ideals prevailed, Charles Denison Dunlop attended the University of Pennsylvania College of Mines, and acquired a sound education. In 1883, at Denver, Colorado, he initiated a career that was thereafter to be identified with insurance. Starting in a minor capacity, he won promotion and before long was special agent in the city of Denver of the Commercial Union Insurance Company.

In 1891 he became associated with the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, thereby inaugurating an association with this corporation that was never broken. In 1895 Mr. Dunlop was appointed western manager of the company, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. In 1904 he was named vice-president of the company, and in 1922 was elected its president, a post he filled most capably over a long period.

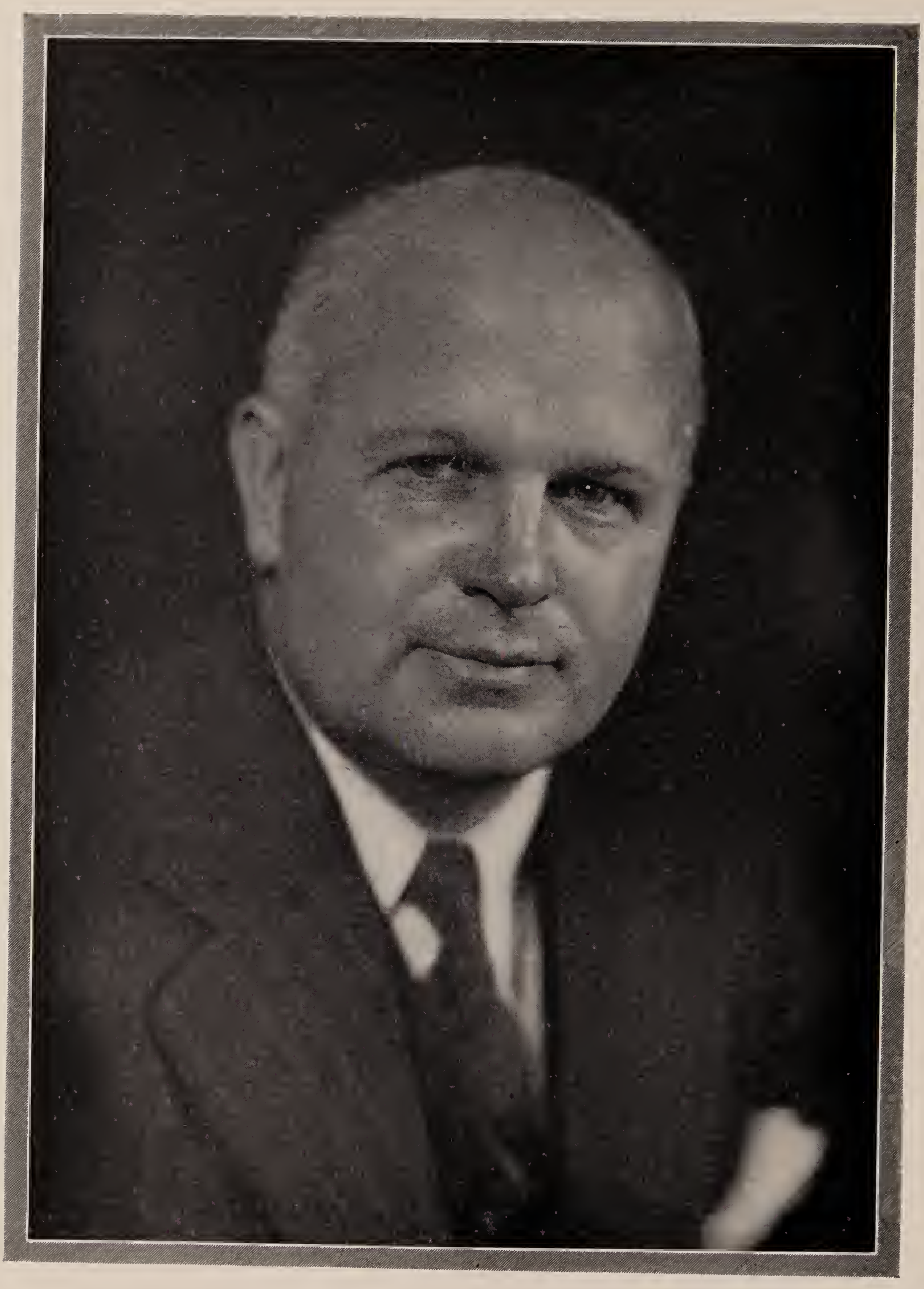
Charles Denison Dunlop was an incorporator and the first president of the Anchor Insurance Company, and played a prominent role in the affairs of the Western Union and other insurance companies. His name was familiar in insurance circles not only throughout the United States but in the leading European countries as well for he gave a great deal of his time and energies to such organizations as the National Fire Underwriters Association, the Eastern Underwriters Association, and similar groups. In 1905 he was prominent in the founding of the General Adjustment Bureau, of which he was president prior to his resignation in 1927. Of this and other organizations he was a director, and also served on the boards of the Blackstone Canal National Bank, the Factory Insurance Association Building Corporation of Hartford, Connecticut, the Fire Reinsurance Company, also of this city, the Globe Underwriters Exchange, Inc., of Hartford, the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Rossia Insurance Company of America. All of which indicates something of the breadth of his business connections and his activities in the field of insurance.

While this business is of early origin in the New World, Mr. Dunlop deservedly may be called a pioneer of its modern aspects in the West, and an outstanding personage in later developments in the East. In private life he was a popular clubman and civic leader. Among his club affiliations were those with the Agawam Hunt, the Hope, Squantum, Turks Head and Rhode Island Country clubs, being a charter member, president and member of the board of directors of the last-named. He was active in the Rhode Island Historical Society, and by right of noteworthy ancestry was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He worshipped in the Protestant faith, and was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, in Providence.

Charles Denison Dunlop married Rosemary C. Conwell of Indiana, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy Denison. 2. Rosemary, deceased. 3. Jean C., who married George

Beresford Checkland-Danbury, New Castle-upon-Tyne, England, and is the mother of: i. Michael Jeremy Dunlop Checkland-Danbury. 4. Mildred. 5. Eleanor, who married Malcolm Leach of Taunton, Massachusetts, and is the mother of three children: i. Charles Denison Leach. ii. Rosemary Conwell Leach. iii. Jean Constance Leach. 6. Marian.

Mr. Dunlop died in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 4, 1929, his passing being mourned by a host of associates, friends and acquaintances. Born during the Civil War, his career covered a period which included the Spanish-American War and World War I, and their aftermath. Following the tradition of his forefathers, he overcame the obstacles of periods of financial depressions in his own accomplishments and was prepared for the better times that inevitably follow American "panics." What he undertook he finished effectively, and his career was distinguished for its usefulness and service of the body politic. A man of versatile intelligence and ready tact, of true humanitarianism and exemplary citizenship, his achievements stand as a permanent monument to his endeavors and his name is inscribed high upon the rolls of the distinguished citizens of Rhode Island.



Albert C. Huil

ALBERT C. HINE

Business Leader

ONE of Connecticut's leading automobile dealers, Albert C. Hine formed the A. C. Hine Company of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1915. Through years of tireless effort and unbending determination he built the organization from its small beginning on Pearl Street to a widely-known automotive institution, located at 189 Washington Street.

Mr. Hine was born May 13, 1881, in New Britain, Connecticut, son of Henry C. and Flora (Case) Hine, both born in Connecticut. His father was a partner of the Traut and Hine Manufacturing Company of New Britain. Albert C. attended the public schools in New Britain and upon graduation from the New Britain High School entered the employ of Traut and Hine. He soon became intensely interested in automobiles, which at that time were in the infancy stage of their development. After selling Ford cars in his spare time, he associated himself with the late Lucius H. Elmer in Hartford. Then, for a short period, he joined the Connecticut-Overland Company, distributors of the Wyllys-Overland automobile, located in the New Dom Hotel building on Allyn Street. In 1915 Mr. Hine formed the A. C. Hine Company at Nos. 314-316 Pearl Street, Hartford. The service business expanded rapidly and it soon became necessary to move this department to the former Billings & Spencer drop forge plant, where large-scale repair operations were carried on.

The business increased by leaps and bounds, and in 1919 Mr. Hine purchased the land at 189 Washington Street, where the present firm is located. The Company held a distribution contract with the Oakland Motor Car Company, a division of the General Motors Corporation, which later became the Pontiac Motor Division. Other motor vehicle lines handled by the company in its early days were the Scripps-Booth and the Cole Eight.

On May 18, 1905, Albert C. Hine married Adelaide Wells of New Britain, daughter of Herman F. and Ellen (Lord) Wells. Mr. Hine's grandmother was also of the Wells family, and both he and his wife were descended from Governor Thomas Welles. Mr. and Mrs. Hine became the parents of the following children: (1) Flora Case, wife of Glenn H. Myers of Hartford, now sales manager of the A. C. Hine Company; (2) Albert C., Jr., who has succeeded his father as president of the A. C. Hine Company; (3) Eleanor Wells, wife of Robert Kranz of Glen Rock, New Jersey; and (4) Thomas Welles, also a member of the firm and an officer of The A. C. Hine Company.

Mr. Hine also leaves a brother and a sister: Harry C. Hine, vice-president and general manager of the A. C. Hine Company, and Gertrude M. Hine, a teacher of music in Hartford and New Britain.

In all his work Mr. Hine distinguished himself by fairness and civic interest. His sound judgment and thoroughness won for him the admiration of all who knew him. The achievements of his company reflected his reliability. His fondness for outdoor life, tennis, and sports of all kinds, endeared him to all. He loved to play cards and was exceptionally keen at bridge. He was a member of the Hartford Club, and the Congregational Church of New Britain; he served as chairman of the show committee for the Annual Hartford Automobile Dealers' Association show for a number of years. He was also president of the Hartford Automobile Club, the Hartford Automobile Dealers' Association, and the Connecticut Automotive Trades Association.

The death of Albert C. Hine, August 7, 1944, at his home, No. 1294 East Street, New Britain, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret. "The Hartford Times," commented in part editorially:

> The sudden death of Albert C. Hine removes one of the senior automobile dealers of Connecticut, if not indeed the very dean in that field, as well as one of Hartford's leading business men.
>
> Naturally, in view of his long career, which spans almost all of the important history of automobile selling, Mr. Hine was widely known. His entire career as a dealer was in asso-

ciation with a single manufacturer and its line of cars, although they were sometimes known by varying names.

He was an able business man, was kindly and tolerant in his relationships, and quiet and unostentatious in manner. He made friends readily and held them by his solid qualities, because of which a large degree of confidence was reposed in him. . .

. . . He . . . had many civic and business connections and was regarded as a sound adviser at all of them. He will be missed by those organizations as well as in the automotive field and by a large number of friends who hold him in high esteem.

HON. CURTISS STOW BACON

Jurist

FOR more than a third of a century, or more than half of his years, Curtiss Stow Bacon was a judge of the probate court, in Connecticut. Election after election he was returned to his post, although never a member of the political party in power in his district. A native and practically lifelong citizen of Middletown, son of an active lawyer of the city, and descendant of the ninth generation of a founder of Middletown, and from a "Mayflower" passenger, he was true to his noteworthy heritage and added new lustre to long established New England names.

Judge Bacon traced his lineage to Nathaniel Bacon, who migrated from the Parish of Stratton, Rutlandshire, England, in 1649, at the age of nineteen years, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut. In the autumn of the following year he joined the company which founded Middletown, and became a large landowner and substantial citizen. This community has since been the seat of the family. The line of descent is through his fourth son, John (1) Bacon, born in 1663; his son John (2) Bacon, born in 1695; John (3) Bacon, son of Lieut. John (2) and Sarah (White) Bacon, who was born in 1723; John (4) Bacon, son of John (3) and Rhoda (Gould) Bacon; John (5) Bacon, son of John (4) and Grace (Griswold) Bacon, born in 1770; Curtiss Bacon, son of John (5) and Amy (Coe) Bacon, who was a member of his family in the seventh generation and the grandfather of Judge Curtiss Stow Bacon. Curtiss Bacon was born April 17, 1804, in what is now Middlefield, and for many years he was very prominent in public life, relinquishing his early career as a school teacher to serve as town constable, deputy sheriff, sheriff, United States Marshal under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and again as deputy sheriff, constable, and finally county commissioner. A Democrat in his political allegiance, he was a delegate to its national conventions. He married, November 9, 1828, Ann Stow, daughter of Obed and Luch (Kirby) Stow, and a descendant of pioneer New England settlers. Their son, Arthur William Bacon, born September 10, 1836, in the parish of Westfield, graduated from Wesleyan College, and was admitted to the bar, where he rose to a position of leadership in his profession, being considered one of the ablest attorneys of the Middlesex bar. Also active in public life, he represented Middletown in the General Assembly of 1867-69, 1870 and 1874. Arthur William Bacon married, November 15, 1871, in Barnstable, Massachusetts, Henrietta B. Parker, daughter of Frederick and Emeline (Howland) Parker, a descendant, through her mother, of John Howland, a signer of the historic Mayflower Compact.

Curtiss Stow Bacon, son of Arthur William and Henrietta (Parker) Bacon, was born July 2, 1877, in Middletown, Connecticut. After attending the local grammar and high schools he, in 1896, matriculated at Wesleyan University. In his junior year he transferred to Yale University, and was graduated in June, 1902, a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar that same year, he initiated a general practice of his profession like his father before him, and was soon on his way to an eminent success in his field of endeavor. In 1906 he was appointed city attorney; in November, 1908, was elected judge of the probate court of the Middletown District, taking his seat upon the bench in the following year, and never after failed of reelection to this position. As already indicated, he was of the Democratic party in a normally Republican district, but he early won and long held a loyal following, frequently being endorsed by the opposition Republicans. He was one of those figures in public life who could stand upon his record, and let deeds, rather than words, speak for him.

Judge Bacon was president of the Connecticut Probate Assembly from 1930 to 1932, and belonged to the various bar associations, American, State and local. He was a member of the board of directors and a trustee of the City Savings Bank. Keenly interested in fraternal orders, he was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Middletown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was exalted ruler in 1908-09; and Arrawanna Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. As a young man he served several enlistments in Company 2, of the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut. His Wesleyan University fraternity was

Delta Kappa Epsilon, and at one time was active in the Middletown Yacht Club. He worshipped at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and was a liberal supporter of religious and humanitarian works.

On February 26, 1916, Curtiss Stow Bacon married Yvonne Ross, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Adele, who married William Henry Hatfield, of Devon. 2. Curtiss Bacon, II, who attended Yale University for three years, then spent two years at the University of Virginia School of Law, after which he served in the United States Army Air Forces as a pilot. He married Persis Bevin of East Hampton, Connecticut, and they have two children: 1. Bevin, born October 2, 1942, and 2. Curtiss Stow Bacon III, born January 3, 1945. There are also five grandchildren.

Upon the death of Judge Bacon, on December 23, 1943, the editor of the "Middletown Press" paid tribute to this notable jurist and citizen, as follows:

> Judge Curtiss Stow Bacon died at his Main Street home yesterday. The end came after a long illness, but that fact did not cushion the shock his passing caused an extraordinarily large circle of friends.
>
> For thirty-four years he faithfully served the probate district, consisting of Middletown, Cromwell, Middlefield and Durham, as judge. The record he left is the best proof of his fairness and ability, and the long tenure of his services in an elective office affords the best evidence of the high confidence reposed in him. Even after the condition of his health, which has been deteriorating for some years, convinced some that the strain of his work was too much for him, the electors refused steadfastly to consider forcing his retirement.
>
> In his public life it has been at once his duty and privilege to touch intimately the lives of thousands of his fellow citizens. The unfailing high esteem in which he has been held demonstrates that his contacts have been clothed with wisdom and kindly understanding.
>
> In his private life the judge, had he been boastful, might have pointed with pride to a circle of intimate friends much more numerous than it is given to most people in public or private life to enjoy. But being of a reserved and retiring disposition, many have commented that although their ac-

quaintance with him extended over his whole lifetime they did not know him well. Yet they trusted him, felt secure in his judgment, and were proud to claim his personal acquaintance.

Such a man is bound to leave his mark upon the community in which he lives, and it is inevitable that the public's judgment of the man will be influenced more by what people saw in him that is good and deserving of emulation than the little faults that are the common heritage of all mankind.

Such was Judge "Curt" Bacon of Middletown, whom the city mourns today, not so much because he was the descendant of its earliest settlers, but because of what he was and of what he made of his own life. The community unreservedly extends its condolences to his family.

JOSEPH V. BRODERICK

Public Official

THE impression that one receives from the study of the career of Joseph V. Broderick of Valley Falls, Woonsocket and Providence, Rhode Island, is the frequency and continued service in public capacities. In whatever field he labored, he became a leader, and constantly he was drafted for high office, whether in civic affairs, politics, or in his Church. A lawyer by profession, at the time of his death he was collector of internal revenue of the State of Rhode Island, a former administrator of the Defense Savings Staff of Rhode Island; identified with many World War activities; and a truly notable Catholic layman.

Joseph V. Broderick was the son of Patrick and Ann (Kelly) Broderick, born in Dundalk, Ireland, on October 13, 1877. When he was six years old, he was one of seven children brought to this country by his widowed mother. He attended St. Patrick's parochial school in Valley Falls, but left school at the age of eleven and went to work as a bobbin boy in the Lonsdale Mill. He resumed his education at the age of seventeen, entering La Salle Academy, in Providence, from which he was graduated in 1900. After his high school graduation, he became a Blackstone Valley reporter for the old "Providence Telegram," and later served as manager of the Pawtucket bureau of the "Providence Journal-Bulletin." He left newspaper work in 1907 to take the post as executive secretary to the late Governor James H. Higgins. In 1909, he returned to the "Journal" for a short time. In June of that year, he won the election as town clerk and probate clerk of Cumberland, and for more than twenty-five years, he served efficiently in that office, becoming well known to men, women and children in all walks of life, with his astounding memory for names and faces and a genius for extending the helping hand.

While engaged as town clerk of Cumberland, Mr. Broderick

Joseph V. Broderick

took up the study of law at Northeastern University Law School at night and passed his examinations for the Rhode Island bar three months before his graduation in June, 1924. He was president of his class during the entire course, the class being the first graduating from the law school. Mr. Broderick maintained a law office with William M. Connell, now judge of the tenth district court, in the Slater Trust Building, in Pawtucket, for several years. He was a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, the Pawtucket Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

During his town clerkship of Cumberland, Mr. Broderick prepared an elaborate index of land records, deeds, mortgages and other instruments, as well as a reference probate index back to 1860. He was also active in the Rhode Island Town and City Clerks' Association which he helped to organize and was president of the group for three years. He was clerk of the Cumberland board of water commissioners which installed the Cumberland Hill water system.

Mention has been made in the above paragraphs of the political appointment and election of Mr. Broderick to public office, richly deserved recognition of his activities in connection with the Democratic party. An ardent supporter of United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, Mr. Broderick was treasurer of the Democratic State Committee in 1932, the year when the Democratic party swept victoriously into office in the States and Nation. During that same year, he was chairman of the Democratic State Convention and a delegate to the national convention, but he was unable to attend because of illness.

Town clerk and probate clerk of Cumberland for more than a quarter of a century, a position he resigned after his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Broderick was sworn into office as collector in August, 1933. His daughter, Mrs. Douglas E. Gillis, the former Anna Broderick, who received the first commission of notary public from United States Senator Theodore Francis Greene, when Mr. Greene became Governor in 1933, administered the oath. When Mr. Broderick assumed the duties of collector in 1933, there were thirty-seven employees in his office and taxes being paid annually to the Federal Government totaled approximately $5,500,000. In June, 1944, the office personnel numbered almost two hundred and tax collections totaled $246,580,809.71.

When the United States began its program to raise funds for the war effort, Mr. Broderick was appointed State Administrator of the Defense Savings Staff of Rhode Island. Ill health forced him to resign the post. He was stricken ill upon his return from Washington after attending a conference on defense bond sales.

One of the prominent Catholic laymen of the United States, Mr. Broderick was a member and trustee of St. Patrick's Church, Valley Falls; president of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference of that parish, and a president of the Holy Name Society for seventeen years. He was a president of the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies of the Diocese of Providence, and a president of the Catholic Institute Association of Valley Falls. Especially active in Church affairs, Mr. Broderick was named by the Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, D.D., Bishop of Providence, to represent the Catholic Welfare Board on the Rhode Island committee of the united organizations in 1941. He was elected secretary of the committee. He was also legal adviser and close friend of the monks at the Cistercian Monastery of Our Lady of the Valley, in Cumberland, and attorney and beloved friend of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Aged, in Pawtucket.

An ardent baseball fan and deeply interested in the development of athletics for the young, Mr. Broderick was captain of the La Salle baseball team and a member of that school's first basketball team. He later played amateur baseball and maintained his interest in sports as vice-president of the Lonsdale Cricket Club and as president of the Lonsdale soccer football team, when it won the State amateur championship. Later, he was interested in the Boy Scout movement and was instrumental in the acquisition of the Camp-Ker-Anna, in Cumberland, by the St. Mathieu Boy Scout Troop of Central Falls.

During the First World War, Mr. Broderick was chairman of the Cumberland-Lincoln-North Providence draft board, chairman of the 1918 Red Cross Call in Cumberland and headed all Liberty drives in that town during that period. Other drives he captained were those of the Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Salvation Army. He was a "Four-Minute Speaker," and chairman of the Welcome Home celebration for Cumberland soldiers, sailors and marines at the close of the war. He was also chairman of the Cumberland soldiers' and sailors' memorial committee which erected a monument in that town. As chairman, he obtained from the Lonsdale Company a gift of land which is now known as Memorial Park in Cumberland and is used as a public playground and athletic field for the High School.

The fraternal and social affiliations of Joseph V. Broderick were unusually comprehensive, for he was a member of St. Thomas Council, Knights of Columbus, in Valley Falls; a fourth degree member of Rev. P. G. Delaney Assembly, Pawtucket, and a State advocate and State deputy of the Knights of Columbus. He was a former president of division, No. 17, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a member of Court Lily of the Blackstone Foresters of America; Cumberland Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Cumberland Detective Society; Pawtucket Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Providence; and the Catholic Club, Providence. He also was chairman of the court of honor for the Blackstone district, Boy Scouts of America. Other organizations in which he served were the Cumberland Auxiliary of the American Red Cross, of which he was vice-chairman; the Pawtucket-Central Falls Chapter of the American Red Cross, of which he was a member of the executive committee; the Blackstone Valley Community Chest, and a trustee of the Valley Falls Public Library.

Joseph V. Broderick married (first) Anna Elizabeth Lavallee, who died in November, 1936. He married (second) in April, 1939, Anna Christina McLoughlin, prominent clubwoman and musician. At the time of his passing, Mr. Broderick was survived by his widow and a daughter by his first marriage, Mrs. Douglas E. Gillis; two brothers, Paul C. Broderick, well-known pharmacist of Cranston, and Patrick Broderick of Sarcoxie, Missouri; two sisters, Miss Anastasia Broderick and Mrs. Joseph F. Ryan, both of Valley Falls; three grandchildren; seven nieces and a nephew.

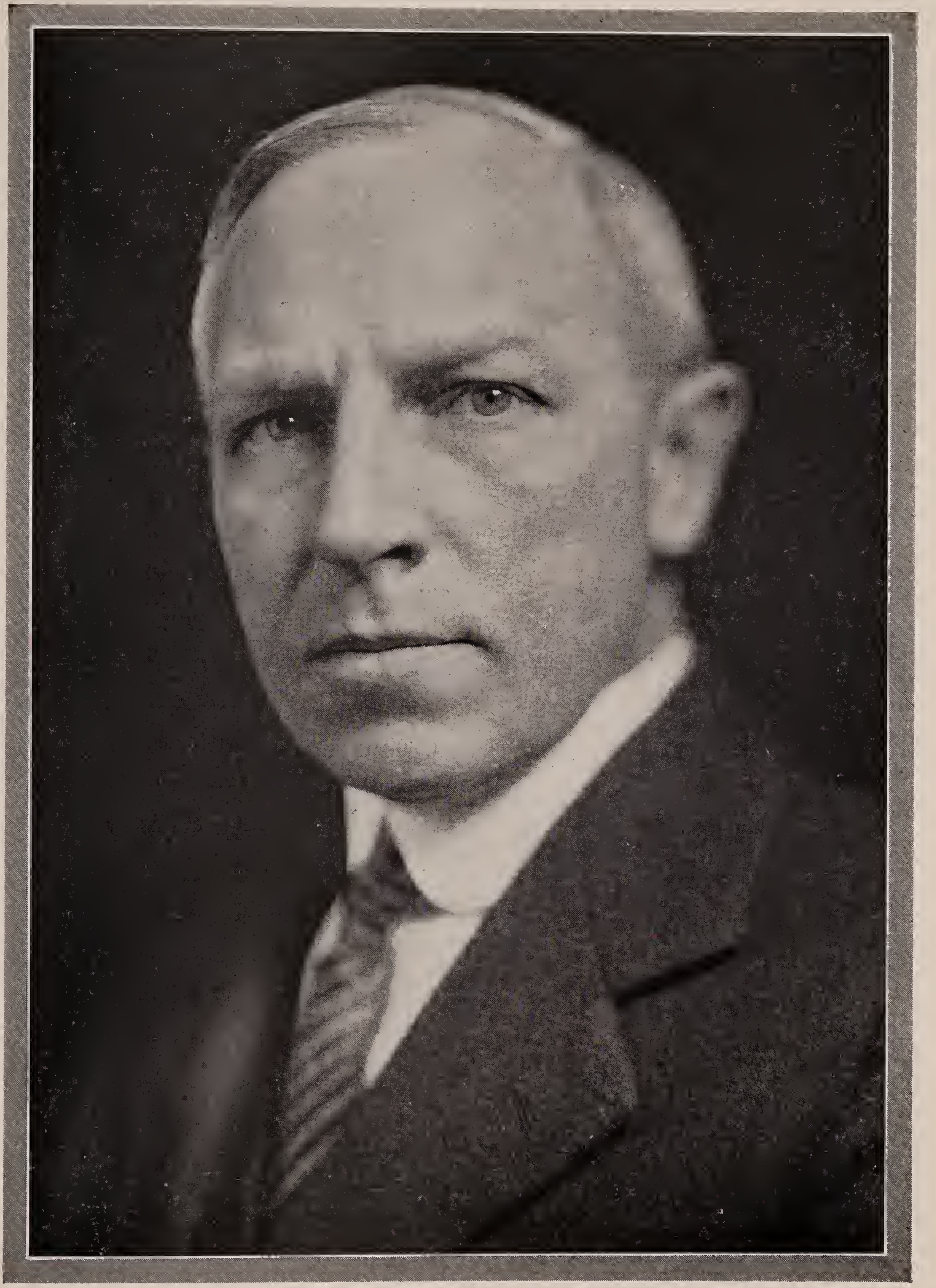
In the death of Mr. Broderick on June 10, 1945, Rhode Island was deprived of one of its most valued citizens, a public official who had served communities and the State with exceptional fidelity and efficiency. A host of friends and former associates mourn his passing with a sincere and personal feeling of loss.

CARL SAMUEL NEUMANN

Manufacturer

WIDELY and favorably known in New England business circles, Carl Samuel Neumann was president of the Union Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Connecticut. Representing the third generation of his family to be engaged in the foundry business, he became a nationally accredited authority on foundry work and at the same time was recognized as an expert in New Britain and Connecticut backgrounds. His "History of New Britain" was widely read, and Mr. Neumann himself was a welcome member of any gathering of New Englanders or of his fellow Americans.

Mr. Neumann was born February 27, 1880, in New Britain, son of Ernest Frederick and Mary (Wilson) Neumann and member of an old and noted family. His paternal grandfather came to the United States from Germany, bringing his young bride with him and arriving during an economic depression. Failing to find work in New York, he went to Newark, New Jersey, and there was immediately employed. A journeyman blacksmith and maker of locks, he carried his tools with him from town to town, accepting what business came his way. He came to be widely known and distinguished in his trade. His son, Ernest Frederick Neumann, Carl S. Neumann's father, continued work along the same lines, being associated with the grandfather in Newark's early malleable iron industry. Incidentally, America's first malleable iron was made in Newark in 1826. Just before the Civil War, Ernest Frederick Neumann came to New Britain, Connecticut, and connected himself with the malleable iron foundry of O. B. North and Company, makers of saddlery hardware. Later he went into business on his own account. He was particularly



Carl Neumann

noted as a patternmaker and tool designer and was regarded as an artist in his line of work. He married Mary Wilson, who was descended from families founded early in America. She was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, her line passing through Robert Bradford, who settled in Connecticut at an early date. A brother of Ernest F. Neumann was also engaged in the foundry business in New Britain.

Carl Samuel Neumann attended New Britain schools until he was sixteen years old. Graduated from high school in that year, he received senior honors at New Britain Senior High School. Then he entered Wesleyan University, where he was graduated with general honors in scholarship in 1902 after specializing in economics. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society, in recognition of his attainments as a student there. Before entering Wesleyan, Mr. Neumann had already had two years of experience in the P. and F. Corbin factory and the Stanley Rule and Level Company. After graduation from Wesleyan, he taught for a year in a Plymouth school, then went to the Union Manufacturing Company, where he had worked in the summer months from 1900.

His permanent association with the Union Manufacturing Company began in 1903. He became vitally interested in foundry work as the years advanced, and in 1906 was made assistant secretary of the company. In 1907 he became a director, then was made secretary, and so continued until he was elected president in 1929. He became without question one of the leading experts in foundry work in the United States, being highly skilled in foundry technique and management. During the troublesome days of the National Recovery Administration, in 1933 and 1934, Mr. Neumann was frequently called to Washington, D. C., to help organize the industry on a national scale and overcome the depression doldrums. He served there as an adviser on foundries and chucks. He followed in the line of his father and grandfather from the side of industrial accomplishment, demonstrating himself as a worthy successor to them, and adapting the principles long established to modern needs and conditions.

As a result of his work Mr. Neumann naturally became intensely interested in metallurgy, which became a hobby with him. He also acquired many other interests which were in the nature of loved hobbies as far as he was concerned but which at the same time served his community and his times. He concerned himself with education,

JESSE WOLFENDEN BATTERSHALL, M.D.

Physician Anesthetist

THE contribution of Dr. Jesse Wolfenden Battershall to New England professional life was an outstanding one. Practicing in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and vicinity, where he held numerous public positions of responsibility, notably in connection with the school systems in this area, he was at the same time a skilful anesthetist and a specialist in medico-legal work. Beloved in his profession and among his many patients and the general public, he gained and held the affection of many.

Dr. Battershall was born December 8, 1893, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, son of Dr. Joseph Ward and Mary Hannah (Wolfenden) Battershall. Both his parents were practicing physicians in Attleboro over a period of many years. His father, a native of Troy, New York, lived from 1842 to 1922. A graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, he traveled throughout the world as a physician and surgeon before starting his practice in Attleboro in 1882. The mother, Dr. Mary H. (Wolfenden) Battershall, was graduated from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and also had special training at New England Hospital, in Boston, Massachusetts, and the West Brighton Nursery and Child's Hospital, Staten Island, New York, before she began her practice in Attleboro.

Jesse Wolfenden Battershall attended Attleboro schools through the high school grades, then entered Tufts Medical School, where he was graduated in June, 1916, as a Doctor of Medicine, *cum laude*. When he started his practice of his profession in Attleboro, it was with the advantage of coming into a community where he was known and where the professional ideals of his parents were already a watchword in the district. He had himself, moreover, received a strong practical schooling at home throughout boyhood and youth in the healing and comforting of the sick and the afflicted in all walks of life, and he came to active practice eager to promote good health and serve the community to the maximum degree.

With such training and advantages, it was but natural that he should do a great deal of public and semi-public work in his profession. As medical examiner and health officer, working in both schools and the community at large, he found himself called upon to respond to many situations calling for real sympathy and understanding, and he exercised these faculties, which he possessed in abundant measure, to the fullest extent. It was soon after he began his practice that, on October 1, 1917, he was made school physician, and he continued to serve in this post until his resignation, October 5, 1943, to take over the duties of municipal health officer. He became municipal health officer upon the appointment of John W. McIntyre as mayor, then was renamed to the post in 1945 by Mayor Francis J. O'Neil. In addition, Dr. Battershall was named, in 1925, medical examiner for the North Bristol district, embracing the Attleboros, Mansfield, Norton, Seekonk and Rehoboth.

Whether in his home city or in the broader district, he took the deepest interest always in the human problems attaching to his work. Soon he became widely known throughout Massachusetts and New England as an expert in medical law. He directed and conducted many investigations in connection with his activities as medical examiner, and all who know his work in this sphere admired his keenness of observation as to both medical and legal aspects. As school physician he left no stone unturned in his efforts to surround children with the best possible health conditions in their formative years. And as municipal health officer he inaugurated changes designed to improve community health, particularly through encouraging protective medicine.

Despite his long service in public offices, his interests were never on the political side of office-holding, although he was intensely interested in politics and public affairs. He was a Republican in party alignment, and was a warm personal friend of Calvin Coolidge when he was Governor of Massachusetts and President of the United States. Dr. Battershall did much to promote Republican party interests and had friends in high State and national offices.

In his own profession he was an expert in anesthesia, as indicated above. His hospital associations were many, dating from his interneship at Robert Brigham Hospital, Boston, immediately after graduation from Tufts. His talents as an anesthetician won recognition in institutional circles, particularly at Sturdy Memorial Hospital, where he and Dr. F. V. Murphy were the anesthetists. Dr. Battershall was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a past president of the Medico-legal Association. He was also a director of the Bristol County Health Association and at one time president of the Doctors' Club of the Attleboros. He was also a director of the Tuberculosis Society of Bristol County.

Active in civic life, he was a director of the Attleboro Rotary Club and one of its charter members. He was active, too, in fraternal circles, notably through his different connections in the Free and Accepted Masons. In this order he was affiliated with many branches, including Aleppo Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Boston). He was a member of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. He was particularly proud of his connection with the Massachusetts Medico-legal Society, in which, incidentally, he was the youngest president down to the time of writing. His favorite hobby was photography. He liked the South, and spent some time in Florida not long before his passing.

Dr. Jesse W. Battershall married, August 19, 1920, in Mansfield, Massachusetts, Frances Ellen Swanton, daughter of Francis Eben and Mary Addie (Fairbrother) Swanton. Her father was engaged in the plumbing business.

The death of Dr. Jesse W. Battershall, May 4, 1945, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. Many glowing tributes were paid him. Of these, one of the most representative was perhaps the following comment of the "Daily Sun," which wrote in part:

> The variety of his activities made him known to every body and he was appreciated, but only those fortunate enough to have been on trips with him when he took a respite from professional cares really knew the gentle and generous pipe-smoking doctor who liked to discuss politics as some other men discussed fishing or baseball averages. As age rates in his profession, he was not old, and yet he becomes the fourth doctor the city has lost in such a short time. Dr. Battershall was a vital part of this community and his passing will cause many to mourn him. That many would be a multitude if it was composed only of those for whom he did some friendly act.

John J. Thornsbey.

JOHN JOSEPH WHORISKEY, SR., M.D.

Physician---Consultant

IT is not unusual to encompass in the annals of history the lives of several lineal generations all of whom have followed a similar business or profession, but it is unusual to find three members of an immediate family who have pursued identical careers so exacting as the profession of medicine. Such, however, is the case in the well known Whoriskey family of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a review of which, captioned by the name of the senior member, follows.

A native and life long resident of this city, the late Dr. John Joseph Whoriskey, Sr.; whose death occurred on July 26, 1940, held a valuable and important position as a medical consultant and diagnostician, both in Middlesex County and the New England States. His hospital work which was highly original and distinctive in character and his private practice, covering a period of nearly fifty years, earned for him the warm admiration, complete confidence and life long affection of his patients and many professional friends and associates.

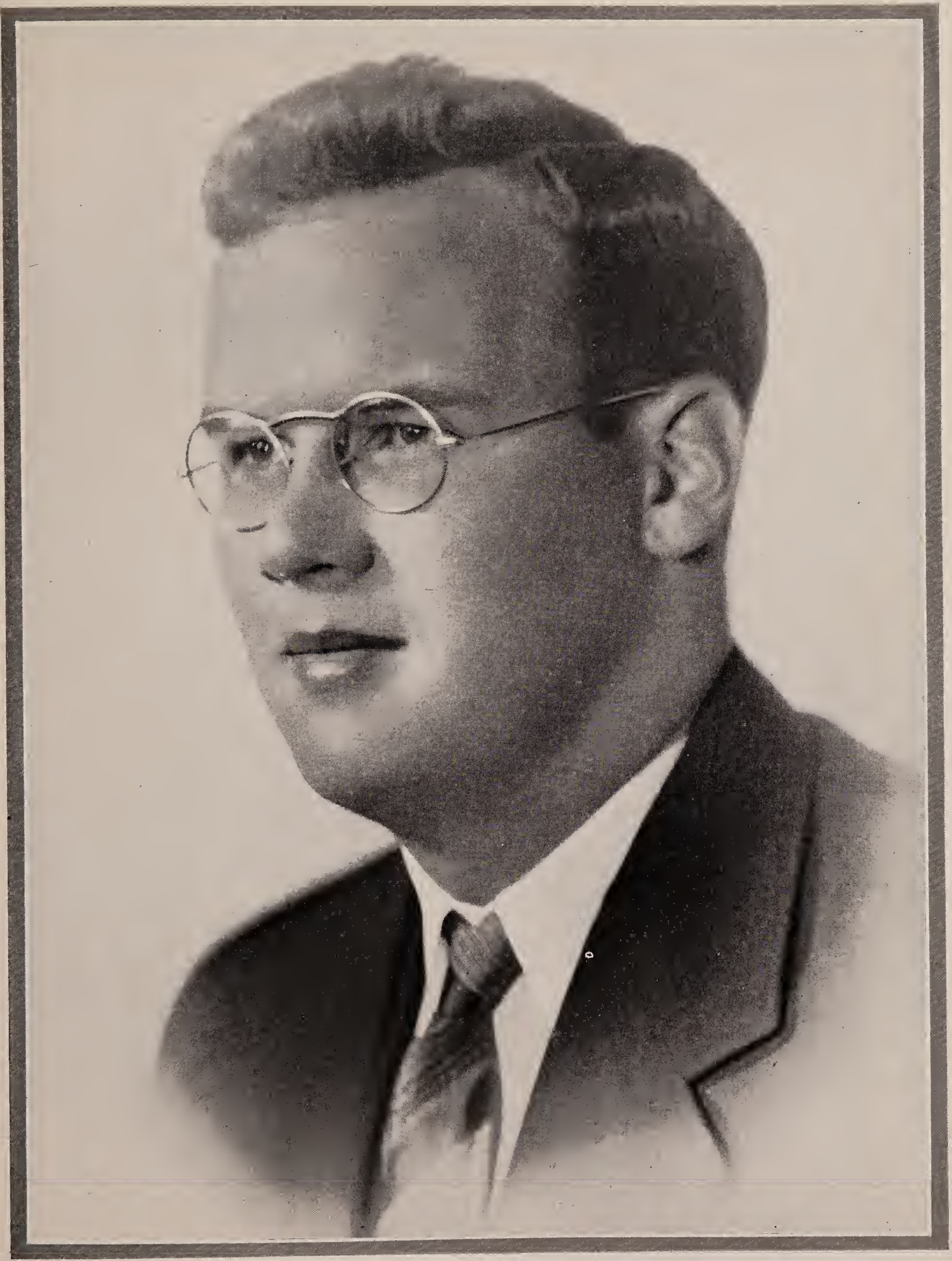
Born December 14, 1875, he was one of ten children born to John J. and Eliza (Tate) Whoriskey, who came from Donegal and Belfast, Ireland, respectively in the middle of the nineteenth century and settled in Cambridge. One sister, Mary E. Whoriskey, a former school teacher, survives. The father, a stone cutter and monument designer by trade, died in 1881 and his wife survived him thirty-one years, until her death in 1912.

The early education of Dr. Whoriskey was obtained in the local schools and was followed by a medical course at Harvard University. Graduating in 1899 as a Doctor of Medicine he later supplemented his education with extensive post-graduate studies in European colleges, mainly in clinical procedure. His first offices were established in the vicinity of Harvard Square and he ministered almost exclusively to students of the University. As time went on, however, he increased his practice to include the residents of Cambridge. He continued this for a number of years but finally moved his office to Boston, where his last professional address was No. 482 Beacon Street.

In 1915 he joined the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, now situated in Brighton, Massachusetts, and later was appointed chief of the medical staff and a member of the executive board. He also served as a consultant at the Weymouth Hospital of Weymouth, Massachusetts. He enjoyed an ever growing practice in Greater Boston and his expert advice was often sought in complicated cases in other New England states.

Although an advocate and supporter of the principles of the Democratic party he never aspired to public office. During the first World War he served on the Home Service Committee and performed many invaluable services. His memberships in professional organizations included the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the New England and American Medical Associations. He was, in the main, too preoccupied for participation in club and fraternal affairs. His religious affiliation was with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

On September 5, 1916, at Cambridge, Dr. Whoriskey was united in marriage to Katherine MacDonald, daughter of Alexander and Euphemia (MacDonald) MacDonald, of Prince Edward Island, Canada, both of English-Scotch ancestry. Her father, who was a contractor, died in 1920 and the death of the mother occurred previously in 1896. Dr. and Mrs. Whoriskey became the parents of six children: 1. The late John J., Jr., who was born July 18, 1917. Intent upon following in his father's footsteps he graduated from Harvard University in 1938 and then entered Tufts Medical School, graduating, *cum laude,* class of 1942. Hereafter he served an interneship at Newton Hospital for a year, then began a teaching fellowship at the Boston Dispensary of Pratt Diagnostic Hospital. In answer to his country's call for doctors in the late World War he enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps and was called for active duty on August 13, 1943, with the rank of lieutenant. After some preliminary training in the United States, he embarked with the 603rd Tank Destroyer Battalion for service in the Mediterranean theatre of operations. While enroute he was fatally stricken and his death occurred aboard ship on April 13, 1944. He was a diplomate of the National Board of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, the



John J. Whorsley

New England Medical Association and the Medical History Society of Tufts Medical School (which he served as president). 2. Frances Mary, born October 12, 1918, an official in Movies, Inc., Harvard Square, Cambridge. 3. Frederick G., born February 13, 1921, a graduate of Harvard and Tufts Medical School class of 1946, later a lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve Corps. 4. Kathleen, born June 3, 1922, now the wife of Paul Sullivan, of Cambridge, and mother of one son, Christopher J. 5. Robert D., born May 9, 1929, a student at the Belmont Hill School.

The deaths of Dr. John Joseph Whoriskey, Sr. and Jr. were occasions of profound sorrow and regret. The accomplishments of the elder physician were numerous and valuable and he will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends, and the untimely passing of the son precluded the fulfillment of the career of a young man who was destined to go far in the field of medicine.

H. STANLEY WOOD

Business Leader

TAUNTON, Massachusetts, is one of the many New England communities that owe a great deal to the character and achievements of men coming originally from our northern neighbor, the Dominion of Canada. H. Stanley Wood was brought to "The States" as a boy, and was reared and educated in the Taunton area. From a modest beginning he developed himself and established his own business enterprise. Courage, vision and foresight were among his outstanding gifts, together with a capacity for working hard and long in anything with which he was deeply concerned. He also had the happy faculty of making true and loyal friends, and a host of people mourned his passing.

Mr. Wood was born at the Bay of Fortune, Prince Edward Island, Canada, son of Hamley and Catherine Jane (Withers) Wood, his ancestors being of English stock. His father, an agriculturist, removed to the Taunton section of Massachusetts, when his son was nine years of age, and the boy learned farming at first hand while he was acquiring a sound education in the Taunton grade and high schools. He rounded out his preparation for a career in a business college, and then entered upon his first job of importance, as bookkeeper with the Atlas Tack Company.

Although H. Stanley Wood did not engage to any large extent in the personal cultivation of the soil after he became of age, he was always associated with some distribution of farm products. A year with the Atlas Tack Company was enough, and he left the job to join the Edward Paull Grain Company, at Weir Village, Taunton, Massachusetts, where during the following seven years he became thoroughly grounded in the hay, grain and feed business. This knowledge and experience was then expanded by connections with the Taunton branch of the Narragansett Milling Company, of Providence,

H. Stanley Wood

Rhode Island. In 1912, Mr. Wood established the Stanley Wood Grain Company, Inc., with headquarters first at 3 Broadway in the city, and later at its present location at No. 15 Harrison Avenue, Taunton. From a relatively small enterprise, serving a small number of farmers, it developed into a firm that supplies cattle, dairy cow and poultry feeds to farmers throughout Bristol County.

In addition to being a most excellent and progressive executive of the Stanley Wood Grain Company, Mr. Wood was for many years vice-president of the Weir Co-operative Bank, of which he was a director at the time of his passing. Some few years earlier he had resigned as vice-chairman of the Taunton Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, and retired from several other civic organizations. He was a former president of the Taunton Rotary Club, a past master of Alfred Baylies Lodge, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with St. Mark's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Bristol Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Taunton Council, Royal and Select Masters. As might be expected of a Prince Edward Island boy, Mr. Wood was long keenly interested in yachting, whether of the sailing variety or motor driven craft. His fifty-foot cruiser was well known in many harbors and he was fortunate in having a family that shared heartily in his enterprise. Mr. Wood was a former vice-commodore and a director of the Taunton Yacht Club, and a popular member of the Barrington Yacht Club. He likewise was State vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Deeper Waterways Association, attending all its conventions and doing his utmost to improve conditions of the inner waterways from Maine to Florida. He worshipped at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Weir Valley, Taunton, and was ever generous in his support of religious and charitable works.

On September 6, 1899, at Taunton, Massachusetts, H. Stanley Wood married Florence A. Crossman, daughter of Nathaniel J. and Ellen J. (Wilmarth) Crossman, both descendants of original settlers of Bristol, Massachusetts, and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wood became the parents of five daughters: 1. Lilian W., who married Edwin E. Pierce, and is the mother of two sons: i. Stanley C. Pierce. ii. Robert W. Pierce. 2. Louise H., who married Frederick T. Hochberg, and they have three children: i. Patricia L., who married Robert Shaw. ii. Barbara E. Hochberg. iii. Frederick T. Hochberg, Jr. 3. Alice E., who married Donald Berthold. 4. Dorothy A., who married Alton L. Brown. 5. Virginia, who married Elroy L. Trefethen, and is the mother of two children: i. Lee Wood Trefethen. ii. Linda Ellen Trefethen.

Word of the sudden death of H. Stanley Wood, at his home in Taunton, on July 24, 1944, was received with a feeling of personal loss by his many friends and former associates. He was widely and affectionately known not simply as a successful business man who in his own quiet way contributed to the progress of his community and the welfare of its people, but as a man of heart and conscience, of integrity and humanitarian spirit, a lover of home and family to whom he gave the deepest loyalty. None who knew him but mourned his passing.

DWIGHT W. BLAKESLEE, SR.

Manufacturer

FOR many years active in New England business life, Dwight Wells Blakeslee, Sr., of New Haven, was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Bradley Smith Company, candy manufacturers, of this city, and treasurer and general manager of the British-American Toffee Company, its affiliate. Through his work with these two organizations and his wartime service with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, he gained wide support and commendation and made a brilliant contribution in an ever-expanding field of activity.

Mr. Blakeslee was born July 26, 1896, in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Theodore R. and Addie M. (Hawley) Blakeslee, both descendants of old New England families. His mother was active in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and his father in the Sons of the American Revolution.

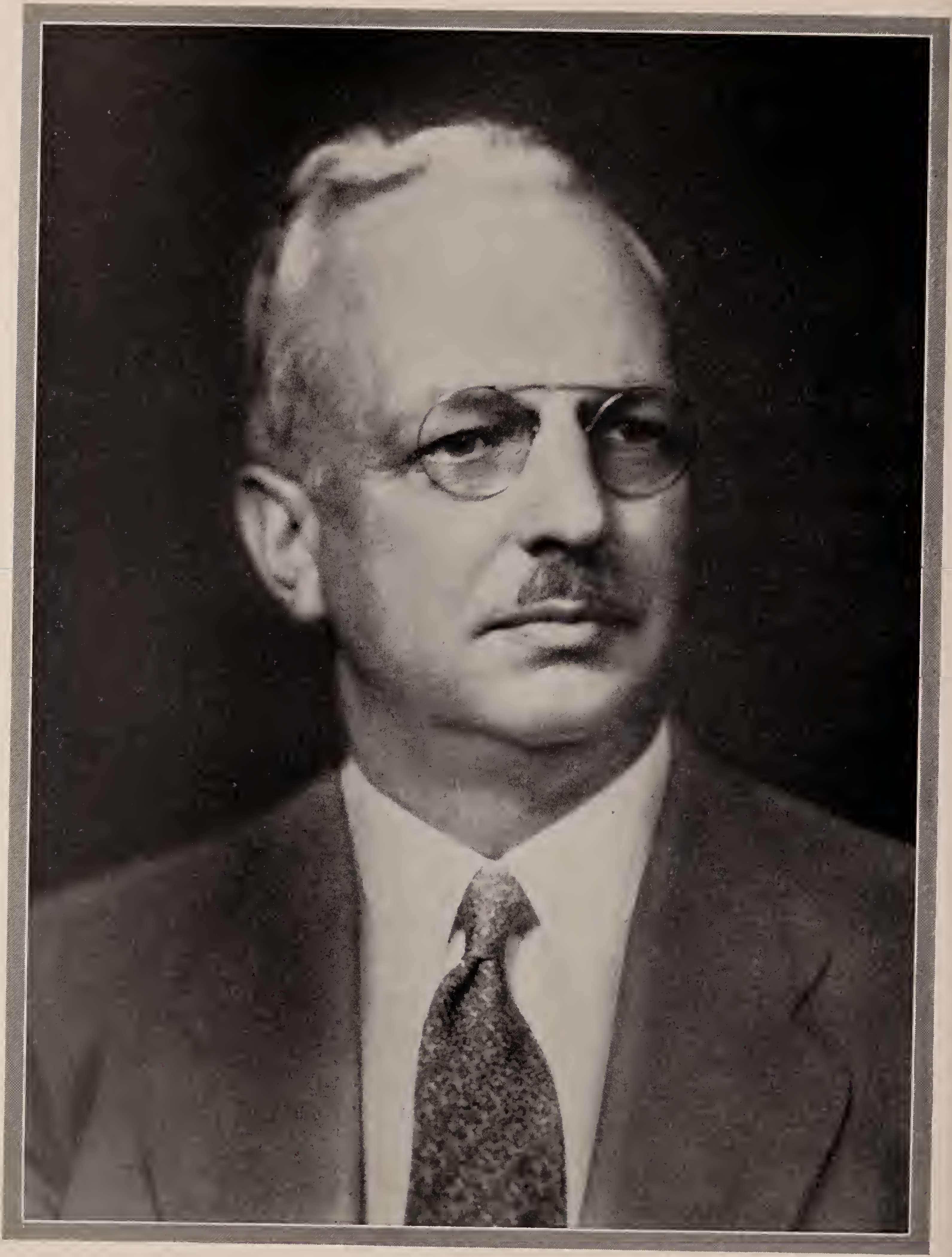
Dwight W. Blakeslee, Sr., attended New Haven schools and Cheshire Academy, then entered the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, where he was active in extra-curricular affairs. He was captain of the football team at Hotchkiss and served as treasurer of his class there. In later years he was named chairman of a committee to raise funds for the school in this region of the United States. Upon finishing his studies at Hotchkiss, Mr. Blakeslee enrolled at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was a member of the class of 1920. He left the University to enter the armed services in World War I, and joining the Navy he was stationed at Pelham, New York, and also at Brooklyn Navy Yard and Port Jefferson, Long Island.

When Mr. Blakeslee was discharged from the Navy, he became associated with the Bradley Smith Company, in New Haven, and was vice-president and general manager of this organization until it was liquidated. He then assumed control of the British-American Toffee Company, an affiliate of the Bradley Smith Company, with factory and offices in Derby Avenue, West Haven, and remained treasurer and general manager for the rest of his life.

His other undertakings included service on the board of directors of Blakeslee Estates, in New Haven, a company formed to manage the real estate and business buildings of the Blakeslee interests. In World War II Mr. Blakeslee performed another kind of service, acting as superintendent of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company's rolling mill. It was his pursuit of this government work in addition to managing his own business that unquestionably contributed to his early passing. At the same time he was active in the civilian defense program, serving as a member of the Auxiliary Fire Department. Mr. Blakeslee also was a member of the Hotchkiss Alumni Association, the Yale Alumni Association, the Gridiron Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Edgewood Club and Plymouth Church.

Dwight Wells Blakeslee, Sr., married, September 13, 1919, in New Haven, Connecticut, Bessie Cande Kirby, daughter of George A. and Mary H. (Cande) Kirby. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Theodore R., II, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, became a naval architect with the firm of George Sharp, New York City. 2. Dwight Wells, Jr., a motor machinist's mate, first class, in the Navy, in World War II service with the United States fleet in the European theatre and taking part in the Normandy invasion and the invasion of Southern France, then being transferred to the Pacific. He married Maggie Burnette, of Richmond, Virginia. 3. Barbara, wife of G. Robert Miller, an ensign in the Navy; she attended the Westminster Choir School, Princeton, New Jersey. Mrs. Bessie C. (Kirby) Blakeslee is a member of the New Haven council of Girl Scouts and the board of directors of New Haven chapter, American Red Cross.

The death of Dwight Wells Blakeslee, Sr., September 19, 1945, in New Haven, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow wherever he was known. His contribution to business and civic life, his splendid qualities of character, his integrity and public spirit, earned for him the admiration of his contemporaries. He was loved in an ever-widening circle of friends, and his beneficial influence, long felt as a power for good, will continue through the years.



HAROLD CLARENCE JAQUITH, LL.D.

Educator

PROVOST and dean of freshmen at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Harold Clarence Jaquith held many posts of civic responsibility locally, nationally and internationally. For some years he was director of relief in the Istanbul and Athens areas of the Near East, having become active in international affairs following World War I, when President Woodrow Wilson appointed him to the staff of the United States Mission to Negotiate Peace in 1919.

Dr. Jaquith was born May 25, 1888, in Nashua, New Hampshire, son of Clarence Ellsworth and Carrie Amanda (Barker) Jaquith. Member of an old and noted family, he was descended from Abraham Jaquith, a native Englishman, who came to the New World and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1643. From that immigrant ancestor the line of descent passed through three more Abraham Jaquiths, representing three further generations, then through three Ebenezers, representing three more Jaquith generations, then through Cyrus and John Merrick Jaquith to Dr. Jaquith's father, Clarence Ellsworth Jaquith. Dr. Jaquith's forbears served in King Philip's War, the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. One ancestor fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

After completing his elementary education, Harold Clarence Jaquith attended Hartford High School, where he was graduated in 1907. In 1911 he was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford. He was secretary of the students' Young Men's Christian Association, and served as class prophet on Class Day at Trinity. In 1914 he took a Master of Arts degree at Columbia University and a Bachelor of Divinity degree at Union Theological Seminary, both in New York City. He received his honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Blackburn College in 1933 and from Trinity College in 1937 in recognition of his distinguished work. In 1934 he was elected an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa by the Illinois College chapter.

From 1912 to 1917 Dr. Jaquith was assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City. In 1917 he left that church to become assistant secretary of Near East relief work. So serving through 1919, he was appointed in that year to the staff of the United States Mission to Negotiate Peace, and in the same year was chosen by Henry Morgenthau, to be secretary of a mission investigating post-war conditions in Poland. In 1920 it was Dr. Jaquith who was appointed managing director of Near East relief in the Istanbul-Athens area, and he served thereafter in different capacities for ten years, returning to the United States in 1929. At that time he was managing director in Istanbul and Athens. He was in the heart of the Smyrna district during the Turkish atrocities of 1922, and assisted in distributing food and supplies to thousands of people. At that period he reported to this country that seven hundred thousand were faced with starvation in the Smyrna vicinity. He was also one of the founders and a trustee of Athens College. Later he directed rural instruction and disease prevention work and helped train leaders in Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. From 1927 to 1933 he was associate general secretary of the Near East Foundation, of which he was a trustee after 1931.

Recognized as an authority on Near East affairs, Dr. Jaquith received in 1921 the decoration of the Turkish Order of Hamediah; in 1923 that of the Order of King George I of Greece; in 1924 the Greek Cross of War; and in 1925 the Greek Red Cross medal. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, of London, England, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Jaquith served as chairman for China War Relief, as well as Greek War Relief for the State of Connecticut, and was a member of the war-time committee of the Finnish Relief. He was also chairman of the Greek-Turkish Commission for the exchange of prisoners, 1924, and of the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey in the same year. He belonged to the Hartford Kiwanis Club, of which he was president in 1941, after having already served as president of the Kiwanis Club of New York in 1933. His experience in relief work overseas was invaluable in organizing State-wide campaigns during the war.

In 1933 Dr. Jaquith was elected president of Illinois College, so serving until 1937. In 1938 he became provost of Trinity College, later assuming also the responsibilities of dean of freshmen. While on leave-of-absence from Trinity, on December 1, 1942, Dr. Jaquith was made educational consultant for the Office of Price Administration. While in Washington, D. C., as regional representative for New England to assist in drawing up plans for disseminating information through schools, he suffered a severe cold which resulted in the final breaking of his health, already overtaxed by his many-sided work. At the close of his career he was actively serving both college and OPA.

To his other attainments Dr. Jaquith added those of authorship. He wrote "The Persistent Personality of Lincoln," a splendid paper on the subject. He was all his life a staunch admirer of the Civil War President. He also wrote many articles on international, sociological, historical and educational topics. These appeared in such periodicals as "Christian Work," "Current History," "Review of Reviews," "World Traveler," "Social Service Review" and "Junior Red Cross Journal." With Dr. James L. Barton as collaborator he wrote the "Story of the Near East Relief," published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Among his other activities he was a trustee of Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Dr. Harold Clarence Jaquith married, November 9, 1925, in Topola, Yugoslavia, Mary Harin, daughter of Nicholas and Julia Harin. She was born at Yalta, since made famous by an international conclave of rulers and as a center of world agreements, and her family home was in Karkhoff, in the Ukraine, a city which figured in an important way also in the course of World War II. Dr. and Mrs. Jaquith became the parents of two children: 1. William Harin. 2. Elizabeth Marie. The Jaquith family residence is situated in West Hartford, Connecticut.

The death of Dr. Jaquith, April 20, 1943, in Hartford, Connecticut, was an occasion of deep sorrow wherever he was known. Trinity College, whose president was in charge of the services held at the college chapel, April 22, paid Dr. Jaquith high tribute in its "Necrology." Many organizations and colleges lamented his passing in adopted resolutions. The Hartford Kiwanis Club said of him in part:

His gifted talents, natural leadership and wide experience were available to all who called upon him. His whole life was one of service to the underprivileged, the undernourished, to all his fellowmen without thought of race, color, or social standing, both in his own country and in distant lands.

Quotations from an Appreciation from the board of trustees of the Near East Foundation on February 23, 1933, at the time Dr. Jaquith left the organization give an idea of his service in overseas work and contributions in international affairs.

An Appreciation

To Harold C. Jaquith who for *seventeen* years has been in positions of official leadership in relief and construction work in the Near East, the Board of Trustees of Near East Relief express their admiration and appreciation of his history-making service.

Mr. Jaquith began his memorable relief ministry in 1916 as a volunteer Assistant Secretary, helping to organize committees and raise funds throughout the United States. The development of this work soon took him to the Near East as leader of the first commission of eighteen representatives of national cooperating church organizations. Later he returned to the Near East as special representative of the Board of Trustees to coordinate extensive relief operations in the three major areas. This led to his retention for more than a decade in important service as Director of Relief Operations in Turkey, Armenia, the Russian Caucasus, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Greece.

Following his major service in helping to administer more than $100,000,000 in direct relief, he helped to direct, after the fall of Smyrna, the evacuation from Asia Minor of some 23,000 orphans and thousands of civilians of the minority populations.

His service in cooperation with the Commission on Exchange of Populations and a special Commission for the return of Greek prisoners from Turkey, won the admiration and gratitude of both groups.

He was equally trusted and honored by Moslem and Christian, as was attested by the many honors conferred upon him. Having completed his work in the Near East, he returned to America for an important part in the final underwriting campaign for $6,000,000 with which to meet in full all Near East Relief obligations. He then became one of the organizers of the Near East Foundation for the conservation and development of work for children, youths and adults in the Near East.

Mr. Jaquith's term of unbroken service with the N. E. Relief and Foundation has been longer than that of any other executive officer identified with either organization, and no one has contributed more to the establishment of a new and better Near East than Mr. Jaquith, whom his associates and members of the Board of Trustees delight to honor with this testimonial.

February 24, 1943
New York City.

RUDOLPH EMANUEL SWANSON

President Inlaid Optical Company

LONG active in Rhode Island and New England business life, Rudolph Emanuel Swanson was president of the Inlaid Optical Company, of Providence. His major interest was the manufacture of optical goods, and he began his quarter of a century of association with this company when it extended its scope of activity to include the manufacture of that product. His accomplishments brought him wide appreciation, and under his guidance and direction the company prospered through the years.

Mr. Swanson was born February 20, 1896, in North Grosvenordale, Connecticut, son of Edward and Amanda (Anderson) Swanson.

He attended Connecticut schools and began learning his trade at an early age. Serving an apprenticeship with the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Massachusetts, he remained with them afterward until he came to Riverside, Rhode Island, about 1912. In Rhode Island he was first employed by Stevenson's in Providence. Then, desiring to learn lens grinding, he was associated for a time with a Mr. Wells in that connection. At the entry of the United States into World War I, in 1917, Mr. Swanson entered the Navy as member of a hospital unit and served overseas. After the war he returned to Riverside to make his home. About 1920 he became connected with the Inlaid Optical Company, which, as already indicated, was then extending its line to include the manufacture of optical goods.

In the years that followed Mr. Swanson attained to a position of responsibility and trust in the organization of the Inlaid Optical Company and came to be ever more widely known in Providence and throughout the optical goods industry. He acted as supervisor of different company departments, including the lens manufacturing and the frame departments of the business, and was engaged along those lines until elevated to an executive post when he was made vice-president in 1930. At the reorganization of the company, in January, 1936, Mr. Swanson retained the vice-presidency, holding the office until April, 1945, when he was made president. He continued as president for the remaining brief span of his career, and under his guidance and with the aid of his creative thought the company grew and prospered.

Mr. Swanson himself revealed strong inventive capacities, and in a number of specific ways and with concrete devices of his origination succeeded in improving the methods used to manufacture different types of spectacles, optical instruments and related items. He held a number of patents covering his inventions. He was active in many organizations and projects, and was particularly interested in Gloria Dei Church, Providence, of which he was a member. Formerly he was superintendent of the Riverside branch of its Sunday school, holding that office for a decade. Mr. Swanson was fond of outdoor sports, as was his wife, and often they joined their sons in swimming, skating, sailing and other active recreations.

Rudolph Emanuel Swanson married, May 10, 1919, at the bride's home in Riverside, Rhode Island, Helen N. Clark. They lived in New York for about nine months, then returned to Riverside. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Earl E., attended East Providence High School and Rhode Island State University, distinguishing himself in athletics at both institutions, then after two years at Rhode Island State University had two years at the Boston Optometry School to prepare himself to enter his father's profession. He served as pharmacist's mate, first class, in the Navy at the time of World War II. 2. Ralph E., of Riverside; he married Gloria Barnes, of Barrington, Rhode Island.

The death of Rudolph Emanuel Swanson, on September 30, 1945, was an occasion of deep sorrow wherever he was known. He had many brilliant achievements to his credit in the optical goods industry and in his social and civic activities, and will long be honored and affectionately regarded and remembered in the circle in which he was known and did so much valuable work.

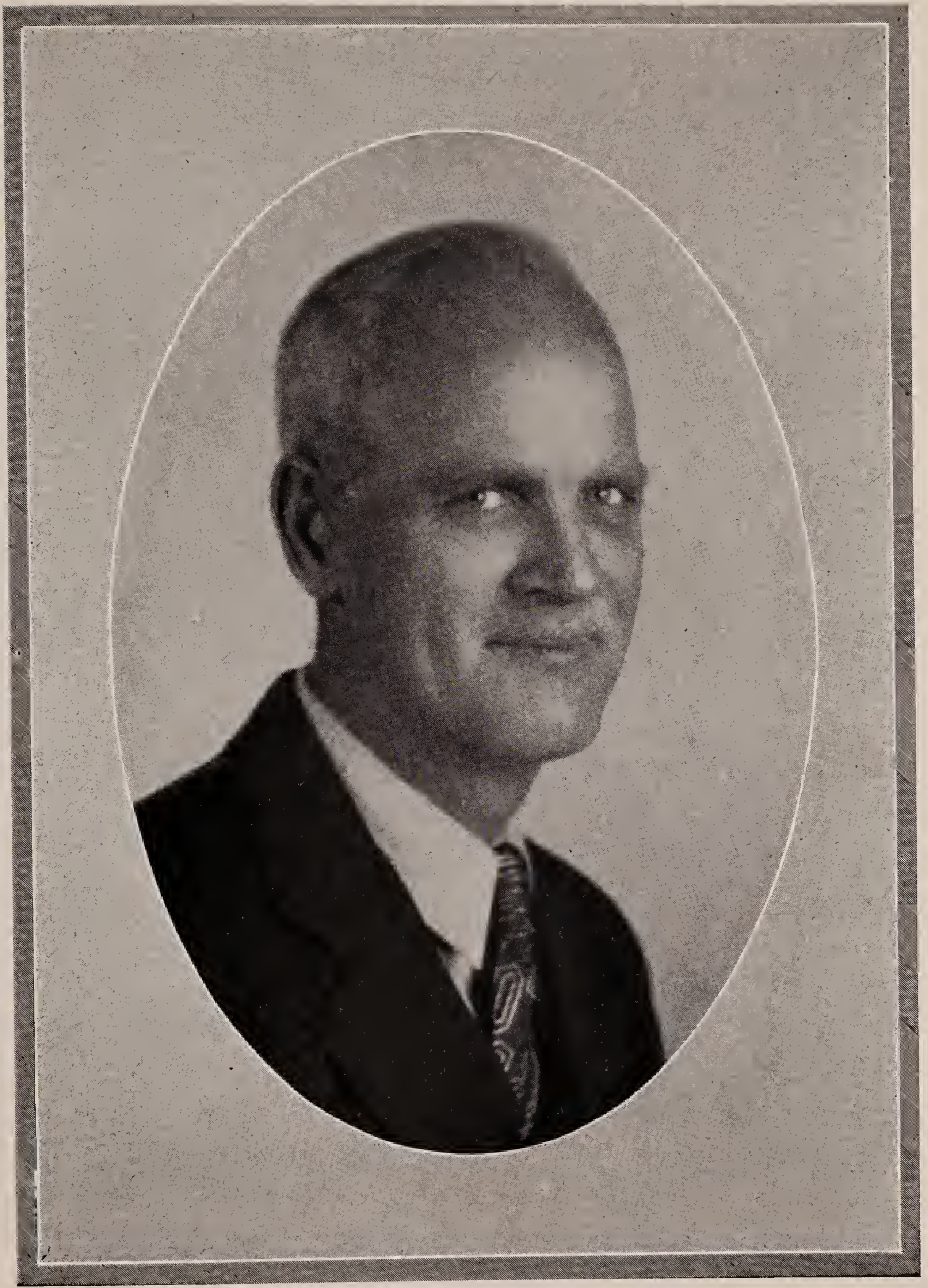
HON. ALFRED HENRY CROFTS

Man of Affairs

IN North Stonington, Connecticut, Alfred Henry Crofts carved out for himself during the most of his mature years, a noteworthy career in public and private life. He was a member of the State Legislature, serving for the terms of 1933 and 1935 as clerk of the agricultural committee, judge of the probate court, a prominent figure in municipal affairs, and a leader in many projects and organizations that worked for the best interests of the community and the welfare of its people.

Judge Alfred Henry Crofts was a native of Hanover, Connecticut, born on November 3, 1895, son of John W. and the late Jane (Carpenter) Crofts, both natives of Chippenham, Wiltshire, England, who came to this country about 1890, after a short stay in Canada, and settled in Hanover, where John W. still lives at age of eighty-two. The family name was one of those very ancient place names of a locality, or small field near a dwelling. Carpenter is an occupational surname, and the lineage of the cognomen has been traced to John Carpenter, a member of the English Parliament at the age of twenty years.

Judge Crofts was one of the generation who entered the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I and did their full share in the service of their country. After his honorable discharge he resumed his higher education and was graduated from the University of Connecticut. Later he became a member of the Eastland-Greenwood Post of the American Legion, and a popular figure in its affairs. One of the interesting features of his military connection was the fact that while working his way across our country towards the Pacific Coast, he happened to be in Minnesota when our nation became involved in World War I, and enlisted from that State in the United States Army. One of his outstanding endeavors was in



A. H. Crofts

association with the Disabled American Veterans' organization, of which he was a past commander of the Josiah Bradfoot Post and had also been State commander of that organization, 1933-34. He was a delegate to the first American Legion Convention at Minneapolis, a delegate to the National Disabled American Veterans' Convention at Denver in 1944 and the delegate to the National Disabled American Veterans' Convention in Chicago, in 1945.

In 1923, Judge Crofts came to North Stonington as a member of the faculty of the Wheeler High School, where he taught vocational agriculture for a decade. He practiced his own instructions, for over a long period he had his own chicken hatchery business, and supplied fine stock to clients over a large area. A prominent member of the North Stonington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, he was at times lecturer and secretary of this group, and had been a master in the fraternity. He was well known at State and county fairs where his advice was sought by people engaged in all types of agriculture, although more often those who were identified with the poultry trade. Judge Crofts was a Mason, chairman of the North Stonington Finance Board, and for several years was treasurer of the North Stonington Federated Church. He was treasurer for many years of the Union Cemetery Association of North Stonington. He worked hard for the establishment of a North Stonington school system, which has not yet been accomplished. Active in the Boy Scouts of America, and always interested in the welfare of the young people of the city he was a Boy Scout leader for nine years and after that time was on the committee. He was a charter member of the Parent-Teachers' Association and a member of the Board of Education, for which he was chairman for several years. Honors came relatively late in his career, but he received the Presidential Certificate for service in the administration of the Selective Service System as a member of the Civilian Defense in World War II. On October 4, 1944, he was appointed re-employment committeeman and elected judge of the probate court for two years from January, 1945.

Alfred H. Crofts married June 29, 1922, Alice Larkham, daughter of Herbert J. and Gertrude (Stott) Larkham, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Gene. 2. Alfred, Jr. 3. Arthur P. Both sons served in the United States Navy during World War II.

Death ended the career of Judge Crofts when it was reaching the heights of public service, but before he had attained the zenith of his powers and prospects. He was only fifty years of age at the time of his passing on August 18, 1946. Years ago he had purchased a colonial house on a small estate which he developed into a most attractive place. He was the kindly host of many folk in all walks of life and won the affectionate regard of a legion of friends. His interest in civic affairs was always keen and constructive. Said a contemporary in tribute to his character and personality: "A fairer man I never knew. Ready and willing under any and all circumstances to do a favor at whatever cost to himself. Such wisdom, friendliness and love of fellow men with the power of accomplishment are a rare combination, and such were exemplified in the life of Alfred H. Crofts."

[illegible] Hickey

WILLIAM MARK HICKEY

Business Leader

NATIONALLY known among tire dealers, William Mark Hickey, president of the Auto Tire Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, was one of the leading business men of his community and an outstanding figure in New England commercial circles. His influence was widely felt, for his judgment was recognized to be sound and his suggestions were constructive.

Mr. Hickey was born November 27, 1897, in Chicago, Illinois, son of the late Patrick and Katherine (Keefe) Hickey. He had a brother and a sister who survived him: Frank Hickey, president of the Lapman-Hickey Steel Company, of Chicago; and Mrs. Charles Knoerzer, of Chicago.

Parochial schools of Chicago provided William Mark Hickey's early formal education, and after studying at South Side High School there he entered the University of Chicago. Upon completing his formal schooling, Mr. Hickey entered the firm of Lord and Thomas, largest advertising agency in the Mid-West. Later he was associated with the Miller Rubber Company, of Akron, where he continued as assistant advertising manager from November, 1917, to August 1, 1918. On that date he enlisted in the Army for service to his country during the First World War, and he was assigned to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. From there he was sent to Officers' Candidate School, where he was stationed when the armistice was signed. His work with the Miller Rubber Company was highly appreciated, as was indicated in letters received from the company's advertising manager and president, as well as others.

When honorably discharged from the Army, December 5, 1918, Mr. Hickey returned temporarily to Chicago. Some time later he became advertising manager of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, Norwalk, Connecticut. In September, 1923, he came to Hartford to be president of the Auto Tire Company, of this city. In Hartford, as elsewhere, his services were distinctive, and he came to be affectionately known as "Jack the Tire Expert." His thorough knowledge of the trade and his firm grounding in business life and techniques led to his becoming nationally known in tire circles, and his services along these lines were many-sided and helpful.

He became particularly active in the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, whose president he was in 1941 and 1942. He was one of the five-man board set up in the treading industries to represent tire manufacturers and dealers on a national scale when the Second World War brought increased governmental controls into industrial life. His contribution to the war effort was outstanding, especially his activity in the rubber and tire conservation program. He served as consultant to William M. Jeffers, former rubber director of the War Production Board. In 1944 Mr. Hickey was elected a member and director of the board of control of the National Institute of Treading Standards, of Washington, D. C., in which he represented Connecticut and Rhode Island areas.

His own foresight enabled Mr. Hickey to prepare himself early in the war to handle Army re-cap and tire repair work on a sizeable scale. On March 3, 1942, Mr. Hickey appeared before the Senate small business committee and was successful in his effort there to bring about a change of ruling with respect to re-capping of tires. The original ruling would have required all Army and civilian tires requiring re-capping to be sent for this purpose to the factories from which they had originally come. Most of the small dealers would thereby have been thrown out of business. As a result of his protest, a plan was evolved whereby contractors made bids on Army tires, then divided the work among dealers in their districts.

It was such activities that led Mr. Hickey to national prominence in his industry. Numerous other examples of his foresight and intelligence starred his busy career. He was, for instance, a pioneer in providing free air in the tire industry's earlier years. Free road service and dual tire-battery service were early contributions of Mr. Hickey in the decade of the twenties. "Jack's," as his place was known, underwent a constant expansion period from the time when he came to Hartford in 1923 until the close of his life. He was an accredited authority on tire distribution and sales, and in 1933 was an adviser in helping to formulate the code of fair practice set up for tire manufacturers and dealers under the National Recovery Administration.

Highly popular wherever he was known, Mr. Hickey was a member of the Wampanoag Country Club, the Hartford City Club, the Lions' Club, the Madison Beach Club, Hartford Council, No. 11, of the Knights of Columbus, and Hartford Lodge, No. 19, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Golf was his favorite game, and he was intensely fond of healthful outdoor life and recreations.

William Mark Hickey married, January 4, 1941, at St. Mary's, Chicago, Illinois, Dorothy MacVeagh, daughter of John Anton and Nina (Donnell) MacVeagh. They became the parents of two children: 1. Nina Katherine, born April 5, 1942. 2. William Mark 3rd, born December 7, 1944.

The death of William M. Hickey, November 19, 1944, at his home, No. 1886 Albany Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow wherever he was known. His service to his industry and his times was outstanding, and his influence will continue as a power for good in every circle in which he was known.

ROWLAND HAZARD

Business and Civic Leader

WIDELY known for his many-sided business achievements, Rowland Hazard made a substantial contribution to his times, notably through services to different industries in New England and elsewhere. A man of original tendencies of thinking and planning, he figured prominently in the establishment and ordering of many enterprises. His home was in Narragansett, Rhode Island, and throughout this section of New England he was widely known, respected and trusted.

Mr. Hazard was born October 29, 1881, in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, son of Rowland Gibson and Mary Pierrepont (Bushnell) Hazard. His family was one long established in Rhode Island, he representing the tenth generation in this State. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. George Bushnell, lived in Watertown, Connecticut, where Mrs. Mary P. (Bushnell) Hazard was born. The maternal grandmother was of the family of Blake, of New Haven, Connecticut.

The Hazard family has played distinguished parts in the history of Rhode Island, and in earliest times became associated with the development of New England, the pioneering spirit of the progenitor in the New World and his immediate descendants having carried down through generation after generation. Briefly outlined the lineage of the American Hazards is as follows:

(I) Thomas Hazard, born in 1610, was in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635. (II) Robert, a son of the above, born in 1635, was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1665. (III) Thomas Hazard, son of the above, born in 1660. (IV) Robert, son of the above, born in 1689. (V) Thomas Hazard, born in 1720. (VI) Rowland Hazard, born in 1763. (VII) Rowland Gibson Hazard, LL.D., born in 1801, died in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, on June 24, 1888, who was a remarkable figure in public life and the author of many enlightening essays and works. (VIII) Rowland Hazard, son of the above, born in Newport, Rhode Island, on August 16, 1829, a man of eminence in industry, in politics, in education and charities; married, March 29, 1854, Margaret Ann Rood, of noteworthy ancestry. (IX) Their son, the Hon. Rowland Gibson Hazard (1855-1918), industrialist, member of organizations, scholar and clubman; married, November 16, 1880, at Beloit, Wisconsin, Mary Pierrepont Bushnell, of previous mention, and their first-born child was Rowland.

(X) Rowland Hazard attended the Fay School in Southboro, Massachusetts, and the Taft School, in Watertown, Connecticut, and was graduated from Yale University in 1903. He sang in the Glee Club and the University Choir during his student years and was a member of the Elihu Club and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. After graduation he went on a hunting trip to Alaska with the Rev. J. Warner Fobes. On his return he began working with the Semet-Solvay Company, in Chicago, engaged in construction of large coke ovens. Then he was with the Solvay Process Company, in Syracuse, New York, a chemical firm organized by his grandfather, Rowland Hazard, who acquired American rights for the soda manufacturing process from the Belgian family of Solvay.

About 1907 Mr. Hazard returned to Peace Dale, Rhode Island, and became treasurer of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of woolen and worsted fabrics. That firm had been founded by his great-great-grandfather and his great-grand-uncle, Rowland Hazard and Joseph Peace Hazard respectively, about 1801. At the beginning of World War I, Mr. Hazard served in a civilian capacity in the Army Ordnance Department. When the mills were sold, in the spring of 1918, having spent a summer at the training camp at Plattsburg, New York, in 1915, he volunteered and entered Officers' School. He was commissioned a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, so serving until January, 1919, when he was again engaged in business activity.

In the autumn of 1921 he joined the staff of Lee, Higginson and Company, with whom he remained in New York City until 1927. Meanwhile, other business responsibilities of a heavy character were descending upon Mr. Hazard's shoulders. His father, named Rowland G. Hazard, had died in 1918, and his uncle, Frederick Rowland Hazard, had died in 1916. The situation left Rowland Hazard as the oldest member of the next generation, and accordingly in 1919 he became a leader in effectuating a plan, conceived by his father and uncle, to form the Allied Chemical and Dye Company. In 1920 he became a director of the new organization, of which he was senior director at the close of his career.

In the autumn of 1927, Mr. Hazard went on a hunting expedition to British Africa, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika for big game and specimens for American museums. After his return, in 1928, he acquired a ranch at Alamogordo, in southern New Mexico, which he operated for about three years. While there, he found the fine quality of adobe used for structural purposes in the building of the dwellings of the native Indians to be of a more beautiful color than the ordinary clay found elsewhere, and particularly well suited for manufacture of pottery, ornaments, and other things. Accordingly, he organized the La Luz Company for the manufacture of clay products, with workshops at Alamogordo and offices in New York City. Native artists performed the manufacturing operations from their own designs, and made still other designs based on examples of ancient work found in museums. The products consisted of everything from roof tiles and chimney pots to the largest decorative urns and vases, individual artists doing all the work on hand wheels.

After establishing the La Luz Company and seeing it well on its way, Mr. Hazard turned to other ventures. In 1931 he returned to the East and transferred his residence from Peace Dale to Narragansett, Rhode Island, where he acquired the family home originally built by his great-grand-uncle, Joseph Peace Hazard, in 1884, and known as "Druid's Dream." In his later New England years, following the removal to Narragansett, Rowland G. Hazard became executive vice-president of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, manufacturers of precision instruments. His other business connections of later years included a general partnership, from 1935 to 1938, in the New York brokerage house of Taylor Robinson Company, Inc., and an association from 1938 to 1939 with Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., of New York City. He was also a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of Providence, and was at one period a director of the old Merchants' Bank.

A lifelong Republican in his political views, Mr. Hazard was elected to the South Kingstown Town Council in 1908, and became first councilman in 1910. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of Rhode Island State College, serving two terms thereafter until 1927. From 1918 to 1922 he was president of the

Washington County Agricultural Society. In 1912 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1914 and 1915 he represented South Kingstown in the Rhode Island State Legislature. Mr. Hazard became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1936, and in New York was a vestryman of Calvary Church and in Narragansett of St. Peter's by the Sea.

Rowland Hazard married, October 5, 1910, Helen Hamilton Campbell, daughter of Augustus Scott and Abbie (Hamilton) Campbell, of Chicago. Her grandfather, Benjamin H. Campbell, left King William County, Virginia, in 1835 for Galena, Illinois, subsequently moving to Chicago, before 1860. Her grandmother Hannah (Grigsby) Hamilton was also of Virginia. Rowland and Helen Hamilton (Campbell) Hazard became the parents of the following children:

1. Caroline Campbell, born in April, 1913, became the wife of Russell Troy Hunter, of California.

2. Rowland Gibson, sixth of the line to bear the name, born in 1927, graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, attended Princeton University, and after a short period with the National Broadcasting Company in New York entered the Army in 1941 as an enlisted man in the Signal Corps, rising in three years to the rank of captain. He was killed while training for service overseas, in April, 1944. In a letter sent to Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard by Brigadier General S. H. Sherrill from Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center Headquarters, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, he stated that "Rowland was esteemed by all who knew him for his high ideals, splendid character and high sense of duty. A true patriot, worthy of the long line of American ancestors who helped to build our country, he was impatient to do his share to preserve that country and the things for which it stands. Twice he came to me and asked for assignment to a company destined for early movement overseas. I was glad to accede to his wishes because he had demonstrated through his excellent service as my aide-de-camp that he had the ability to command and lead the men of a company. His field commanders have since spoken to me of the intelligent, conscientious and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties. He was definitely a 'superior' officer, whose loss we who knew him at this Training Center feel deeply." From General H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, came the following communication: "It has come to my attention that Captain Hazard,

as an enlisted man, was appointed to Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth because of his outstanding qualities of leadership. Shortly after being commissioned and completing his subsequent training, he was assigned to duty with the Army Air Forces, where he proved himself a conscientious, hard-working officer who had an excellent achievement record to his credit. Among the many things he did in a commendable fashion is to be noted especially his performance as an aide-de-camp, for which he was given a superior rating. Your husband was well liked by the men with whom he worked, and they share your loss. May time and the knowledge that he gave his best to his country alleviate your sorrow. I extend my deepest sympathy to you and other members of the family." Rowland Gibson Hazard married, in 1940, Mary Foster Pitney, of Morristown, New Jersey, granddaughter of Mahlon Pitney, a justice of the Supreme Court. Their daughter Candace was born February, 1943.

3. Peter Hamilton, born in 1918, graduated from St. Paul's School, attended Harvard University, entered the Navy in 1940, commissioned in 1941, resigned his commission to train for flying and obtained his wings in 1942 at Corpus Christi. He served in the north and south Atlantic and was on duty in the Pacific when shot down in March, 1945. The Presidential citation, signed by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and accompanying the Distinguished Flying Cross awarded him, read as follows:

> For heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial flight as Pilot of a Torpedo Plane and as a Division Leader in Composite Squadron NINE, attached to the U.S.S. NATOMA BAY, in action against enemy Japanese forces in the vicinity of Okinawa, on March 27, 1945. Pursuing a Japanese plane launched in a suicide dive over one of the warships, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Hazard resolutely pressed home a daring attack to divert the enemy from his course, continuing this gallant effort within deadly range of intense anti-aircraft fire from our ships. Although his plane disappeared after he commenced his run, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Hazard's courageous and determined attempt to frustrate a suicidal enemy attack against a United States vessel was inspiring to those who observed him and his valiant conduct and indomitable fighting spirit upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

The whole story of his service came to Lieutenant Hazard's parents in a letter from Lieutenant J. O. Kay, squadron commander of Composite Squadron NINE.

> Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hazard:
>
> Let me introduce myself, Mr. and Mrs. Hazard. I am writing as Peter's squadron commander and close friend. Our age is the same, Navy training similar, both had Naval Reserve V-7 training and flight training.
>
> When Pete's division brought the news, the squadron was stunned to know that anything should have happened to him. Never was there a keener one in the squadron to come to the Pacific, and then, in the first days of the campaign, Pete should be missing in action.
>
> The heartfelt sympathy of the squadron goes out to you, Mr. and Mrs. Hazard. Your son was loved and respected by all in the group. His presence and steady influence helped the younger boys many times over rough spots. In this time of sorrow you may know that the men of VC-9 share your grief.
>
> You want to know the events concerning Pete's missing. The following is the most accurate information. On the morning of March twenty-seventh, Pete was flying in a torpedo plane in company with other squadron planes and was proceeding to the target area to act as Air Coordinator. The Air Coordinator is responsible for controlling all planes operating in a designated target area. Upon nearing the land target area, where some of the warships were near, word was passed that enemy planes were in the area. Shortly after this, two (2) Vals (Japanese Dive Bombers) passed in front of Pete's formation. He was leading his group when these Vals indicated they were intent upon making a run on our warships below. Without the slightest hesitation, Pete broke off from his group and attempted to intercept these two planes. All of this occurred in the near vicinity of our ships. In natural self-defense as the enemy commenced their dive, the ships opened with anti-aircraft fire. Into this gunfire Pete flew his plane. At this point the members of the formation lost sight of the action. After the attack was over, the

area was thoroughly searched. The only trace found was a dyemarker in the water which is carried in our planes. No ship or plane in the area saw Pete and his crew go into the water.

If at any time I could be of assistance in answering any questions or doing something for you, do not hesitate to call on me.

(Signed) J. O. Kay
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.
Squadron Commander

4. Charles Ware Blake, born in 1920, graduated from St. Paul's School, attended Harvard University, but went before graduation to Chicago to work with the Diesel Engineering Buda Company. Waiving deferment in November 1941, he returned to Rhode Island to enlist in the armored forces, in which he was commissioned at Fort Knox, Kentucky, in September, 1942. He went overseas in September, 1944, and participated in a number of actions on the German fronts and became a captain. After the deaths of his two brothers, he returned to the United States and was an instructor until December, 1945. He has since gone with the Campbell Tobacco Company, Louisville, Kentucky. In October, 1943, he married Edith Bruce, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Bruce of Louisville, Kentucky. They have one son, Charles Bruce Hazard, born March, 1945.

Rowland Hazard, father of these four children, died on December 20, 1945, at Waterbury, Connecticut. His passing was an occasion of deep and sincere sorrow wherever he was known. His contribution to his times was truly outstanding, and he will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends in all walks of life. The following is quoted from a memorial adopted by the executive committee of the Recorder-Controller Section of the Scientific Apparatus Makers of America held in New York on January 11, 1946:

> Rowland Hazard came of the Peace Dale Hazards, a pioneer family whose successive generations through three centuries have contributed usefully and without stint to the industrial and civic welfare of the country and who have volunteered their persons, their lives in every national emergency. True to the traditions of his stock, Rowland Hazard served

with distinction through World War I, first in civilian connection with the Ordnance Department and then as a captain in Chemical Warfare Division, and lost two sons, both of them of cardinal worth, in World War II. In line with his family's record of civic responsibility, he gave the time necessary for a term in the Rhode Island Legislature. In business he was engaged in numerous activities, both concurrent and consecutive, and out of wide experience in them he developed understanding and judgment and breadth and urbanity of view.

His culture, rooted in deep soil of substance and intelligence, was augmented and enriched by schooling, world travel, eager reading and contacts with people in all walks of life. At ease in any company, endowed with personality and friendliness, willing to listen to new or opposite evidence and opinion, he kept himself extensively informed of contemporary currents of thought and their changes of direction. Therefore his own thinking was authoritative and cogent and his words and his conclusions carried weight.

Impressively among his characteristics were courage, fortitude, stability and faith. His convictions were strong and his nerve was steady. He stood up under blows crushing in their force and excruciating in their pain, but he never complained of his tribulations or faltered in his course. He had deep spiritual resources out of which he drew renewal, and he believed in and practiced Christian humility, which does not deny positiveness and self-confidence but which rules our vanity and conceit. He had unending capability for friendship and service, and he responded to every call uttered in the name of duty no matter what burden was imposed on him.

WILSON GREER

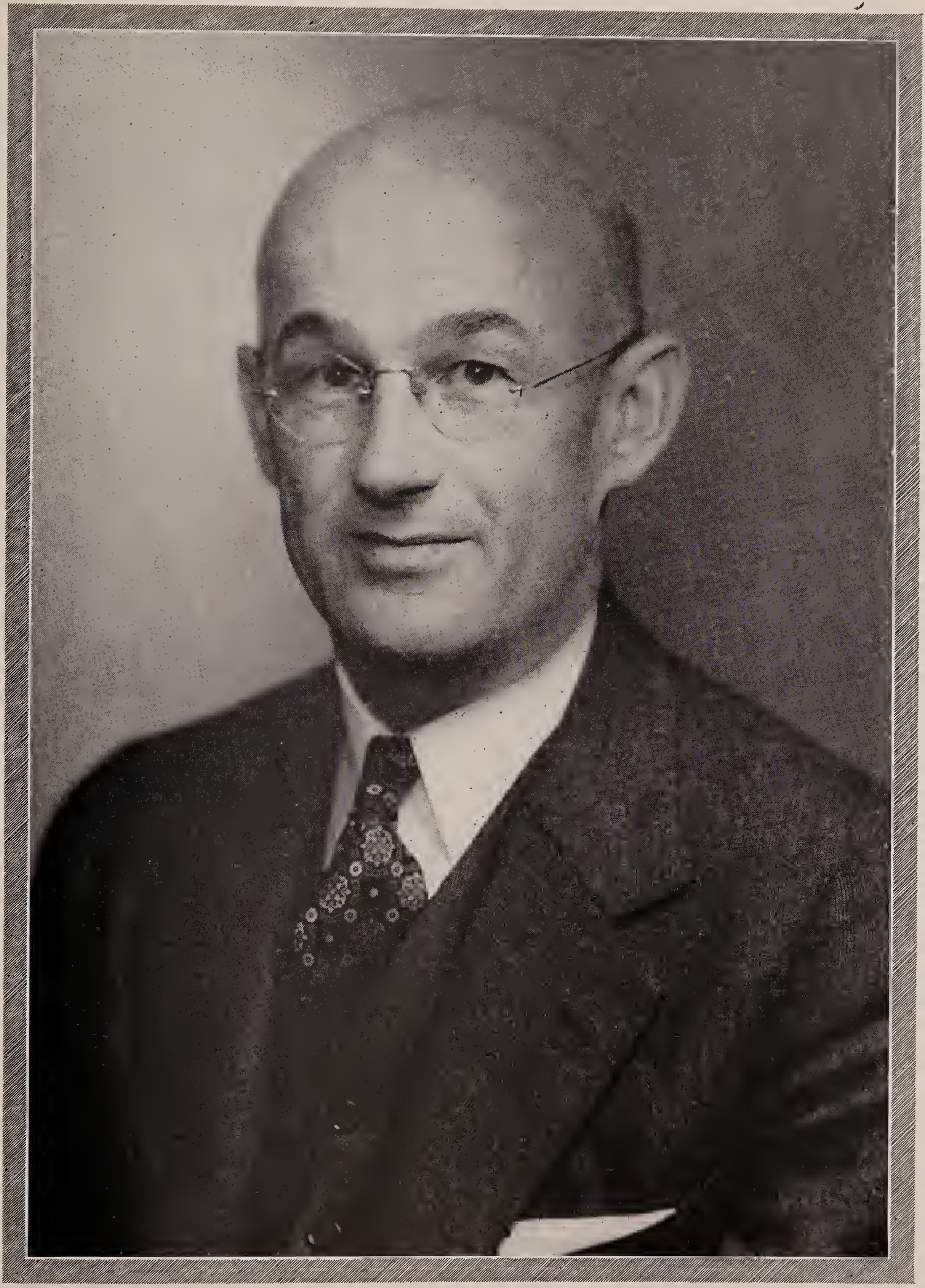
Educator

FOR seventeen years Wilson Greer was superintendent of schools in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and he figured prominently in social and civic affairs here and was known among educators throughout New England. He was respected and honored in the teaching profession and was loved among a host of friends for his devotion to worth while principles and his splendid qualities of thinking and of character.

Mr. Greer was born February 6, 1894, in Euphrasia Township, Province of Ontario, Canada, not far from Toronto, son of James Alexander and Lavinia (Wilson) Greer. The Greers are an old Canadian family. They removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut, about 1896.

Wilson Greer, who was about two years old when they came to Ridgefield, attended public schools in Thomaston, completing his studies there through a part of the high school course. He then entered the Mount Hermon School and in 1913 was graduated there. Afterward he entered Wesleyan University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1917. There he became a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. For post-graduate study he entered the Yale Graduate School of Education, where he was made a Master of Arts in 1928. He also attended the summer school of Harvard University in 1924 and 1925, and had a "refresher" course at Harvard in 1941. Continuing in this way the process of educating himself throughout the whole of his career was characteristic of Mr. Greer's view of education, which he considered a lifelong enterprise.

Meanwhile, of course, he carried on his lifelong work, which was educating others. His first employment was as a leader of the Boys' and Girls' Club of the Middlesex Farm Bureau, a post that he held just before entering the Army to serve his country in World War I. At the close of hostilities he was attending an officers' candi-



Wilson Greer

date school at Camp Zachary Taylor. He then resumed his farm bureau work and continued it for a short time, at the conclusion of which he became rural school supervisor for the Willimantic area, so serving between 1919 and 1926. Between 1926 and 1928 he was superintendent of schools in Districts Nos. 1 and 8, Groton, Connecticut.

It was in 1928 that he came to Wethersfield. Here he was superintendent of schools from that year onward for the rest of his life, a period of seventeen years. As a primary object of his educational efforts Mr. Greer sought to integrate school activities with community life. He was a member of a townwide recreational committee, in connection with which he was influential in construction of a town swimming pool and park and provision of a year-round recreational program for Wethersfield children. He paid the strictest attention to educational standards in the local schools, and at the close of his life was helping plan a post-war enlargement of the Wethersfield school system, with an improvement of plants and facilities of the different schools.

Always intensely interested in the community itself, Mr. Greer headed a number of civic campaigns, including those for the sale of war bonds and for clothing collections. He was at one time president of the Wethersfield Business Men's and Civic Association, so serving in 1935. He was a charter member of both the Wethersfield Rotary Club and the Wethersfield Historical Society; was at one time adjutant of Russell K. Bourne Post of the American Legion, and belonged to Hospitality Lodge, No. 128, of the Free and Accepted Masons. In 1930 he was president of the Hartford County Teachers' Association, and in 1943 he headed the Connecticut Association of Public School Superintendents. He was chief air raid warden in Wethersfield and a member of the local War Council. He held memberships in the Hartford Missionary Society and the Crawford House Association, as well as in the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in Wethersfield. Among his other educational activities, he served as Connecticut member of the National Education Association's committee on teachers' retirement associations and had many interests in his loved work and in Wethersfield.

Wilson Greer married, May 11, 1918, at Westerly, Rhode Island, Carolyn Travis, daughter of William H. and Sarah (McLean) Travis. Mr. and Mrs. Greer became the parents of a son, Robert

Travis Greer, who served more than three years with the Army Aviation Engineers and was honorably discharged only the week before his father's death.

Wilson Greer passed away June 27, 1945, at his home, No. 234 Garden Street, Wethersfield, Connecticut. His career was one rich in service and value to his contemporaries. His modern views of education, based on a common-sense approach to present-day world conditions, did much to establish him in the regard of others, and his traits of character and personality endeared him to many.

CHARLES A. WHITE, SR., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon

FOR more than forty years Dr. Charles A. White, Sr., practiced dentistry in Wakefield, Rhode Island, where he took a lively interest in community affairs and was a highly respected and beloved citizen. His activities were many-sided and constructive, earning for him the admiration and confidence of his contemporaries in all walks of life. At the same time he was loved for his splendid personal qualities and his thorough devotion to worth while principles of thinking and living.

Dr. White was born August 8, 1873, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, son of Dorick and Louise (Blanchard) White. His parents were born in Canada, probably both at St. Hyacinth, and were descended from French forbears. His father was a shoe manufacturer.

Charles A. White attended public schools in Weymouth and Boston, and was a student at Boston Dental College, which was later discontinued. In 1894 he started his own independent practice, first of all in Boston as an associate with Dr. J. A. Brown and later as an associate of Dr. Gaylord. In Nashua, New Hampshire, he was connected with Dr. Baldwin; then he was associated for a time with Dr. C. A. Neill, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. For a time he was engaged in practice under the direction of Dr. J. A. Brown during his early career in Boston. In 1897 he became associated with Dr. Dennis F. Keefe, a leading dentist of Providence, Rhode Island, and at the same time he established an office in Wakefield, thenceforth dividing his time between the two. From 1899 onward he devoted his attention to the Wakefield office, but made his home in Narragansett until his removal to Wakefield in 1927. His father-in-law owned considerable property in Narragansett.

In addition to his other interests, Dr. White was a charter member of Wakefield Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of the World. He was essentially a homeloving man, although he concerned himself with a number of matters of importance to his community. He was a member of the American Bantam Association, the Rhode Island Poultry Association and the American Cochin Association. Between 1910 and 1916 Dr. White abandoned his dental practice and associated himself with his father-in-law, Peleg Brown, in the garage and livery business in Narragansett. In the same period he became known for his fondness for good horses. When he resumed his dental practice, he had offices in different parts of Wakefield, then moved to his quarters in Main Street. In the last twenty-one years of his life his son was associated in practice with him.

Dr. White was a Democrat in his political views. He was several times a candidate for local office in Narragansett before he moved to South Kingstown, but on each occasion he was defeated at the polls, since Narragansett was a Republican town. When he came to South Kingstown, he was elected to the school committee, on which he served for two terms. In 1933 and 1934 he was elected to the town council. During his last term he was the only Democratic councilman, and he won the election by only one vote. He served in the Rhode Island State Senate by a Senate recount after the 1934 election. After two years in the Senate he was named to the Bureau of Regulations and Rates and Tariff in the Division of Public Utilities, so continuing for two years. As a Senator he initiated legislation for construction of a new athletic field at the Rhode Island State College and of a highway leading from the Post Road to the West Breakway. He retired from politics after completing his service in the Public Utilities Division. During World War I he was active in Liberty Loan work and chairman of the War Savings committee. He also did free dental work for soldiers at the pier as a member of the Dentistry Board for Soldiers.

Dr. Charles A. White, Sr., married, February 21, 1900, Mary Brown, daughter of Peleg and Julia (Gould) Brown and a descendant of old South County stock. She was descended from John Tripp through his son, Job; his son, Job; his son, Peregrine; and his daughter, Susannah, who married Samuel Underwood. They had a son, William Underwood, whose daughter, Elizabeth Underwood, became the wife of Robert D. Brown. Their son, Peleg Brown, married Julia Gould. On the Brown side of the house the line passed from Nicholas Brown through his son, William; his son, Tobias, his son, William; his son, Peleg; his son, Robert D.; his son, Peleg; and his daughter, Mary. Mrs. White was also descended from Adam Mott and from the Hazard family. Through her ancestor, John Coggeshall, she belongs to the Daughters of the American Colonists, which she has served as historian over a period of several years and for a brief period as registrar. On both the Brown and Gould sides of the family she is descended from pioneers and has membership in the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America. Through Peleg Brown she is a member of the United States Daughters of 1812. Mrs. White herself has long been active in patriotic orders. She was for ten years registrar of Narragansett Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. and Mrs. White became the parents of two children: 1. Charles A., Jr., who also became a practicing dentist, was associated for twenty-one years with his father and is now practicing independently. 2. Julia Louise, wife of Charles H. Whaley and mother of their son, Charles Henry Whaley, Jr.

The death of Dr. Charles A. White, Sr., April 2, 1946, at his home, No. 17 Kenyon Avenue, Wakefield, Rhode Island, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His accomplishments were truly outstanding, and he will long be remembered with the deepest warmth of affection among all whose privilege it was to know him or call him friend.

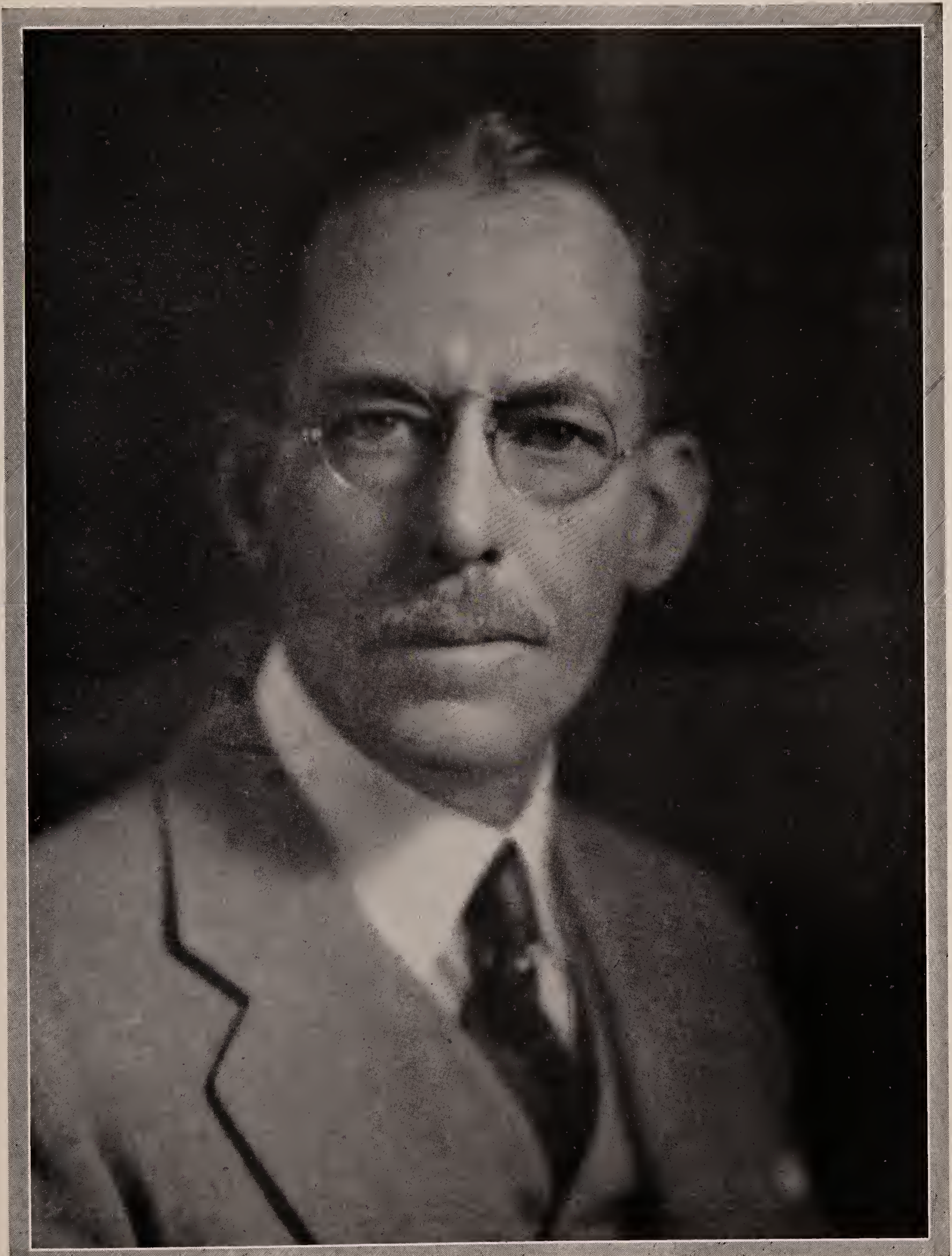
EDWARD H. EVERIT

Pioneer in Telephony

ASSOCIATED with the Southern New England Telephone Company through its period of greatest growth and development, Edward H. Everit, of New Haven, performed a highly useful service to this region as engineer, then as general manager. His contribution to this great industrial organization and to different civic and social groups with which he was connected was an outstanding one. At the same time he was respected, honored and trusted in an ever-widening circle of acquaintance and loved by a host of friends.

Mr. Everit was born August 5, 1870, at the family home in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Richard Hotchkiss and Mary Talman (Lawrence) Everit and a descendant of a long line of sea captains and traders. His father was a sea captain and was prominent as such and as an importer of South American products. He accumulated a large fortune and established the Everit home in Whitney Avenue, New Haven, on a parcel of land running to what is now called Everit Street, named after this family.

Edward H. Everit attended New Haven schools and Hillhouse High School here, then entered Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated from the College of Electrical Engineering in 1892. His first work in the new and then highly experimental telephone industry was in 1889, when he became associated with the Southern New England Telephone Company. His faithful service and industriousness brought promotion to superintendent of equipment in 1897. In 1903 he was made an engineer of the organization, and in 1910 came his promotion to chief engineer. In that capacity he continued until 1927, when he was made general manager. He remained with the telephone company until his retirement from the general managership in 1931. After that time he did not actively engage in professional work.



EDWARD H. EVERIT

He literally "grew up" with the telephone industry, and his contribution to its growth and prosperity was a significant one. He was a member of the Telephone Pioneers of America, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Electrical Society and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He also belonged to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Deeply interested in forestry and conservation of natural resources, Mr. Everit was a member of the Connecticut State Forestry Association and the American Forestry Association. He held memberships, too, in the Waltonian Club, Mory's Association, the Quinnipiack Club, the New Haven Country Club, the Giant Valley Country Club, the New Haven Colony Historical Society. He found great satisfaction always in working among young people, many of whom he helped in a variety of ways. He was very active in the different organizations to which he belonged, particularly in the years following his retirement from the telephone company. He held several offices in Trinity Church, where he was a vestryman and a member of the Brooks Club. Along with all his other undertakings, Mr. Everit was a director of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce from 1924 to 1927.

Edward H. Everit married (first), November 28, 1895, Cordelia Stanley Peck, daughter of Elizabeth Cornwall and Henry F. Peck, of New Haven. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth C., who became the wife of Robert P. Heald. 2. Arthur M. 3. Mary L., who became the wife of Dr. Joseph C. Bauer. Edward H. Everit married (second), June 1, 1911, Mrs. Marie Scott (Bigger) Withmar, of Richmond, Virginia a descendant of the Bigger and Tapscott families of Virginia, whose first husband was William Arnold Withmar.

The death of Edward H. Everit, October 5, 1943, in New Haven, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow wherever he was known. Many glowing tributes were paid him, particularly in the church circle where he had been so active in the later years of his life. The Brooks Club of Trinity Church put itself on record as declaring with respect to Mr. Everit:

> His wide experience in organization, sincerity of purpose and love of truth: these were his contributions to the Brooks Club and to the young men of the Parish.

At a meeting, November 9, 1943, Trinity Church itself adopted resolutions reading in part:

> Possessed with a very great degree of physical courage, which is amply testified to by his experience as an electrical engineer, he endured the sufferings of his last illness with uncomplaining patience and with a splendid Christian fortitude which won for him profound admiration of all who knew him.
>
> For his services as a warden and vestryman and for these manifestations of a Christian character we honor his memory and adopt this resolution.

WALTER RAY LUCAS

Cotton Broker

IN the cotton brokerage circles of the United States, the late Walter Ray Lucas was exceptionally well known, especially in New England, where for more than a quarter of a century he made his headquarters in Providence, Rhode Island. His knowledge of his business was extensive for he had made a career of it from the time he completed his academic education, and for nearly half a century had been identified with the same firm.

Mr. Lucas was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1876, son of John Charles and Mary Elizabeth (Hunter) Lucas. His mother's family was long established in Pennsylvania. His father was a native of South Ireland, who became a banker in the United States. Brothers and sisters of Mr. Lucas: John Hunter Lucas, of Berwyn, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Emlen Etting, of Haverford, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Reginald Davidson (deceased), and Miss Ethel Lucas, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Walter Ray Lucas was sent to public and private schools, including schools at Freehold and Haverford, Pennsylvania. He began his business career in the employ of George H. McFadden and Brothers, starting in a clerical capacity in the main offices of the firm in Philadelphia. Very soon he was transferred to the Texas office of the company, and served in various capacities in Paris, Waco and Galveston in that State. In 1901 Mr. Lucas went to Shreveport, Louisiana, where later he was placed in charge of the business. From 1912 to 1918, he was acting in a similar post in Norfolk, Virginia. From the latter named year to his death in 1944, Mr. Lucas was the Providence representative, or agent, of the McFadden cotton activities in Rhode Island. He knew cotton from its raw state on the plantation to its distribution in finished products, being a particularly skilled buyer and seller. When he spoke of any phase of the industry it was with an authority that was widely recognized.

A man of many friends and a thousand contacts, Walter Ray Lucas was interested in many things that touched life and human affairs. His favorite clubs were the Agawam Hunt and the Hope Club. Golf was his game and duck shooting he enjoyed immensely. His religious affiliations were with Grace Church of Providence.

On July 1, 1902, at Edgartown, Massachusetts, Walter Ray Lucas married Katherine W. Wise, daughter of William B. and Mary (Lowther) Wise, of Paris, Texas, and Edgartown, where they maintained a summer home. William B. Wise was also associated with the cotton business, his firm being Martin, Wise and Fitzburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas became the parents of two chldren: 1. Walter Ray Lucas, Jr., born at Norfolk, Virginia, February 4, 1916. He received his education at Providence Country Day School, St. George School, Portsmouth, and Harvard University. He became a member of the United States Army in 1942, and was attached to the Army Signal Intelligence Corps, serving overseas, with the rank of sergeant. 2. Helen C. F., born in 1920, in Providence, trained in the Rhode Island Hospital in the Nurses Cadet Corps. She formerly attended Mary C. Wheeler School at Providence.

After a short illness, Walter Ray Lucas died in Jane Brown Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, February 14, 1944, his passing being deeply regretted by the city in which he had been for so many years a familiar and esteemed figure. Primarily he had been a business man, who did not fail in the responsibilities of his work down through one of the most difficult periods in American finance and trade. He was a beloved man among men, because he knew the value of recreation and companionship with his fellowmen. By whatever standard his career is evaluated, it was in the best tradition of our country, especially of his adopted New England. His life had been rich in achievement and admirable character and personality.

H. P. Townsend

HARRY POND TOWNSEND

Inventor, Business Leader

AS an inventor Harry Pond Townsend, of West Hartford, Connecticut, made a substantial contribution to the life of his time. He became president of the H. P. Townsend Manufacturing Company, one of Hartford's and New England's leading industries, producers of many varieties of machinery. Mr. Townsend's own inventive genius, combined with his company's facilities for designing special machines for diverse requirements, proved of invaluable assistance to the Federal Government in prosecution of the Second World War, and until the close of his life he was concentrating his energies in this direction.

Mr. Townsend was born July 18, 1875, in Hartford, Connecticut, son of Wilbur Hotchkiss and Ellen Augusta (Pond) Townsend, of Bristol, this State. His family was an old and noted one, of English and still earlier of Norman background. One of his earliest ancestors on record is Sir Ludovic de Townshend, a Norman nobleman, who appeared in England soon after the Conquest and married Elizabeth de Hauteville, heiress of Raynham and daughter of Sir Thomas de Hauteville, a part of whose property came into possession of the Townsends. One English ancestor was Walter atte Townshende, as the name was spelled in his day. General Townshend was a military officer on the English side of the Revolutionary War, and was a cousin of one of Harry P. Townsend's early forebears. In Glasgow, long the major seat of the family, the name was spelled "Townshend" (pronounced "Townsend"). The highest chimney in Scotland was built and owned by a member of the family. In 1200 William Townsend lived in Taverham County, Norfolk, England. Thomas atte Tunneshende lived at West Herling during the reign of Henry III (1217-72). There were records of William and Thomas atte Tunesend in 1292 and 1314 respectively. In the fourteenth century the family became prominent in County Norfolk.

Coleman Townsend, Harry P. Townsend's grandfather, was a grandson on the maternal side of his house of a Revolutionary ancestor named Coleman, who was a drummer boy in the battle of Bunker Hill. Coleman Townsend married Caroline Hotchkiss, of Burlington, Connecticut. Their son, Wilbur Hotchkiss Townsend, Harry P. Townsend's father, was born in 1846. After being connected in early manhood with the New York Life Insurance Company in Hartford, he entered the oil brokerage business in Brooklyn, New York, in 1880, and continued along these lines until the close of his life. He married Ellen Augusta Pond, daughter of Henry Aaron Pond, a pioneer clockmaker of Bristol, Connecticut.

Their son, Harry Pond Townsend, attended Bristol public schools through the high school grades, then was employed by a civil engineer in Bristol for a time. From that employment he entered the New Departure Company's plant in that city, remaining for three years with them and inventing a bicycle coaster brake which they marketed. The brake bore his name, and he took out patents covering the invention and assigned them to his company. So significant was the invention at that time that it gave new impetus to the bicycle manufacturing industry and did much to encourage cycling as a sport and means of locomotion. Like certain other critical creations, it filled a long-felt need for greater safety and conservation of energies of cyclists. The New Departure Company, as a result, made substantial business gains and assumed a place of leadership in the manufacturing world. From that moment its financial standing rose rapidly from the firm rootage of Mr. Townsend's coaster brake creation.

From that company Mr. Townsend went to the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Connecticut. They were large-scale manufacturers of hardware. After three years with them he joined the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, also of New Britain. Locks challenged to the full Mr. Townsend's inventive talents, and he took out more than forty patents in connection with the manufacture of hardware. He had, in all, eighty-four patents to his credit, covering inventions in many branches of industry. It was in 1908 that he started his own company, the H. P. Townsend Manufacturing Company, in Hartford, for the production of special machinery and the design and improvement of machines for production of metal goods and light hardware. Riveters, drill presses, screw machines and kindred lines were included in the Townsend company's output, which in Mr. Townsend's lifetime embraced 281 kinds of machines. These were shipped to practically every country in the world. At the outbreak of the First World War the Townsend organization's export trade totaled 75 per cent. of its production. The war greatly reduced that figure as export markets were limited and United States demand increased. During the Second World War the company was engaged to full capacity in war work. The Townsend plant at No. 5 Chestnut Street, Hartford, was built in 1920. In its office many souvenirs of Mr. Townsend's exploits as an inventor are on display, giving ample evidence of the high character of his achievement. Almost without tools and with practically no modern equipment he accomplished with his own hands much of his earliest inventive work. As early as 1905 he invented a system for mail collection by which it was impossible for the carrier to touch or lose the mail. Only its expense prevented its adoption. From such beginnings it was that he laid the foundations for greater work and for his subsequent establishment of the H. P. Townsend Manufacturing Company, of which he became president and treasurer. One of his more conspicuous inventions was the ingenious horse-racing game installed on the estate of the actor, William Gillette, in Connecticut.

Mr. Townsend belonged to such organizations as the National Manufacturers' Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Army Ordnance Association. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 20, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in New Britain, and also was affiliated with Giddings Chapter of Royal Arch Masons there and belonged to the Royal Arcanum.

Harry P. Townsend married, March 31, 1909, Margaret Emma O'Brien, daughter of Dennis O'Brien, of Meriden, Connecticut, and a descendant of Jeremiah O'Brien, commander of the first naval forces that did battle for the colonies in the Revolutionary War at Machias, Maine.

The death of Harry P. Townsend occurred November 13, 1942, at his home, No. 245 Auburn Road, West Hartford, Connecticut, and was an occasion of profound sorrow wherever he was known. His achievements were outstanding, earning for him wide approbation and endearing him to his associates in all walks of life. He will long be remembered with deep warmth of affection among his host of friends.

RICHARD BLAIR EARLE, Sc.D.

Educator, Research Expert

GRADUATE from the Worcester (Massachusetts) Polytechnic Institute, of a half-century ago, Richard Blair Earle blazed out a trail for himself in the field of science and of modern technical research. At one time he was an educator, at another was identified with the rubber industry and, although hampered by failing health was a research pioneer in the development of synthetic rubber.

Although he did not like to be distinguished from his fellows by the term Doctor, he was entitled to this honor, earned shortly after the turn of the century. Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on May 29, 1878, he was the son of Stephen C. and Mary E. (Brown) Earle, both members of long established New England families. His father was an architect who designed and planned many of the Protestant Episcopal churches and a number of public buildings in Worcester. A veteran of the War Between the States, he died in the above city in 1900; his wife passing away in 1919. Thus it was that the elder man did not live to witness the notable achievement of his son, or his acquirement of the Doctor's degree in science.

Richard Blair Earle prepared for higher education in the schools of his nativity and matriculated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, noted as being among the first to give substantial courses in chemical engineering. From this institution he was graduated in 1897. Two years later he received the degree Master of Science from Harvard University, and in 1901 he was awarded the Doctor of Science degree. His first interests were scholastic and he was a professor of organic chemistry at the University of Chicago, and later taught chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While in eastern Massachusetts he became associated with the great plant of the Hood Rubber Corporation, at Watertown, close to Boston,

Richard B. Earle

and at one time spent two years in Singapore in the Malayan Straits, and the Dutch East Indies in the study of rubber production in the Orient, for the Hood Rubber Company. He returned to his native land convinced that eventually the United States would be required to depend upon some other source of rubber than the Far East. No country used more of this product than the New World and more and more cartels and government restrictions raised the price of rubber to the United States. This evidently was the inspiration of his research in the field of synthetic rubber, which he did succeed in producing, but at cost too expensive for practical use. Until continued failing health caused his retirement three years prior to his demise, Richard Blair Earle was associated with the United States Finishing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, of which city he was a former resident. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and the Chemists Club of Harvard.

On December 11, 1911, Richard Blair Earle married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Fredrika Jackson, daughter of Frederick and Harriet (Allen) Jackson, her father born in Boston, Massachusetts, her mother born in Haverstraw, New York, but resided most of her life in Newton, Massachusetts, where she was married. Frederick Jackson, member of an old New England family, was a veteran of the War Between the States, and was wounded in action; later he became a merchant, and was one of the founders of the Newton Public Library. Mr. and Mrs. Earle became the parents of two children: 1. Barbara, who married John W. Lesourd, of Hanover, Massachusetts, and is the mother of two children: i. Harriet A. Lesourd. ii. Nancy E. Lesourd. Mr. Lesourd served during World War II in the Quartermaster Corps in Boston, in a civilian post; he is now associated with the Dartmouth Ski Inc. 2. Richard Blair, Jr., who married Ann Cleveland Cadwalader of Maryland. Mr. Earle is a ski enthusiast and was formerly on the teaching staff of the Putney School, Putney, Vermont.

By one of the ironies of fate, Richard Blair Earle died on August 13, 1945, before he was able to see some of the results of his research and work in the field of synthetic rubber development, especially in the time of World War II. His illness had been long and none more than he regretted that he could not come more to the fore in his achievements in connection with one of the important contributing importance of his works will receive its proper evaluation, and his factors to the ending of a world-wide conflict. With the years the stature as a scientist will grow in annals of American progress in the present century.

Hugh P. Beirne

DR. HUGH P. BEIRNE

State Pharmacy Commissioner

FOR years recognized as a leader in his profession, Hugh P. Beirne, of New Haven, was an outstanding figure in Connecticut pharmaceutical circles. The Beirne Pharmacy, under his guidance and direction, became a leading institution of its kind in New Haven, and his position in professional associations and as secretary of the Connecticut State Pharmacy Commission gave him real distinction wherever he was known. His remarkable integrity and soundness of judgment were qualities for which he was noted, and he will long be affectionately remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him or call him friend.

Dr. Beirne was born in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Hugh M. and Jane Beirne. He had a sister, Mrs. Charles Hill, and a brother, James Beirne, who survived him.

Public schools in New Haven provided Hugh P. Beirne's early formal education in the viciniiy of his home in the old Hill district of New Haven. He attended the Sacred Heart School and Hillhouse High School, but from the age of nine was employed in spare time in a drug store. In the store of Thomas J. Lynch, at Putnam and Cedar streets, New Haven, he learned the rudiments of the profession that was to become his life work. In 1921 he was successful in obtaining a full license as registered pharmacist, and in the same year he entered the employ of W. A. Spalding in the W. A. Spalding Drug Company, at No. 89 Church Street, a site later occupied by the J. Johnson and Sons store. Grounding himself thoroughly in his chosen profession in this way, he demonstrated at an early period a considerable ability as organizer and administrator. In addition, he became highly popular among the people of his community, as well as among members of his own profession.

It was but a logical next step that Mr. Beirne should establish his own independent business. He took this step in 1920, founding the Beirne Pharmacy, at Howard and Columbus Avenues, and conducting this New Haven business enterprise for the rest of his life. Friends have pointed out that Mr. Beirne's success came about as a direct result of his own unaided efforts rather than, as is so often the case, with outside influence and assistance. For this very reason he had a living concept of the value of initiative in the drug business and was instrumental in introducing much of this spirit of initiative into the trade as a whole.

His work with trade associations reflected his originality and genuineness. His services in this connection came to be in increasingly great demand. He was president of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, advocated many measures for improvement in the drug trade, helped to introduce "fair trade laws" in Connecticut, was instrumental in founding the "Connecticut Pharmacist," edited a column in that publication. He wrote many highly interesting articles, helped to found the New Haven Druggists' Association and served at one time as its president. He was an executive committeeman of the National Association of Retail Druggists for three years, and in 1942 was the first Connecticut man to be elevated to the presidency of that organization.

When the Connecticut College of Pharmacy opened in 1925, Mr. Beirne became a member of its board of trustees and continued to serve on that board for the remainder of his life. He was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1932. His first appointment to the Connecticut State Pharmacy Commission came in 1931 from Governor Wilbur L. Cross, and at the same time Dr. Beirne was also named chief enforcement officer of the new drug and narcotic act. More than five hundred pharmacists from all parts of New England attended the dinner given in his honor following his appointment to the State commission. Important as was Dr. Beirne's work with the State Pharmacy Commission from a public point of view, Dr. Beirne was not a narrow partisan in his political outlook. A Democrat, he had many friends in both major parties, and his influence was widely felt in every circle in which he was known. In 1924 he was named chairman of the New Haven Board of Charities and Corrections, this appointment coming from David E. FitzGerald, mayor of the city.

On October 13, 1914, Dr. Hugh P. Beirne married May F.

McKiernan. They became the parents of one son, Robert L. Beirne, who is a State employee.

The death of Dr. Beirne, December 26, 1944, was an occasion of profound sorrow wherever he was known. His service to the New Haven community and to his profession was a highly useful one, and all drug stores in Connecticut closed for one hour in token of their regard for him on the day of his funeral services. He had friends in drug trade circles throughout the country, and the influence of his active spirit will long be felt as a beneficial power in the wide circle of his acquaintance.

COLONEL FREDERICK W. LA FORGE

Veteran Engineer

IN the annals of American engineering Colonel Frederick William LaForge won a place for long and useful service in this profession. The span of his life covered that remarkable period in our history from the Civil War to the global conflict, and he placed himself at the call of his country during three of the foreign wars of the United States. In civilian developments he was especially to the fore for six decades, and in his sunset years won repute and public appreciation as a member of the Ocean Beach Park Board of New London, Connecticut. No one thing quite so well illustrates his personality and character better than the fact that he considered from the time of his graduation from a technical school at an unusually early age, that this was only the beginning of his education and career—a beginning without an end, for he never ceased from being a keen student of his profession. He never felt that he was too old to learn, or to seek to improve his knowledge, technique or methods of engineering.

Colonel LaForge was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on July 27, 1863, son of Frederick Henry and Margaret (Laird) LaForge, his father being a mechanical engineer, for thirty years the State boiler inspector in Connecticut. The boy was encouraged to acquire a sound education, and from high school he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. It is probable that he lacked sufficient formal preparation for his studies in the New Haven institution, but if this was so he made up for it in mentality and ambition. In 1882 he was graduated with a degree in civil engineering, ranking very high in his class. This was before he had celebrated his nineteenth birthday.

The youthful Frederick W. LaForge first was associated with N. J. Welton, of Waterbury, but before he had reached his majority

F W La Tiger

had set himself up in the independent practice of his profession. This he continued to the entrance of his country into the Spanish-American War, which was over before the Army found a place for him. That foreign conflict spurred the Government to the expansion and improvement of the military installations along the Atlantic Coast, and Mr. LaForge was engaged for some time in the construction of forts and protective arrangements along Long Island and Block Island sounds. This was work with which he was identified to the year 1934. There were interruptions, however, when he went out on some other project, such as the building of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad in Maine.

During World War I, he served from 1917 to 1921, as a major in the United States Army Engineering Corps Reserve, and was a lieutenant-colonel from that time to 1927. From that year to his death he was a member of the United States Army Auxiliary Reserve. Like most men of his profession a permanent home was often an impossibility, but for the most part Colonel LaForge was a citizen of New London, Connecticut, a permanent resident from 1934. He was one of the original members of the Ocean Beach Park Board, vigorously active in the development of this section and very much to the fore in "its growth from a hurricane-wrecked area to a beautiful resort center that has a commanding spot in the New England recreational field."

Colonel LaForge was particularly devoted to the needs and opportunities of his profession and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote improvement in technical training, and the recognition of achievements of fellow professionals. He was a member of the American Society of Military Engineers, a charter member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He acted as vice-president of the Connecticut Society in its early days, and was a former president of the Connecticut section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Always he was a student of his profession, of world events and of history in its making. Forgotten is the fact that he once was an instructor in mathematics in the Classical School of Waterbury. Of more recent memories was that of the honors paid him as a co-founder at the sixtieth anniversary of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers. Fraternally Colonel LaForge was a Mason, affiliated with Barnard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New London. He also was a member of long standing of Omicron Chapter of the Chi Phi fraternity of Yale University.

At St. John's Church, Waterbury, Connecticut, January 21, 1891, Colonel Frederick LaForge married Eleanor Ruth Knowles, daughter of William A. and Juliette (Farrel) Knowles. Her mother was the daughter of Almond Farrel and is descended from old Connecticut families. Colonel LaForge's ancestors, of Huguenot extraction, came to this country from Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1755, settling in New Haven, Connecticut. Colonel and Mrs. LaForge became the parents of two daughters: 1. Virginia Hazard, who married Colonel Edward O. Halbert, retired. 2. Mildred Knowles, who married Colonel Claudius Milton, who is deceased, and they were the parents of two daughters: i. Cherie LaForge, who married Mr. Hoebreckx of Milwaukee. They have three children: (a) Sharon Ann. (b) Sue Marie. (c) Holly Virginia. ii. Virginia, who married Mr. Kinsella of Washington, D. C. They have two children: (a) Stephen Roger. (b) Janice Patricia. Mrs. Frederick W. LaForge's death occurred July 30, 1946.

From whatever point of vantage one views the career of Colonel Frederick William LaForge, the impression is inevitable that it was impressive and important to his day and generation. As a very young man he became a graduate engineer, when the technical institutions of the land were still struggling to present adequate courses. This young man, blessed with vision, enterprise, courage and a genius for hard work, went on to make a name for himself in a most exacting profession and to contribute a full share to the progress of a State and Nation. His death in New London, Connecticut, on June 15, 1945, marked the end of a long and useful life and was mourned by a host of friends as the passing of a fine figure in his profession, in civic affairs, and in the example he set for those who assume the burdens that he laid aside. He left a heritage of works well done and of a life well-lived.

PERCY L. BODEN

Manufacturer

HIGHLY successful in business, a leader in civic affairs, active in church work and in fraternal circles, Percy L. Boden had been for years before his death in 1946, one of the most respected citizens of Middletown, Connecticut, and one of the most popular as well.

A native son of Connecticut, Mr. Boden was born at Waterbury on February 25, 1892, to George and Grace (Botelle) Boden. Both the Boden and the Botelle families are of English origin and have long been established in New England. George Boden was formerly concerned with the operation of the Oakville Company, and when that concern became a part of the Scoville Company of Waterbury, he became associated with the latter, and continues with it to the present time.

Percy L. Boden was educated at private schools and also attended a business college before entering the employment of the Oakville Company. During this apprenticeship and under his father's direction, Mr. Boden gained experience in all phases of metal work, which stood him in good stead when he entered business independently. In 1920 he organized the Mohawk Manufacturing Company, which was located during its first year or so of operations in Waterbury. Mr. George Boden accepted the presidency of this company, but after a short time Mr. Percy L. Boden took over that office. About a year after it started in business, the Mohawk Manufacturing Company removed to Middletown, where it has continued to be located since that time.

Engaging in the manufacture of small metal specialties, the Mohawk Manufacturing Company has been a successful and lucrative enterprise throughout more than a quarter century of existence. Percy L. Boden continued to be the active head of the concern until his death on January 3, 1946, since which time the business has been carried on by his sons.

Mr. Boden's active interest in civic affairs largely centered in the work of the Middletown Rotary Club, of which he was for a time the president. In the line of his trade interests, he belonged to the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. His religious affiliation was with the South Congregational church. In politics he belonged to the Republican Party. His fraternal connection was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. An amiable, courteous man, fond of people and of company, loyal to friends, Mr. Boden in turn enjoyed the friendship of a large circle, and was widely popular. His favorite recreation was boating, of which he was very fond. He was active in boy scout work.

Percy L. Boden was married at Newark, New Jersey, on April 30, 1913, to Mabel V. Brengel, a daughter of John and Mary J. (Brown) Brengel. A son, Arthur, died at the age of fourteen. There are two living children. (1) John, who is a graduate of Tri State College and by profession a mechanical engineer. During the World War he served in the United States Merchant Marine. John Boden is married to the former Eleanor Baldwin of Middletown, Connecticut, by whom he is the father of two children, John and Peter. 2. George L., who graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, Rensselaer County, New York, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. During the Second World War he served in the United States Naval Reserve and saw action in the South Pacific area of war. He held the rank of lieutenant, senior grade. George L. Boden is married to the former Eleanor Parker of Hadley, Massachusetts. They are the parents of a daughter, Suzanne Elizabeth.

John R. Dennis

JOHN RHODES DENNIS

Rhode Island Industrialist

PROMINENT in the industrial, civic and social circles of Providence, Rhode Island, John Rhodes Dennis upheld the prestige of the city with which his life was identified. Like many other successful men of the present generation, he was the architect of his own career. Well-born, with a family background that goes back to pioneer settlers of New England, his personal heritage was neither wealth or influential standing, but of a genius for making the most of ways and means at hand, and a courage and enterprise that carried him to the front as a business man, while at the same time frequently involved him in politics and municipal affairs that usually turned out to be in the very best interests of the body politic.

The ancestry of Mr. Dennis can be briefly outlined as follows: According to family records he was descended from Arthur Dennis of Minehead, County Somerset, who was a serge cloth maker. "Gives power of attorney to Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, Rhode Island, dated May 20, 1766, recorded June 2, 1767, to collect anything under the will of John Dennis, his son." John Dennis, born in 1715, died in 1756, was captain of the brig "Foy" which sailed from Newport on August 22, 1756, and was never heard from again. His will, dated August 1, 1756, was proved in the town council, September 14, 1763; he married Joanna Brown, born in 1721, died May 2, 1766. Their son Arthur Dennis, born in 1752, died February 27, 1812, married Elizabeth Robinson. Their son, John Robinson Dennis, born February 9, 1880, died on February 3, 1846; married Hope Ann Rhodes, born March 4, 1805, died August 21, 1862. Their son, Arthur Wellington, born April 11, 1846, married, September 26, 1866, Annie Isabel Smith, and they were the parents of John Rhodes Dennis, of whom further.

Born at Providence, Rhode Island, May 8, 1877, John Rhodes Dennis began his business career at the age of seventeen years when he entered the employ of the Elmwood Mills, owned by his father, starting in the shipping room. He learned textile manufacturing in many phases of this important New England industry. In 1912, with his father, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, he founded the International Braid Company, a combination of several Massachusetts and Rhode Island firms, including the Elmwood Mills. After the demise of the elder man, the son expanded this combination on a large scale, ultimately making the International Braid Company one of the leading producers of narrow fabrics in the United States. Local plants of the corporation are located on Dexter Street, another on Charles Street, Providence, with an affiliate, the International Braid Company, of Canada, in Montreal, Province of Quebec. Offices are maintained in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and Los Angeles, thereby covering the Nation from East to West.

Mr. Dennis was president and treasurer of the H. M. Howe Company, Providence, truck body manufacturers; and at one time was a director of the National Rhea Company, a Rhode Island corporation doing business in Putnam, Connecticut. It manufactured rayon goods. In citizen activities he was especially civic-minded, interested over some twenty years in the improvement of the Providence Fire Department. A man of clear ideas and firm convictions, he frequently did not see eye to eye with those in command of this department of municipal affairs, but nevertheless was potently influential in the advance of the better protection of the city.

Quoting from a newspaper man, John R. Dennis as a member of the three-man board of fire commissioners, was a familiar figure at nearly every important fire in the city from 1914 to 1924, and his zealous efforts to gain first hand information set off several arguments. A notable instance of this was his dispute with former Chief Reuben D. Weeks at the Scattergood Building fire in 1919. The chief asserted that Dennis, by countermanding the chief's orders, had humiliated the fire department officers, while Dennis maintained that the fire chief did not properly direct the fire fighting.

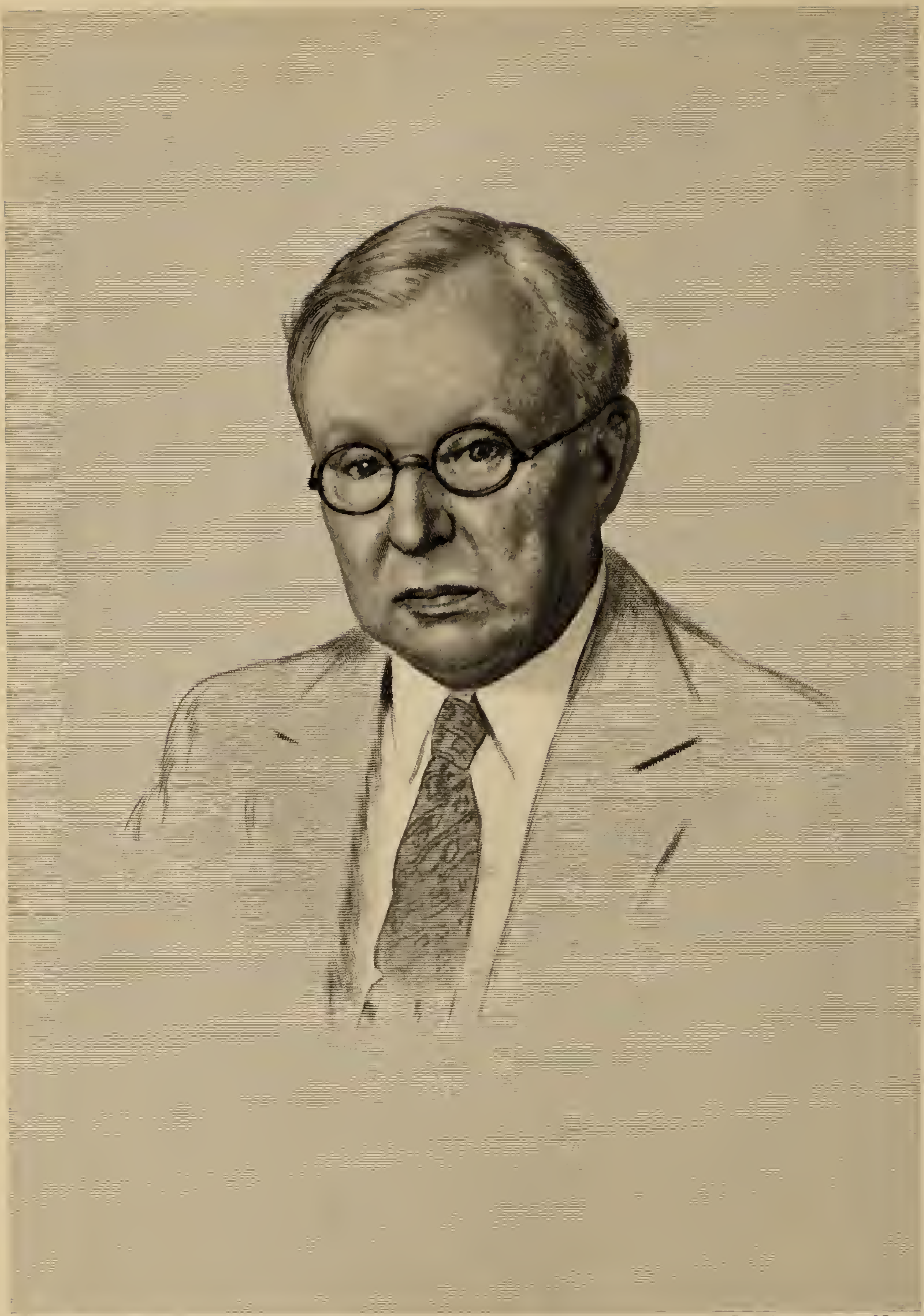
This battle was again brought up in 1923 in an unsuccessful attempt to block his re-election as chairman of the board of fire commissioners. Dennis won the election however, and a year later, on October 6, 1924, resigned his post, ending a service which had begun with his appointment in 1904 as fire marshal. From 1914 to 1924 he served on the board, several times as chairman.

His interest in improvements was one of the foremost factors in bringing the first motorized fire fighting equipment to Providence. In accepting his resignation, the city council praised the "efficient and conscientious" manner in which he performed his duties while on the board.

It is also a matter of public knowledge that John R. Dennis never slackened in his endeavors to serve his community. After retiring from the fire board in 1924, he was elected to the board of aldermen and was its president for a term. He was a trustee of the Lying-in-Hospital, Providence, and associated with other humanitarian agencies. Prominent in the Masonic Order, he was a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1905, he was master of St. John's Lodge, and in 1911 was commander of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. At one time he was past potentate of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A sportsman of note, his athletic activities went back to the turn of the century when he belonged to the Elmwood Wheelmen, a bicycle club that put on many events in which he participated, and was one of the organizations of its day that did more than any other group to familiarize the young men of that generation with other than their own parts of New England. Later came the automobile and an even broader opportunity to know one's state and country. He loved the waters off the coast of his own and neighboring states, and from time to time owned and sailed several craft ranging from the sailboat to motorized boats. One of his favorite recreations was fishing in the vicinity of his summer home at Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

On May 1, 1900, John Rhodes Dennis married Bertha Roelofs, daughter of Richard and Blanche (Robinson) Roelofs, of Altoona and Tyrone, Pennsylvania. She was the granddaughter of Richard Vanderheart Roelofs who came to Pennsylvania from Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis became the parents of the following children: 1. Isabel, who married Mr. Mahoney of West Hartford, Connecticut, and is the mother of a daughter: i. Barbara Dennis Mahoney. 2. Arthur, married Mozelle Russ, and they have two children: i. John Rhodes Dennis, 2d. ii. Dorothea Jean Dennis. 3. Henry, who is deceased.

In the death of John Rhodes Dennis in 1946, his city of Providence lost one of its outstanding figures. Able and progressive as a business executive, his industrial enterprises and his achievements are now a part of the fabric of Rhode Island life. He was a student of men and conditions, and kept abreast of his times, not only in business but in the wide field of human affairs. As a public-spirited citizen he was keenly interested in the improvement of his community and the welfare of its citizens, and could always be depended upon to co-operate in worthwhile causes and projects. In his passing he left a name honored in the annals of his generation.



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G. Richmond Parsons

GEORGE RICHMOND PARSONS

Textile Executive

AMONG the truly notable achievements of the late George Richmond Parsons of Providence was six decades of active identification with the manufacturing of textiles. At the time of his passing, he had been a resident of this Rhode Island city for eighty-three years. Long president of Crompton Company and chairman of its board of directors, he ranked as a leader in New England industry, and as such an important contributor to the wealth and prosperity of communities and people. His manifold abilities he devoted constantly to the furtherance of organizations and projects that worked for the best interests of the city and State.

On April 10, 1861, Mr. Parsons was born in the Richmond homestead, on College Street, which is now the chapter house of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Brown University. His grandfather, Judge Anson Virgil Parsons, was a great admirer of President Francis Wayland of the institution and of his efforts to establish a general elective system in the college. For this reason no doubt, he sent his son, James Hepburn Parsons, from his native Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Brown University for his formal and professional education. The youth entered the law, met and married Ellen Richmond of Rhode Island, daughter of the founder of the Richmond Print Works, on Valley Street, Providence, and they became the parents of George Richmond Parsons, of this review. The boy was prepared to enter college at the Mowry and Goffs School and Philips Exeter Academy, and matriculated at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. At the beginning of his junior year, however, family circumstances made it advisable for him to end his studies. A quarter of a century later, at a reunion of the class of which he had been a member, a request was made of the University to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon Mr. Parsons, a request gladly granted in June, 1911.

After eight months in the employ of the Namquit Mill in Bristol, Rhode Island, Mr. Parsons became associated with the Crompton Company, at that time engaged in the manufacture of print goods. Under the management of its treasurer, Howard Richmond, the mill turned to the manufacture of corduroys, velveteens and other pile fabrics and became one of the best-known establishments of its type in the textile trade. Mr. Parsons eventually became secretary, president and finally chairman of the board of directors of the mill management.

In public and private life one of the outstanding interests of Mr. Parsons was transportation. He realized that industry was dependent upon getting materials to mills and having their products carried to distribution points, and also upon providing ready transportation to and from work to employees; these were all factors in successful manufacturing. Although never a politician in the professional meaning of the word, he was drafted frequently for appointive and elective offices. From 1898 to 1911, he rendered excellent service to the municipality as a member of the Providence City Council, particularly in his advocacy of the street railway tunnel through College Hill, a major undertaking at the time.

George Richmond Parsons was one of the bicycle enthusiasts of the 1890s, joining the League of American Wheelmen not long after it was founded. He rapidly became prominent and influential in the organization and gave exceptional leadership to the movement it started for the construction and maintenance of improved highways. He served on the League's committees, toured Rhode Island preaching the doctrine of State-built roads—all to good effect. At one time his club affiliations were numerous, some of which he retained membership in to his passing, such as the Agawam Hunt, Providence Art Club, Turks Head, Harvard Club of Rhode Island and Misquamicut Golf Club of Watch Hill. In later years he spent the winters and early springs in Florida where he indulged to the full his love of fishing.

On October 23, 1889, George Richmond Parsons married Clara Turner Brayton of Providence, who did not long survive her husband. They leave a daughter, Mrs. Reune Martin, of Providence, Rhode Island. A sister of Mr. Parsons, Miss Mary H. Parsons, is also living in Providence.

On June 7, 1944, at the age of four score years and three, George Richmond Parsons joined the long line of the builders of Providence and Rhode Island, who had gone before. As a manufacturer and citizen he had weathered many a business depression and enjoyed many bright skies in his field of operations. He looked back on his life with pleasure, in part because it had been lived in a period of the most remarkable developments in the United States, and with the march of progress had kept step. His memory is one to be cherished, especially by the generation which takes on its shoulders the burdens he laid aside after so many years.

THOMAS McNIFF

Manufacturing Executive

NOT the least of the achievements that marked the business career of Thomas McNiff, of Providence, Rhode Island, was nearly fifty-six consecutive years' connection with one of the large manufacturing companies of the State. He entered the employ of the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, a lad of fifteen years, on July 13, 1885. Starting as an errand boy, he won a hard earned way to higher positions; his first important promotion was when he was made timekeeper in the plant. Ultimately he became traffic manager and purchasing agent for the firm and carried on his highly responsible duties to April 15, 1941, when he retired because of failing health.

For many years he had full charge of buying the material required in manufacturing tools and machinery in this work, and later as traffic manager in addition, he developed a wide acquaintance with salesmen, other manufacturing executives and business men. On July 12, 1935, Mr. McNiff was presented a pin by officers of the Brown and Sharpe Company for a half-century of service to the firm. At that time he was one of only a handful of men to hold such an award.

Thomas McNiff was always a fine and progressive citizen of Providence where he was born on May 12, 1870, son of Peter and Catherine (Morley) McNiff. In his own unostentatious way he loved his native community and its people, ever being ready to cooperate in enterprises undertaken for its benefit. He was a former president of the Traffic Club of the city, a long time member of the Chamber of Commerce, and had the honor of being the first president of the Purchasing Agents' Association. Fraternally he was affiliated with Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and held memberships in the New England Shippers' Advisory Board and the Providence Engineering Society.

Thomas McNiff

On December 4, 1920, Thomas McNiff married Myrtle Croome, daughter of Samuel J. and Helen E. Croome, both of Gloucestershire, England. Mr. and Mrs. McNiff became the parents of two sons: 1. Lieutenant Thomas McNiff, who married Catherine J. Young, and they have a son: i. Thomas E. McNiff. 2. Cadet George R. McNiff, attending the United States Merchant Marine Midshipman Academy, Kings Point,Long Island, New York.

After a long illness Thomas McNiff died at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, on September 6, 1946. In his passing the city lost one of its broad-minded public-spirited citizens who had witnessed many changes in the life and development of Providence, and to them contributed no small measure of loyalty and leadership. His career is worthy of study and emulation, for it exemplified the true American tradition of beginning at the bottom of the ladder and climbing upward aided only by native ability, prolonged study, hard work and moral courage.

WALLACE S. RITTER

Bank Official

IF long, useful service, perfect mastery of a chosen profession or business, and the exceptional regard and respect of one's associates and of one's fellow-citizens, conduce to happiness and a sense of a life well lived, it may be said with confidence that the late Wallace S. Ritter's life was a happy one. At the time of his death on September 9, 1946, Mr. Ritter could look back upon a career of fifty-eight years not only in the one field of activity, but with the one institution; conscious of work well done, and certain that his memory would be held in affection by his survivors.

Wallace S. Ritter was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ritter of New Haven, which was his birth place. His father was the proprietor of a monument works located at the corner of Grove and High streets in that city. Educated in his native city, Wallace S. Ritter entered the employment of the City Bank of New Haven on November 1, 1887. He was continuously associated with that institution in various capacities until August 28, 1915, when the City Bank became by merger a part of the New Haven Bank, National Banking Association, which is the oldest financial institution in that historic city, having been establshed in 1792.

From the time of this merger, Mr. Ritter continued to be associated with the New Haven Bank, National Banking Association, advancing through various posts until he became assistant cashier. That office he held to the time of his death. In November, 1945, the New Haven newspapers noted the fact that Mr. Ritter had rounded out fifty-eight years of continuous banking service, and that he was in good health and took a natural and justified satisfaction in the contemplation of his long banking career. At that time he resided with his wife at the Hotel Taft, where he continued to live to the time of his death.

Wallace S. Ritter

In February of 1946, however, a deterioration of Mr. Ritter's health led to his retirement. In the following September, as already noted, his demise occured, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral services were held in the parlors of Beecher and Bennett at 100 Broadway, New Haven, with the Rev. Philip Gordon Scott of the Church of the Redeemer presiding. Interment, which was private, was in the Grove Street Cemetery.

Mr. Ritter was a prominent member of the Corinthian Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Haven, and of the Knights Templar. Long interested in the local history and traditions of the New Haven vicinity, he was a veteran member of the New Haven Grays, and by virtue of his ancestry he also belonged to the Gen. David Humphrey's branch of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Wallace S. Ritter is survived by his widow, Mrs. May Beecher Ritter; by a daughter, Mrs. Burnham B. Woodford of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York; by a son, Manvel B. Ritter of North Haven; and by a sister, Mrs. George F. Platt of Rutherford, New Jersey.

Some time after Mr. Ritter's death, his family provided for a lasting memorial of his long and useful life, in a form and manner which he would have approved. The proposed new building of the Grace-New Haven Community Hospital at Oak and South Streets will include a room, unit number 1120, on the eleventh floor of the southeast wing of the new structure, which will be named for and dedicated to the memory of Wallace S. Ritter. Mr. Frederick H. Wiggin, chairman of the memorial gifts committee of the $5,000,000. community building fund movement, announced that Mrs. May Burnham Woodford and Mr. Manvel B. Ritter, are the sponsors of this memorial room.

J. HOWLAND GARDNER

Naval Architect, Marine Engineer

IN the splendid tradition of his noteworthy ancestors, J. Howland Gardner, of Old Lyme, Connecticut, was a pioneer of the transportation industry in New England by sea and by land. He was a top official of important steamship companies, an expert in his fields of knowledge and endeavors who rendered valuable services to the body politic, and climaxed his brilliant career by serving the Federal Government as a member of its Board of Survey and Consulting Engineers in the World War.

Mr. Gardner was descended from "Mayflower" stock, and was especially proud of his forebears of Nantucket Island, where on a tablet in the historical rooms of the Nantucket Society there is inscribed the name of his great-grandfather, Henry Gardner, as one of the local men who fought under John Paul Jones. It may be pointed out that Gardner is not an occupational surname but is derived from the Gaelic or Saxon in the British Isle, from root words that signify a fortified place, warlike weapons or action. The family has played notable roles in probably every war of our country, especially at sea.

J. Howland Gardner was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on February 28, 1871, the son of Stephen Ayrault and Mary (Sherman) Gardner. After attending local schools, he prepared for thorough technical education in Bulkley Academy, and matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894, having majored in naval architecture and marine engineering. Although this was only a half century ago, it was a period in which the United States was hardly well started on its program of sound technical schools. Massachusetts Institute of Technology was considered by many the best of these schools, but even its graduates went out in the world dependent not so much on

J. Howland Gardner

what they had learned within its halls, but upon their own initiative, genius and capacities to acquire knowledge in the hard school of experience and then have the courage to apply that knowledge to the career they chose. This was eminently true of Mr. Gardner. Immediately after receiving his diploma he entered the marine department of the New Haven Railroad as assistant to its chief engineer.

One biographer has summarized the further professional career of Mr. Gardner, as follows:

> Four years later he became assistant superintendent of marine construction in charge of the consolidation of Long Island Sound lines undertaken by the railroad company.
>
> He rose rapidly in the company, being appointed superintendent of marine construction in charge of designing, building and maintenance of steamers of the Fall River line and other lines owned and operated by the New Haven, known as the New England Steamship Company. In 1913 he was promoted to vice-president in charge of engineering and operation and in 1928 he was elected president of the company. Gardner retired from active service in 1931, but remained as a director of the New England Steamship Company and the Hartford-New York Transportation Company.

Retirement from the headship of corporations did not mean inactivity to Mr. Gardner; rather he used it to engage in larger public services. In the same year that he resigned from his presidencies, he went to Washington and endeavored to impress upon President Herbert Hoover the fact that conditions of American shipping must be studied with a view to strengthening it and to preventing the further increase in unemployment among marine workers. He was for years a leading "big Navy" advocate, the opponent of scrapping elements of our naval fleet, a favorite policy of the political party in power and for some years of the party that succeeded the Hoover Administration. Gardner believed also in a subsidized merchant marine, in the making of the United States so strong upon the seas that she need fear no attack from other nations.

During the immediate years prior to his demise in the summer of 1944, J. Howland Gardner spent much time and energy in the aid of the Government. As already indicated, he was a member of the Federal Board of Survey and Consulting Engineers in World War I. He and his fellow board members had charge of reconditioning the German and Austrian vessels seized by the government and turned over to the United States Shipping Board. They organized the operating company to service these ships, which company later became a part of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Gardner's board also passed on the suitability of vessels commandeered on the Great Lakes for use in coastwide shipping, replacing those taken over by the government for troop and supply transports. Too long to pass through the Welland Canal to tidewater, the lake vessels were taken through in sections, put together and reconditioned under the supervision of the board of survey.

Later Mr. Gardner and Frank S. Martin were appointed by the government to allocate compensation to owners whose ships were commandeered. He also was sent by the government as special representative to the Peruvian government to inspect, appraise and obtain for the United States suitable tonnage interned by Peru.

Mr. Gardner was president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers from 1930 to 1933, a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, president of the Engineers Club, New York City, and a member of India House, New York.

In 1900, J. Howland Gardner married Helen Douglas, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Helen D., who married George W. Elkins, of Scotland, and is the mother of two daughters: i. Helen Louise. ii. Eleanore G. 2. J. Howland, Jr., who married Ruth Huntley, and they have three children: i. John Howland III. ii. Ann Chipman. iii. Douglas Stearns.

J. Howland Gardner was more than three score years and ten at the time of his death at his Old Lyme home on July 7, 1944. Like many of our civilian leaders, he spared not himself in the service of his country along the lines in which he was an authority of wide experience. His achievements had been thoroughly important, his character and personality one that made his passing widely and sincerely mourned.

George R. Howarth.

GEORGE REUBEN HOWARTH

Engineer, Business Leader

THE career of George Reuben Howarth marked a notable contribution to the science of transportation, which he was able to make in the design and construction of locomotives. And in a very different sphere of activity he served the people of Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived, through real estate and insurance work which he performed in later years.

Mr. Howarth was born October 26, 1872, in Providence, Rhode Island, son of John Jacob and Marjorie (Smith) Howarth. The family is of English origin. The father, John Jacob Howarth, born in England, came to the United States in boyhood, was engaged in mechanical occupations for a time, and was superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia. In Providence he became superintendent of the Corliss Engine Company plant.

George Reuben Howarth attended public schools of Providence, and was graduated from the English High School here in 1891. He then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was a student from 1891 to 1895. Graduated in 1895 as a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, he devoted his attention mainly during his studies to the design of locomotives. At graduation he was for a time associated with the Corliss Engine Company, his father's organization in Providence. Leaving that company about 1902, he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and in the period that followed he was active in railroading.

From Louisville, where he was connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mr. Howarth went next to Missouri, where he remained until 1918. Making his home in St. Louis and Kirkwood, Missouri, he was associated while in that state with the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain railroads. When, during World War I, the United States Government took over operation of the roads, Mr.

Howarth returned to Providence, where he turned his attention to other fields.

Establishing a real estate and insurance business in this city, he founded for this purpose the George R. Howarth Company. It became a leading enterprise in his native city and vicinity, and he continued to operate it until 1936, when he retired from business endeavors and even from a number of personal activities. Quite aside from business, Mr. Howarth was prominent in certain organizations, including the Phi Beta Upsilon engineering fraternity and a number of civic and social institutions. Always deeply interested in education, he was at one time principal of the Providence Night School and professor of chemistry there.

George Reuben Howarth married (first) Evelyn Browning Kenyon, daughter of Jonathan Clarke and Amy (Browning) Kenyon. They were the parents of two children: 1. Constance, wife of Herbert Kuhl and mother of their two children, Herbert Kuhl, Jr., and Constance Anne Kuhl. 2. Amy Kenyon, wife of Harold Austin Mackinney, and mother of their two children, Amy Ann Mackinney and Harold Austin Mackinney, Jr. Mr. Howarth married (second) Sophie Harris Sears, daughter of the late Rev. Lorenzo Sears, and Adeline Harris, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at one time professor of English literature at Brown University, Providence.

The death of George Reuben Howarth, Thursday, February 22, 1945, was an occasion of deep sorrow. Respected and trusted in business circles and honored for his achievements, he was one whose accomplishments were extensive and varied and whose full and vigorous life and fine qualities won for him widespread affection.

L Kleeb Jr.

LEONARD KLEEB, JR.

Textile Industrial Executive

OVER a long period Leonard Kleeb, Jr., was identified prominently with the cotton manufacturing industry in New England. Primarily he was from youth interested in the mechanical phases of mill operation and became an expert and an authority in this field of endeavor. He was also a pioneer in establishing modern health and recreational facilities for mill employees in this section of the country.

Mr. Kleeb was born near Basle, Switzerland, on July 28, 1881, and was brought to America at the age of less than two years by his parents, Leonard and Albertine (Kauffman) Kleeb. His father, an agriculturist by vocation, became a gardener in the New World, in the West Wareham section of Massachusetts, and it was at this latter-named place that the son acquired his academic education. He began earning a part of his own livelihood when hardly more than a child, in the packing department of a horseshoe plant. At seventeen he was employed in a rolling mill in West Wareham, from which he went to a general repair shop in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. He worked there about a year before removing to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he was connected with the Weeden Manufacturing Company, one of the pioneers in the making of toy steam and electric engines.

Quoting from an earlier biographer (1918): "There he determined to secure a standard trade or occupation and began a course of instruction in engineering with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. From the Weeden Company he went to Mattapoisett as a blacksmith apprentice. There for four years, learning the trade and finishing the engineering course at the Correspondence School, he received his diploma and left the shop, going to Fall River; took the examination and successfully meeting all requirements, was awarded a third class engineer's license. In order to obtain some practical knowledge of engines and an engineer's duties, he shipped as a fireman on the steam "Cygnet" running from New Bedford to Cuttyhunk. Adding to it night service in running small engines at the Potomska Mills, he in 1906 was appointed electrician at the Gosnold Mills, and there employed all his spare hours in preparing for the examination which entitled him to a higher grade of license. He received an assistant engineer's license and accepted an assistant's position at the Gosnold Mill, and about one year later passed his final examinations and was awarded a first class engineer's license without any restrictions."

The foregoing has been quoted to show the studies and experience that lay behind the later career of a man who was an expert engineer and industrial executive. He was named, on July 15, 1909, chief engineer of the Gosnold Mill. Starting before he had arrived at his majority, he was a chief engineer at twenty-eight years.

Leonard Kleeb, Jr., held his position at the Gosnold Mill until 1910 when he was promoted to a higher post, from which he resigned in 1914 to become the mechanical superintendent of the large Manomet Mills, three in number, that operated two hundred and four thousand spindles and employed twenty-four hundred hands in the manufacture of combed cotton yarns. From 1919 to 1922 he went with the Wampanoag Mills, in Fall River, Massachusetts, as superintendent, and as an associate of Russell H. Leonard. He accompanied Mr. Leonard to Ipswich where he served as agent for the Ipswich Hosiery Company. He was charged with the organization of the Fall River Division of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company when the concern established its branch there is 1929.

When Mr. Kleeb assumed the position of superintendent of the Wampanoag Mills in Fall River, it really marked a new epoch in the relations of companies with their employees in this section of the country. It is noteworthy that he established the first modern industrial clinic with a registered nurse in attendance, the first company cafeteria and recreation room. When, years later, he assumed the position of general manager of the Pepperell Mills in the same city, he immediately put into operation the same policies that had proved so successful in the case of the Wampanoag Mills. He worked closely with Dr. R. W. French, well known Fall River surgeon, and engaged the services of Miss Edna Corkum, R.N., who is still in charge of the plant clinic. In this work he blazed the trail for Pepperell's greatly expanded employee facilities in all its plants.

Mr. Kleeb was actively identified with several organizations in his community and elsewhere such as the Textile Club of Boston, the Quequechan Club of Fall River, and the New Bedford Yacht Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Bedford; Adoniram Chapter, New Bedford, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council of Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Acushnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Leonard Kleeb, Jr., married in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, on January 8, 1906, Celia G. Cannon, who died September 17, 1910, leaving a son Cecil G., born September 8, 1910. Cecil G. Kleeb is a graduate of Governor Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Massachusetts, and attended New Bedford Textile School; now employed at Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Massachusetts; he married, November 17, 1945, Jeanette M. Macomber, of Tiverton, Rhode Island.

On August 25, 1915, Leonard Kleeb, Jr., was married for the second time, to Maude E. Field, daughter of George L. Field of Fairhaven.

The death of Leonard Kleeb, Jr., on August 14, 1940, was a great loss not only to the textile industry, but to his community. His interests had extended into a wide range of progressive and philanthropic endeavors, and won for him the respect and admiration of everyone with whom he came in contact. His associates have erected a lasting tribute to his memory in the flagpole, with an inscription in bronze, which stands surrounded by evergreens, in a prominent position in the mill yard; and the work he did toward improving conditions and employee relations in the textile industry is a living memorial to his deep concern for the welfare of his fellow men. The memory of Leonard Kleeb, Jr., will long be cherished by his many friends and former associates.

A. CLIFFORD SHINKLE

Business Leader

FOR many years active in Cincinnati business affairs, Amos Clifford Shinkle was also widely known in New England by virtue of being a summer resident of Watch Hill, Rhode Island. Here, as in the Cincinnati area, he was active in civic affairs, and earned the respect, admiration and affection of a host of friends.

Mr. Shinkle was born October 25, 1877, in Covington, Kentucky, son of Bradford and Ann Johnson (Hemingray) Shinkle and member of an old family. His great-grandparents were Peter and Sarah (Day) Shinkle. Their son, Amos Shinkle, A. Clifford Shinkle's grandfather, born August 11, 1818, on a farm on White Oak Creek, Brown County, Ohio, died November 13, 1892, at Covington, Kentucky, was a true American soldier of fortune. Leaving home in youth with 75 cents in cash, he became cook on a flatboat, aboard which he made several Ohio and Mississippi river trips to New Orleans. Sheer industry and frugality made it possible for him eventually to purchase his own flatboat out of his savings. He then went to the eastern Kentucky woods, felled trees and converted rough timber into furniture, which he personally transported to New Orleans, a ready market. Later he was engaged in the grocery business, but the loose credit system then in vogue resulted in his going bankrupt before he was yet twenty-one. Afterward he paid every cent of his indebtedness, practicing real self-denial to do so, and so did much to establish the reputation for reliability that carried him so far in his business career. In navigation he did much to improve river facilities. He owned several steamboats and launched one of the first vessels of this type on the Ohio River. At the time of the Civil War the government bought two or more of his boats, converting them into ironclads and utilizing them in a number of naval battles on the lower Mississippi. While living at Higginsport in early life,

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

A. Clifford Shinkle

Amos Shinkle was commissioned a first lieutenant of artillery in the Eighth Ohio Militia Division. In the Mexican war he offered his services and those of his company to the government, an offer that was not accepted because of the war's brevity. In later years he was colonel of the Kentucky Home Guards, and was in command at Covington during the raid of the Confederate officer, General Kirby Smith. He did much to maintain sound social controls during the difficult Civil War period, and after the war became a leading capitalist. His company was reorganized to complete the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge in 1856, and he also founded and promoted the Covington Gas Company, of which he was president until his death in 1892. He was founder and first president of the First National Bank of Covington and president or a director of other corporations. He served on the Board of Education and did much to change school architecture in a direction of greater functionalism. He also served on the Covington City Council. Fraternally he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He founded the Protestant Children's Home in Covington, and was active in the support of the Methodist Book Concern and the Freedman's Aid Society. He married, November 10, 1842, Sarah Jane Hughes.

Bradford Shinkle, their son and A. Clifford Shinkle's father, was born September 29, 1845, at Higginsport, Ohio, and died May 7, 1909, at his Covington home. The family lived in Covington after 1846, and from public schools there he went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Following graduation there, he entered upon active commercial and financial pursuits and was engaged in such activities for the rest of his life. He aided many business men to launch large enterprises, and was himself president of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge Company and the Champion Ice Company, as well as a director of the First National Bank of Covington, the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company, the Columbia Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati and the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Cincinnati. He was also a member of the Shinkle, Wilson and Kreis Company. He served as president of the board of the Protestant Children's Home of Covington, and was a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Queen City Club and, after 1883, of the Cincinnati Commercial Club. Bradford Shinkle married (first) Ann Johnson Hemingray, daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Carroll) Hemingray, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, and long residents of Covington. There were two children of that marriage: 1. Camilla, who became the wife of Dr. Frank B. Cross, Cincinnati physician and surgeon. 2. Amos Clifford, of further mention. Bradford Shinkle married (second) his first wife's younger sister, Mary Ann Carroll Hemingray. His first wife, A. Clifford Shinkle's mother, Mrs. Ann Johnson (Hemingray) Shinkle, died October 1, 1884.

Amos Clifford Shinkle was formally educated in private schools and was reared in Covington. Later he studied at the University of Cincinnati, where his business interests were destined to be centered. He became president of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and was later chairman of the board of directors when the institution came to be known simply as the Central Trust Company. He was also president of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, the Equitable Insurance Company and the Kenyon Realty Company. He was active, too, in Cincinnati civic and social life, notably as head of the Community Chest there. In years of retirement from business he increased his civic undertakings.

In Watch Hill, Rhode Island, he was as active as in Cincinnati, as far as civic concerns were involved. His family were among the earliest summer residents of this community, and A. Clifford Shinkle himself was two years old when he first came to Watch Hill with his parents. Five generations of the Shinkles have spent their summers here. As his career advanced, Mr. Shinkle naturally wished to do everything possible for Watch Hill, to the development and maintenance of the beauty of which he devoted much time and thought. He was a member of the new Town Council here and head of the local Park Commission, whose functions included care of the community's two docks, both of which had to be totally rebuilt after their destruction in the 1938 hurricane. Mr. Shinkle was also active in establishing the Community House and was one of the founders of the Westerly-Pawcatuck Community Fund, based largely on his previous experience in organizing the Cincinnati Community Chest, one of the first organizations of its kind in the United States.

His cottage, "Justhome," stood on Bluff Avenue, Watch Hill. Intensely fond of the place, he stayed from early spring to late fall in his later years. He considered Westerly his home and was a registered voter there. Among his other interests, he was chairman of the Watch Hill Chapel trustees, was formerly president of the

Misquamicut Golf Club for three years, and at the close of his life was chairman of the greens committee there. He made a special study of beach grass to replace washed-out grass after the 1938 hurricane. Widely respected throughout the Westerly area, he did much for the development of this community. At the close of his life he was spending some of the winter months in the South.

A Clifford Shinkle married Frances Hinkle, who was born and reared in Cincinnati but came of a family of New England ancestry. Her mother, Mrs. Kate (Davis) Hinkle, was of Mayflower descent, and Mrs. Shinkle herself is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. The Shinkles became the parents of three daughters and a son: 1. Frances. 2. Ann Camilla, wife of Sylvester J. Dorsel. 3. A. Clifford, Jr. 4. Kate Davis.

The death of A. Clifford Shinkle, April 4, 1944, in Cincinnati, Ohio, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His accomplishments were many-sided and constructive, earning for him wide admiration and confidence. He will long be affectionately remembered by friends in all walks of life.

ALBERT GRANGER HARKNESS, Litt.D.

Educator

ACCORDING to various published sources, the Harkness family were originally natives of Scotland, removing from there to Belfast, Ireland, and later emigrating to America.

("Rhode Island, Three Centuries of Democracy," Vol. IV. pp. 530-31.)

The surname Harkness signifies a dweller at the Temple—Headland.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Family records.)

I. John Harkness, first of this line of whom there is record, came to Boston, Massachusetts, from Belfast, Ireland, about 1730, and settled in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

He married, but the name of his wife is not known. They had a son, *Adam,* of whom further.

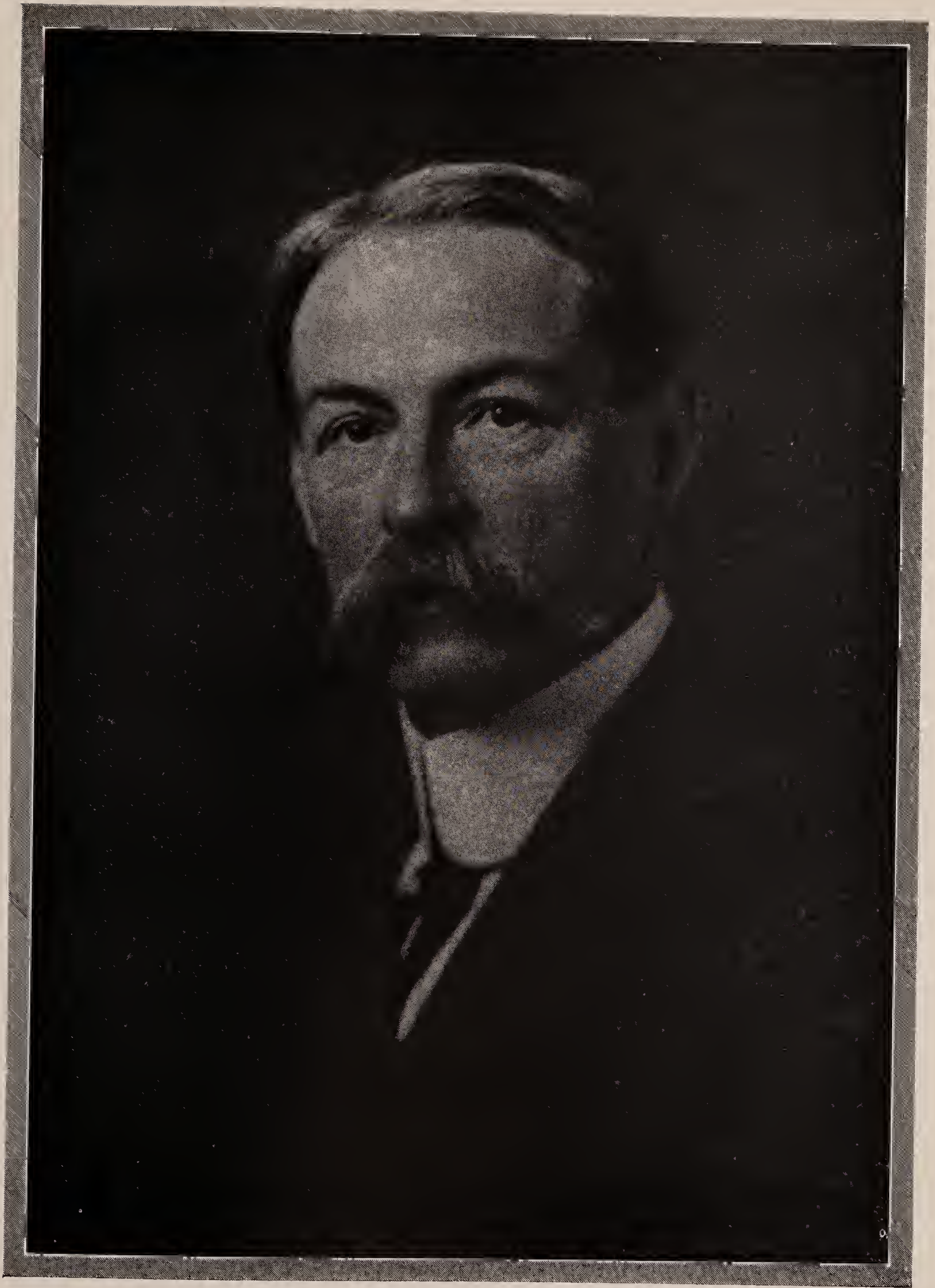
(Family records.)

II. Adam Harkness, son of John Harkness, according to some records, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1710. Other records indicate he was a native of Scotland. It is quite definite that he was of Scottish heritage. He came to America with his brother James, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1730. James Harkness went on a voyage to the West Indies, where he died. Adam Harkness settled first in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and from there removed to Smithfield, Rhode Island. He died October 25, 1793.

Adam Harkness married, December 28, 1741, Mary Gaskill. They had nine children, the youngest of whom was *Samuel,* of whom further.

(William Bassett: "History of the Town of Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire," p. 402. Record of old Smithfield, in "Narragansett Historical Register," Vol. IV., pp. 194, 264.)

III. Samuel Harkness, son of Adam and Mary (Gaskill) Harkness, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, August 30, 1761.



A. G. Haskins

He married, May 15, 1788, Hannah Southwick. (Southwick VII.) One of their ten children was *Southwick,* of whom further.

(J. M. Caller and Mrs. M. A. Ober: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick," pp. 417, 418.)

IV. Southwick Harkness, son of Samuel and Hannah (Southwick) Harkness, was born July 8, 1797, and died June 18, 1875.

Southwick Harkness married, in April, 1820, Phebe B. Thayer. (Thayer VII.) One of their nine children was *Albert,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 533-34. Adin Ballou: "An Elaborate History and Genealogy of the Ballous in America," p. 411.)

V. Albert Harkness, son of Southwick and Phebe B. (Thayer) Harkness, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, October 6, 1822, and died May 27, 1907. He grew up on a Massachusetts farm, and in his youth attended the district school for ten or twelve weeks each year. He attended Uxbridge High School for a single term in 1836 and the following year was a student at Worcester Academy. He also studied at home for about a year, mostly without a teacher. In 1838 he entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he attained high rank in his studies and was graduated as valedictorian in 1842. Becoming a private teacher, he so continued for a time. then became a teacher at Providence High School when it was opened in 1843. From September, 1846, to August 1853, he served as senior master.

Going to Europe, he had a year at Bonn and Berlin, in Germany, and did considerable travelling and studying. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Bonn in 1854 and also had studies at Goettingen and other centers of learning in his European period between 1853 and 1855. The thesis which gained for him the doctorate was on the subject, *"Comparantur Studia Graeca et Latina quae in Nova Anglia cum eis quae in Borussia sunt."*

After travels in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and England in the summer of 1855, he returned to America as the first American to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Bonn. While *en route* to Greece, during his journey abroad, Professor Harkness received information of his choice as professor of Greek at Brown University.

Back in Providence, he started his work in September, 1855, at Brown, and thereafter was professor of Greek language and literature until 1892. Twice during those years of active teaching he had leave-of-absence during which he visited Europe, remaining for a year in each instance, first in 1870, then again in 1883. In 1881, he became a member of the first committee named to consider the possibility of establishing an American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. The school opened its doors in 1882, and in 1884, the year following his visit to Europe, Professor Harkness was made the school's director. During his European visits Professor Harkness made extensive and profound studies of educational problems and their treatment in other lands, and he enjoyed unusual privileges for the inspection of academic work in the German gymnasia and universities and also at English universities and institutions of learnng.

As a scholar and as a teacher, he was loved among his many friends at Brown University, where he remained a familiar figure for many years after retiring to professor emeritus in 1892. Among his many other attainments, he was president of the Franklin Lyceum in 1849, and of the Rhode Island Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa from 1871 to 1873. He was one of the founders of the Philological Association, becoming one of its first vice-presidents in 1869 and its president in 1875. He also belonged to the Archaeological Institute of America. He was known as a lecturer, not only at Brown University, but before large special college gatherings, meetings of the Franklin Lyceum, and audiences brought together by the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which he was president, the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, the American Institute of Instruction, the American Philological Association and other groups. He also did much writing, his initial publication being the "First Latin Book," issued in 1851. Later works included the "Second Latin Book," the "First Greek Book and Greek Reader," the "Latin Grammar" (first published in 1865, then completely revised in 1898), two "Latin Readers," an "Introductory Latin Book," a "Practical Introduction to Latin Composition," "Elements of Latin Grammar," editions of Caesar's "Gallic War," Cicero's "Select Orations" and Sallust's "Catiline," a "Preparatory Course in Latin Prose Authors," a "Latin Course for the First Year," and "An Easy Method for Beginners in Latin." Publication of these works marked an era in classical education in America, and many of them won recognition among Europe's leading educational authorities. The "Latin Grammar" was particularly famous for its clearness and helpfulness to the student, and brought

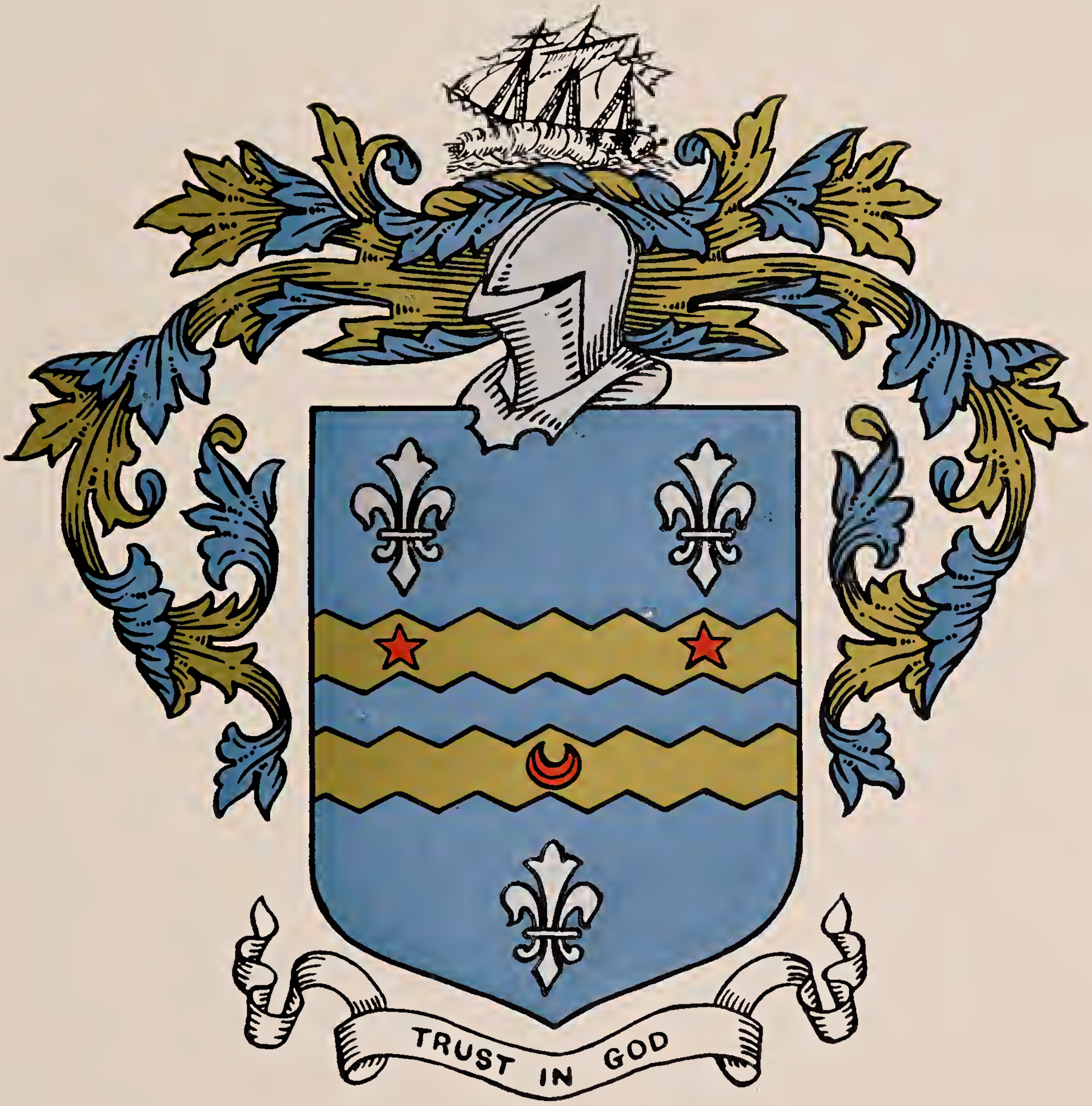
HARKNESS

Arms—Azure, two bars danscettée or, the first charged with two mullets and the last with a crescent gules, all between three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Crest—A ship in distress proper.

Motto—Trust in God.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")


TRUST IN GOD

Harkness

him wide acclaim. Professor Harkness also wrote for the "American Journal of Philology," the "Biblitheca Sacra" and other learned periodicals. He produced a number of scientific papers embodying some of the original results of his own philological researches, these being published in the "Transactions of the American Philological Association." They, in particular, won the attention and respect of philological students here and abroad.

Known for his sound scholarship, vigor and poise, Professor Harkness was many times honored. His portrait, by William Merrit Chase, on view at the University, evidences his alertness. He held the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1869. He became, as indicated above, a leader in many organizations, and, beginning in 1902, the Albert Harkness Fund was created to secure to Brown University graduates free access to the Athenian School which Professor Harkness founded. In 1905, the University of Bonn confirmed *honoris causa* the doctorate conferred upon him after examinations fifty years earlier. This honor was marked by celebrations at the University in Providence and the presentation to him of a Latin salutation from the faculty of Brown University, to whom Professor Harkness responded in Latin of the most beautiful phrasing, despite his advanced years.

The death of Albert Harkness, May 27, 1907, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret. His achievements in the world of scholarship were outstanding, earning for him the warm admiration, respect and confidence of his contemporaries in all walks of life. He will long be remembered with deep warmth of affection.

Albert Harkness married, May 28, 1849, Maria Aldrich Smith, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Children:

1. Clara Frances, married Professor William Carey Poland, of the Art Department of Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1868.
2. *Albert Granger,* of whom further.

(Family Records.)

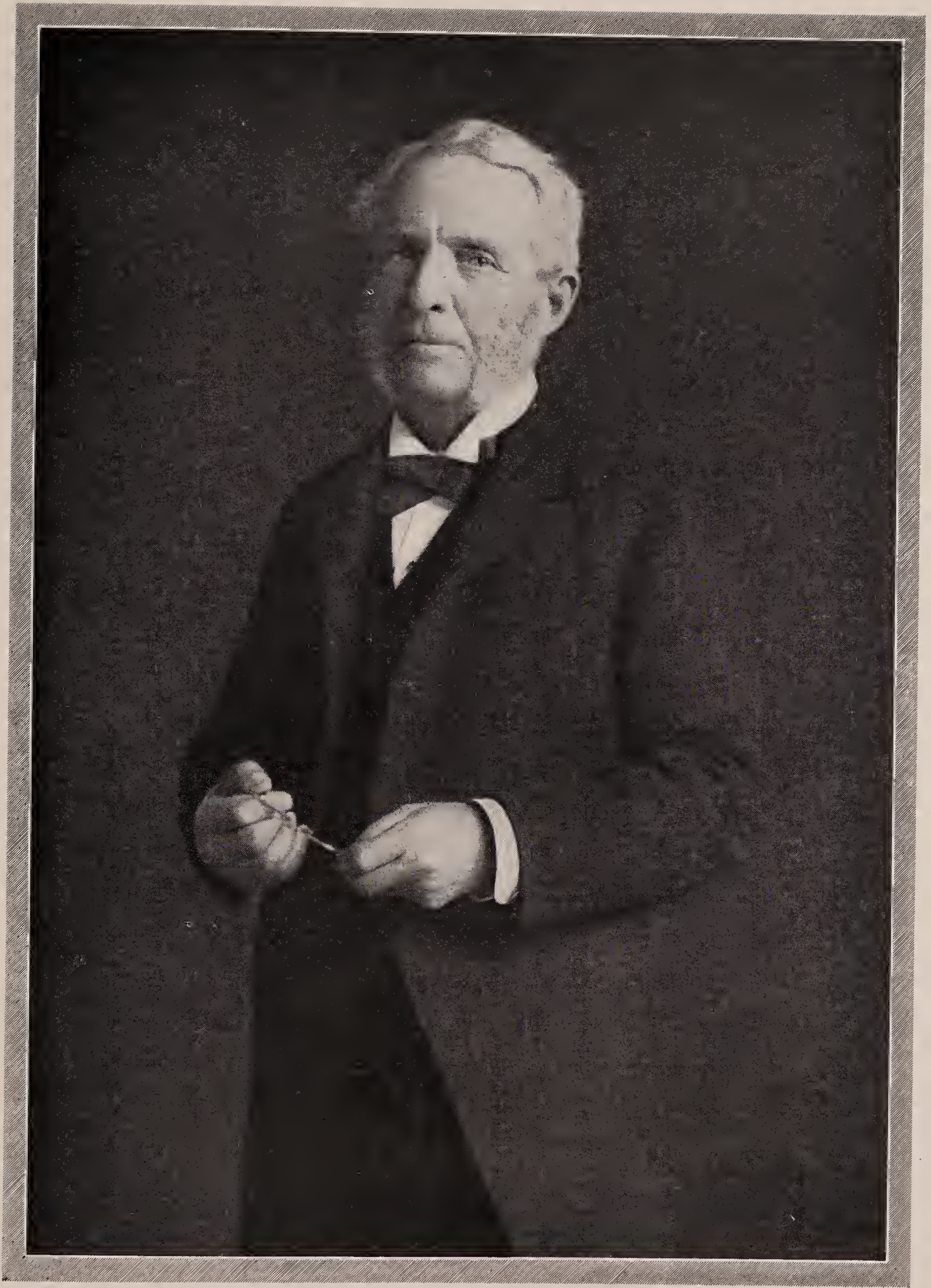
VI. Albert Granger Harkness, son of Albert and Maria Aldrich (Smith) Harkness, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 19, 1857, and died January 29, 1923. Long associated with Brown

University, in Providence, as professor of Latin, he was a distinguished member of this faculty. In the civic and cultural life of Providence, he was an accredited leader and his generosity and fair-mindedness earned for him the respect and affection of friends in all walks of life. He attended the University School in Providence, as a young man, where he was graduated, and later entered Brown University. In 1879, he was graduated from this institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught for a year in Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, and then spent two and one half years in Germany, completing his formal studies in Berlin, Leipzig and Bonn.

In 1882, Albert Granger Harkness received the degree of Master of Arts from Brown University and the following year he was called to Madison University, which subsequently became Colgate University, serving there as Professor of Latin and German. For six years he so continued before going to Brown University, where he entered the Latin Department in the autumn of 1898. Here he was engaged in active educational endeavors for the rest of his life, distinguishing himself by faithful performance along many lines and becoming a worthy successor to his noted father. He was associate professor of Latin in Brown from 1889 to 1893, and professor of Roman Literature and History from 1893 to 1923. In 1902-1903 Professor Harkness was annual director of the American School for Classical Studies in Rome, Italy. From 1907 to 1910 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Philological Association. In 1909 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Colgate University.

A faculty colleague, Francis G. Allinson, wrote:

> The qualities inherited from his distinguished father, so widely known as a grammarian, found in him their expression in more technical monographs contributed to learned periodicals. Aside from a variety of addresses and other articles contributed to journals, encyclopaedias, etc., two monographs may be mentioned as especially illuminating interpretations of the evidence from Latin inscriptions: 'The Age at Marriage and Death in the Roman Empire,' and 'Scepticism and Fatalism of the Roman People as Illustrated by the Sepulchral Inscriptions'. (Transactions of the American Philological Association.) Another series of five mono-



PROF. ALBERT HARKNESS

graphs, (occupying some one hundred and forty pages in the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, in *Classical Philology,* and in the *American Journal of Philology),* dealing with specific phenomina of the accentuation of Latin verse, constituted a critical and constructive nucleus of a systematic work on the whole subject, from the completion of which he was unfortunately deflected by other claims. *Justus et tenax propositi,* he had the satisfaction of serving, in his chosen field, his *alma mater* and Classical Scholarship for more than a generation of man's life.

Professor Harkness was a masterly thinker in his field. "His keenness of mind was an outstanding characteristic of his life. His intellectual power was framed in a setting of gentleness and simplicity." He was a prominent member of the executive committee of the American Philological Association and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America. His favorite club was the University Club of Providence. In politics he was a Republican; his religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church. In a tribute paid his achievements and personality, Professor Francis G. Allinson said:

> With scrupulous fidelity to duty, in spite of suffering stoically ignored, Dr. Harkness carried on his work as teacher until within a few weeks of his death. The loss of his companionship was as unexpected as it was unwelcome to his colleagues who have had frequent reason to be grateful for his clearness of mind and sense of justice in his care for the interests of his associates, older and younger. His keenness of mind was an outstanding characteristic which was not confined to his scholarly activities but pervaded all of his conduct of life.

Albert Granger Harkness married, in Hamilton, New York, September 3, 1884, Katherine Margaret Beebee. (Beebee X.)

Children:

1. Albert, Sr., born at Hamilton, November 8, 1886; married, October 29, 1914, Sara Arden Cheesman, daughter of Dr. Timothy Matlach and Clara (Livingston) Cheesman, of Garrison, New York.

Children:

i. Albert, Jr., born at Providence, Rhode Island, May 29, 1915, and was graduated from Harvard University in June, 1938. He married Mary LeGrand Howel, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Children:

a. Albert III.
b. Frances.

ii. John Cheesman, born in New York City, November 30, 1916, and was graduated from Harvard University in June, 1938. He married Sara Pillsbury, of Milton, Massachusetts.

Children:

a. Sara.
b. Joan.

iii. Livingston Arden, born May 18, 1922; died May 23, 1922.

(Family records.)

THE THAYER LINE

The surname Thayer is believed to be a modification of the Old French baptismal name Thierry or Thierre, son of Theoderic, the latter meaning "people" or "mighty ruler."

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

I. Thomas Thayer, first of this line of whom there is record, came to America from Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts.

He married, in England, April 13, 1618, Margery Wheeler.

A son was *Ferdinando,* of whom further.

(Bezaleel Thayer: "Memorial of the Thayer Name," p. 184.)

II. Ferdinando Thayer, son of Thomas and Margery (Wheeler) Thayer, was baptized April 18, 1625, and lived in Braintree, Massachusetts, until after his father's death, when he removed to Mendon, Massachusetts, with a colony from Braintree and Weymouth. He died at Mendon, March 28, 1713.

He married, January 14, 1652, Huldah Hayward of Braintree, who died at Mendon, Massachusetts, September 1, 1690. Among their thirteen children was a son, *Samuel*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 221-222, 252, 316, 485, 515, 576.)

III. Samuel Thayer, son of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer, married, in 1690, Mary Bass, who was born "2 mo. 22 da. 1672." They settled in Mendon, Massachusetts.

Among their seven children was a son, *Joseph (1)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 316.)

IV. Joseph (1) Thayer, son of Samuel and Mary (Bass) Thayer, settled in Mendon, Massachusetts, and died February 14, 1734.

He married, August 30, 1723, Hannah Heyward.

A son was *Joseph (2)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* p. 323.)

V. Joseph (2) Thayer, son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Heyward) Thayer, was born December 3, 1727, and settled in Bellingham, Massachusetts.

He married, in 1751, Abigail Cook of Bellingham. One of their seven children was a son, *Nicholas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 324.)

VI. Nicholas Thayer, son of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Cook) Thayer, was born March 7, 1758, and settled in Mendon, Massachusetts.

He married, April 12, 1778, Judith Cook. The youngest of their eight children was a daughter, *Phebe B.*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 326-27.)

VII. Phebe B. Thayer, daughter of Nicholas and Judith (Cook) Thayer, was born at Mendon, New Blackstone, Massachusetts, in 1800.

She married Southwick Harkness. (Harkness IV.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 329. Adin Ballou: "An Elaborate History and Genealogy of the Ballous in America," p. 411.)

THE SOUTHWICK LINE

The surname Southwick is of Old English origin, meaning the "south place." Towns of this name are found in Hampshire, Northamptonshire, Sussex, and Gloucestershire, England.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

I. Lawrence Southwick, first of this line of whom there is record, according to tradition came from Lancashire, England, to America in 1627. A few years later he returned to England and brought back with him on the ship "Mayflower" his wife, and a son and daughter. They settled in Salem, Massachusetts. No mention is found of this in the public records until 1639, when he and his family were admitted as members of the First Church of Salem, and two acres of land were granted to him by the town of Salem to carry on the business of manufacturing earthen ware and glass. There is a tradition that he was one of the first to manufacture glass in America.

Being Quakers, Lawrence Southwick, his wife, son Josiah, and daughter Mary were fined, whipped, imprisoned, and finally banished. Their son Daniel and daughter Provided were sentenced by the General Court to be sold into slavery. Lawrence Southwick and his wife went to Shelter Island, Long Island Sound, where they both died in the spring of 1660 from privation and exposure.

Lawrence Southwick married, in England, Cassandra, whose surname is not known. A son was *John (1)*, of whom further.

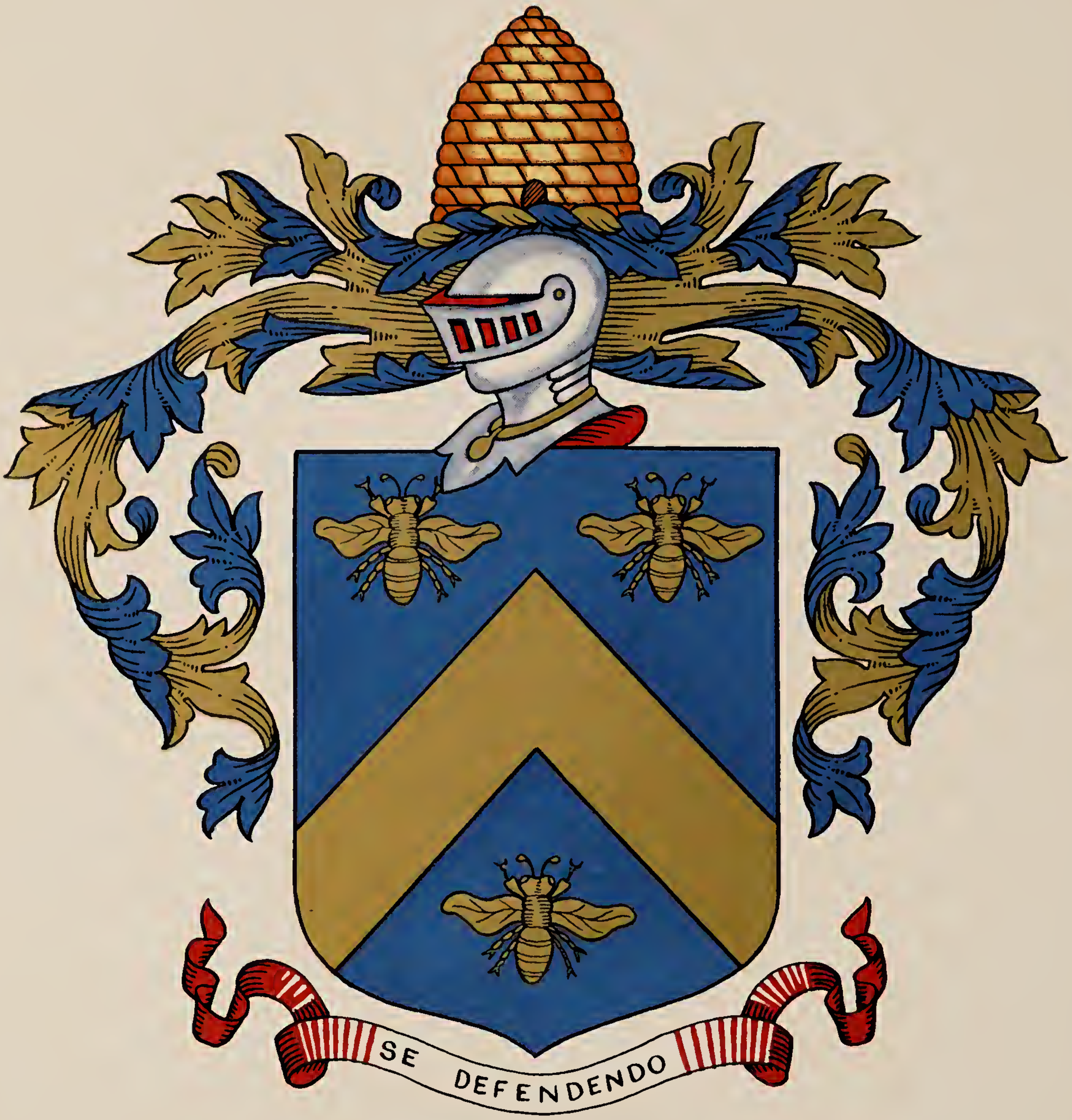
(James M. Caller and Mrs. M. A. Ober: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick of Salem, Massachusetts," pp. 65, 66, 68, 69.)

II. John (1) Southwick, oldest son of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, was born in England in 1620, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, October 25, 1672.

He married (first), in 1642, Sarah Tidd, widow of Samuel Tidd. He married (second) Hannah or Anne Flint, a widow. He married (third), Sarah Burnett, daughter of John Burnett (or Burnell.)

A son was *John (2)*, of whom further. Another son, Isaac married Anna, whose surname is not known, and their daughter, Sarah, married Benjamin (1) Southwick (Southwick IV.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 71, 87. S. Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 53-54.)


SE DEFENDENDO

Beebee

BEEBEE

Arms—Azure, a chevron between three bees volant or.
Crest—A beehive proper.
Motto—*Se Defendendo.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

III. John (2) Southwick, son of John (1) Southwick, died in 1742-43. His will was proved November 24, 1743. He was a blacksmith.

He married, in 1688, Hannah (Black) Follett, a widow, daughter of Robert and Persis Black. Another authority asserts that his wife, Hannah Follett, was the daughter of Robert and Persis (Black) Follett. A son was *Benjamin (1)*, of whom further.

(James M. Caller and Mrs. M. A. Ober: "Geneology of the Descendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick of Salem, Massachusetts," p. 86. S. Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts, Vol. II, p. 385.)

IV. Benjamin (1) Southwick, son of John (2) and Hannah (Black-Follett) Southwick, was born January 22, 1701.

He married, in 1720, Sarah Southwick, granddaughter of John (1) Southwick. (Southwick II.) A son was *Benjamin (2)*, of whom further.

(James M. Caller and Mrs. M. A. Ober: "Genealogy of the Decendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick of Salem, Massachusetts," p. 117.)

V. Benjamin (2) Southwick, son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Southwick) Southwick, was born in 1722. He settled in Blackstone, Massachusetts, and later at Dudley.

He married Mariam Benson.

A son was *Joseph*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* 161.)

VI. Joseph Southwick, son of Benjamin (2) and Mariam (Benson) Southwick, died March 23, 1813.

He married, in 1760, Hannah Hunt. One of their nine children was a daughter, *Hannah*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* pp. 191-92.)

VII. Hannah Southwick, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hunt) Southwick, was born March 20, 1770.

She married Samuel Harkness. (Harkness III.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 417.)

THE BEEBEE LINE

The exact origin of this surname is not known. As early as 3000 B.C. we find one of the Kings of the Second Dynasty named Bebi. His hieroglyphic is given in the table of Sakkarah, a monument discovered in Egypt. Later, in Rome, is one Quintus Baebius, while in the ancient Norman Rolls, kept in the Tower of London, appears the name of Willelmus Babbe. Beebee and its variants Beaby, Beeby, Beebe, and Beebie are derived from the place name of Beeby, a village in Leicestershire, near the city of Leicester, England.

(Clarence Beebe: "A Monograph of the Descent of the Family of Beebe," pp. 5, 6.)

I. Alexander Beebee, the first of this family of whom there is record, was born in 1550, and died in 1623. His will was dated February 20, 1623, and was proved April 8, 1624. He was a shoemaker and resided in Great Addington, Northamptonshire, England.

Alexander Beebee married Elizabeth, whose surname is not known and who died in 1633. They had seven children, the eldest of whom was *John (1)*, of whom further.

(Clarence Beebe: "John Beebe of Broughton," p. 8. "American Ancestry," Vol. VIII, p. 24.)

II. John (1) Beebie, as the name was spelled in this generation, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Beebee, was born in 1575, and died at Great Addington, Northamptonshire, England, in 1638. His will was dated September 11, 1638.

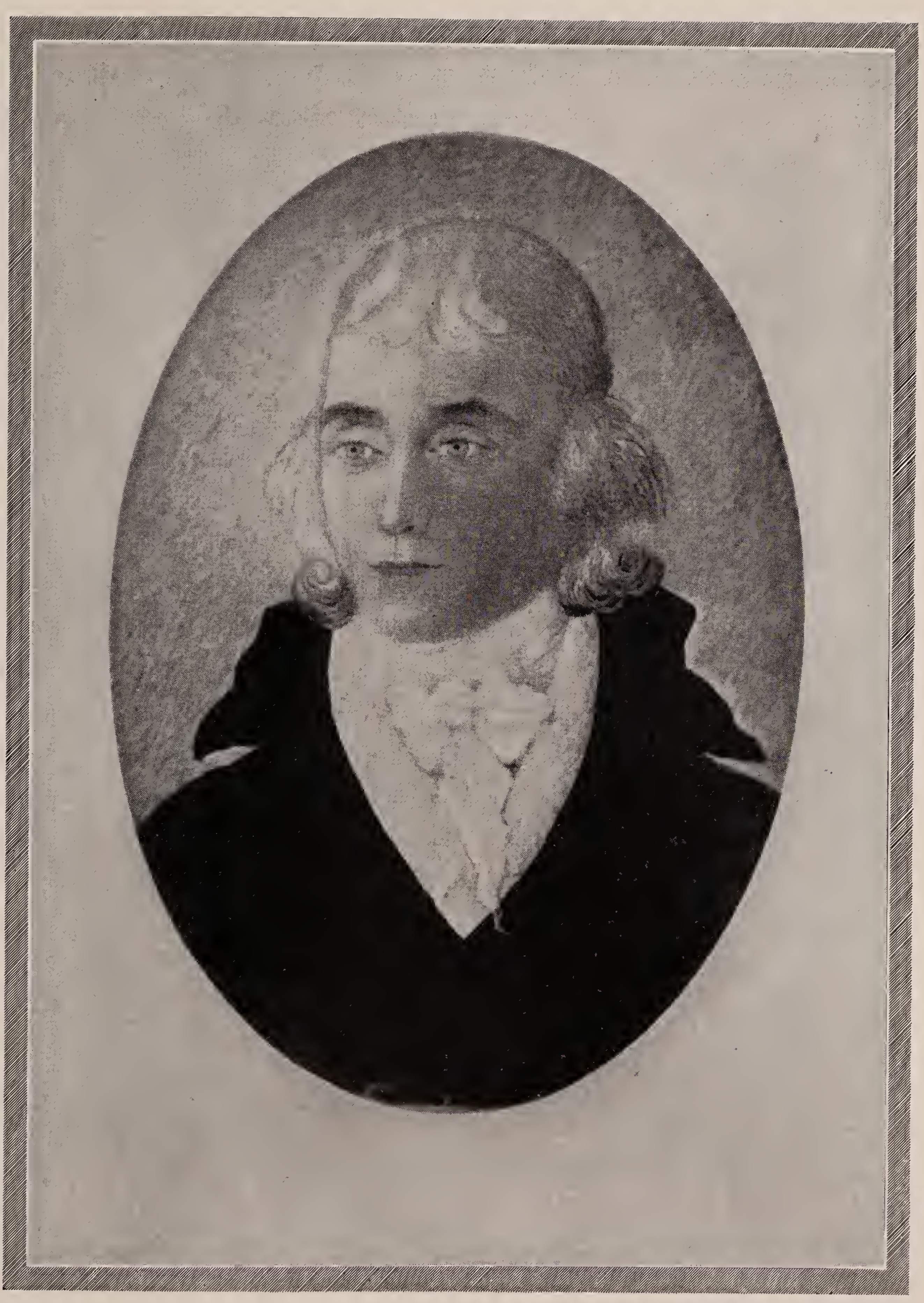
John (1) Beebie married Alice, whose surname is not known. Among their four children was *John (2)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, C. Beebe: "A Monograph of the Descent of the Family of Beebe from the Earliest Known Immigrant, John, of Broughton, England, 1650," p. 8.)

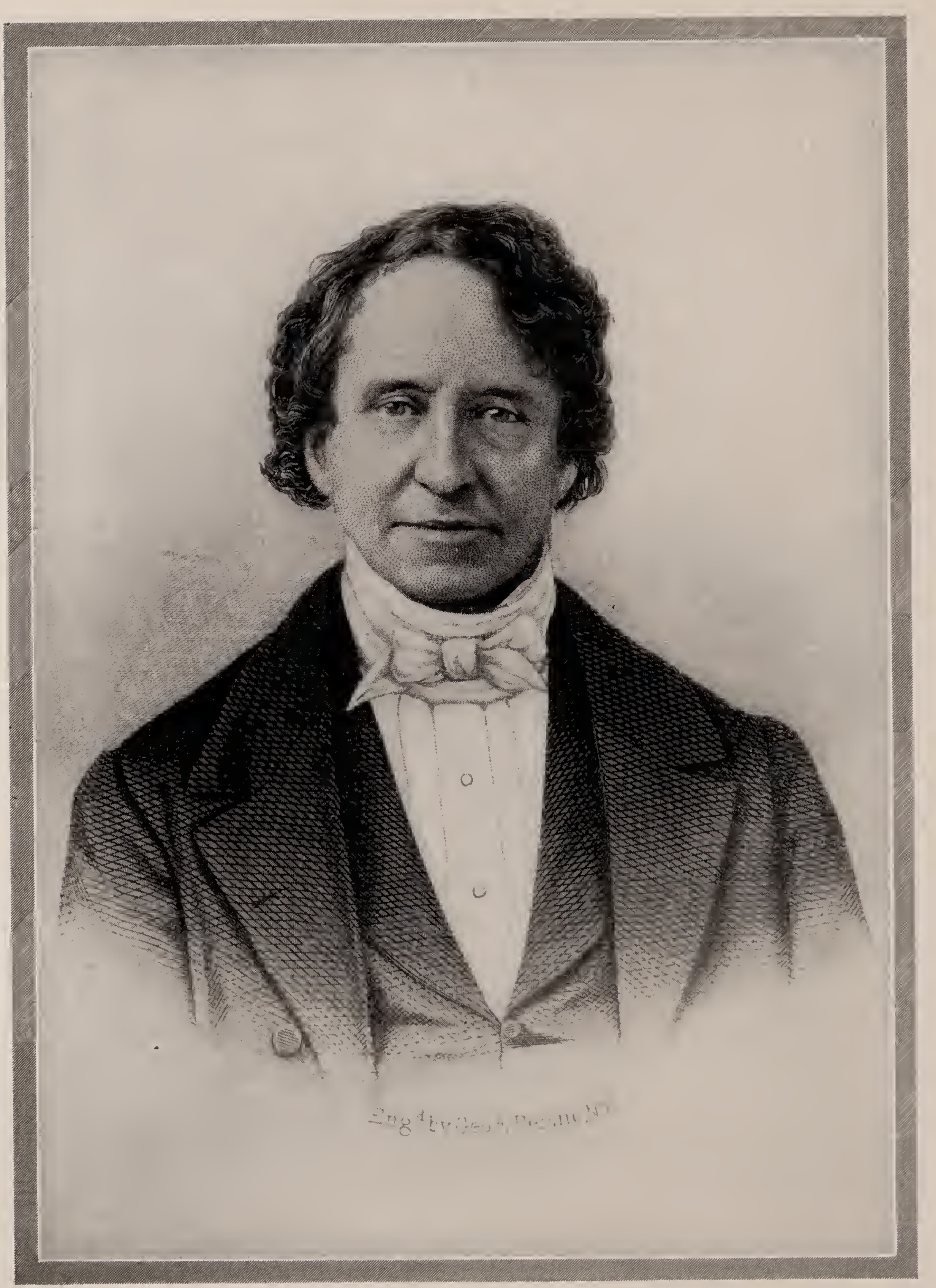
III. John (2) Beebie, son of John (1) and Alice Beebie, was born in England probably about 1577, as he is believed to have been fifty years old at the time of his death in 1627. He lived in Broughton, Northamptonshire, England, but left for America with five children in April or May, 1650. He died on shipboard. His will, probably written on shipboard, but on file in Hartford, Connecticut, does not mention his wife or daughter Hannah, as they probably had died before he started on the voyage.

John (2) Beebie married, in Broughton, in 1627, Rebecca Ladd. They had eight children, the youngest of whom was *James (1)*, of whom further.

(C. Beebe: "A Monograph of the Descent of the Family of Beebe," pp. 6, 7, 9, 11-14. C. Beebe: "John Beebe of Broughton," pp. 9, 12-13. F. M. Caulkins: "History of New London, Connecticut," p. 339.)



Samuel Beebee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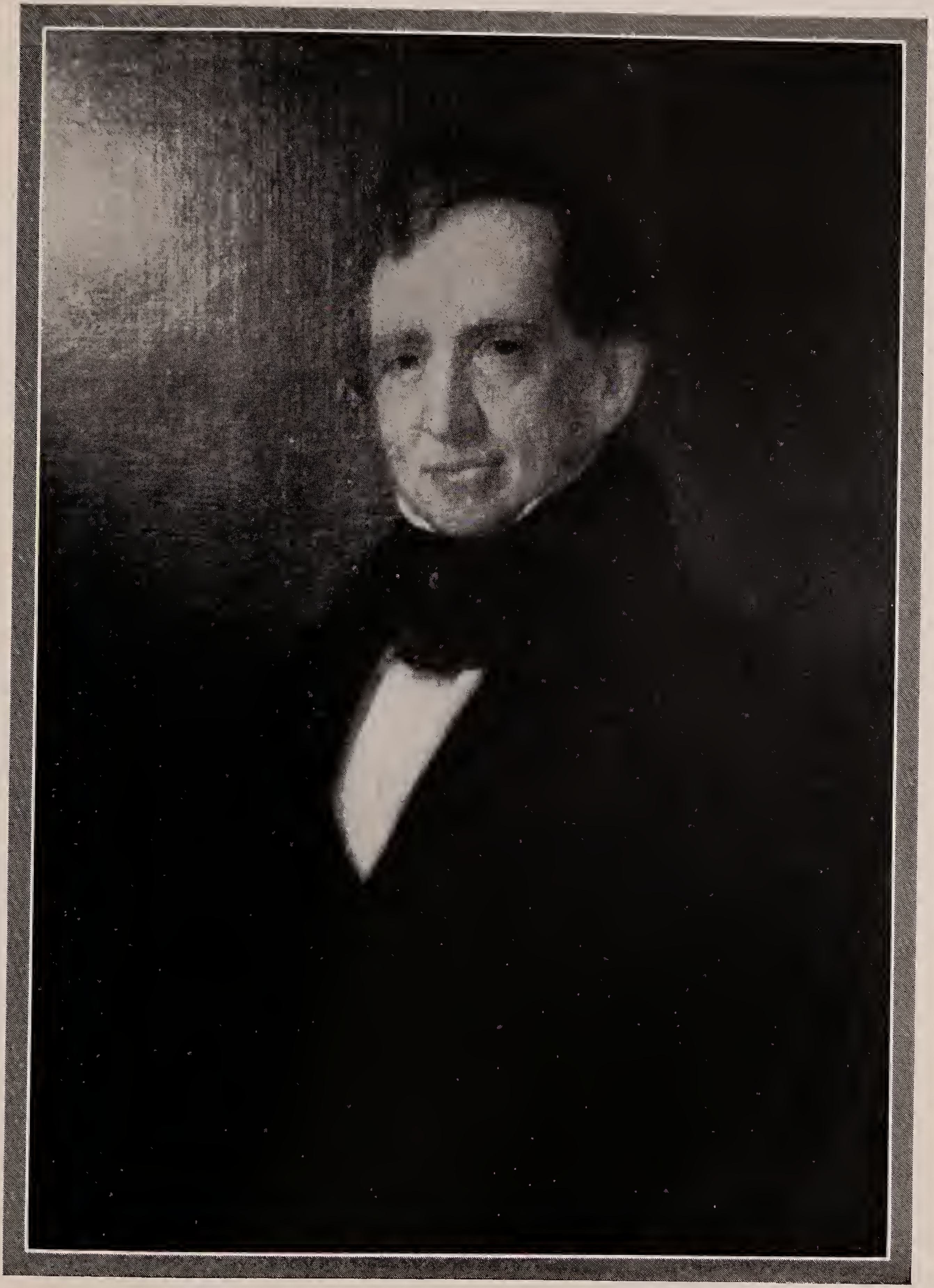
A M Beecher



Alexander MacWhorter Beebee

IV. James (1) Beebee, as the name was spelled in this generation, son of John (2) and Rebecca (Ladd) Beebie, was probably baptized in Broughton, England, in 1641. He accompanied his father to New England at the age of nine, and settled in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he lived for twenty-five years. He died at Danbury, Connecticut, April 22, 1728.

James (1) Beebee married (first) at Hadley, October 24, 1668, Mary Boltwood, who died August 19, 1676, daughter of Robert Boltwood. He married (second) at Norwalk, Connecticut, December 19, 1679, Sarah Benedict. (Benedict V.) A child of the second marriage was *James (2)*, of whom further.

(C. Beebe: "A Monograph of the Descent of the Family of Beebe," pp. 20-21.)

V. James (2) Beebee, son of James (1) and Sarah (Benedict) Beebee, was probably born in Norwalk, Connecticut, about 1682, and died in 1750. He was the second justice of the peace of Danbury, captain of Militia, deacon of the Church, and aided in the settlement of Canaan, Connecticut.

He married, December 22, 1708, Abigail Sherman. (Sherman IV.) Among their seven children was a son, *Joseph*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 21, 27.)

VI. Joseph Beebee, son of James (2) and Abigail (Sherman) Beebee, was born in 1714.

He married, April 25, 1730 (according to F. W. Bailey: "Early Connecticut Marriages," Vol. II, p. 15: "April 26, 1731.") Elizabeth Fargo.

They had a son, *Samuel*, of whom further.

(Family Records)

VII. Samuel Beebee, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fargo) Beebee, married (first) Mary MacWhorter. (MacWhorter III.) The name of his second wife is not known. A son of the first marriage was *Alexander MacWhorter (1)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VIII. Alexander MacWhorter (1) Beebee, son of Samuel and Mary (MacWhorter) Beebee, died in 1856, and was buried in Skaneateles, New York. He attended Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1803 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He read law in the offices of Judge Hoffman and was admitted to the New York bar in 1807. Later he removed to Utica, New York, where for thirty years he was editor of the New York Baptist Register. He was a lifelong friend of Washington Irving and a onetime classmate of his. He maintained law offices in New York City and handled settlements of Revolutionary War land bounty claims in upper New York state, sending his son to Skaneateles as his representative. In later years he removed to Skaneateles to be with his son. For a time he served on the board of what is now Colgate University.

Alexander MacWhorter (1) Beebee married, in 1807, Margaret Roorbach. (Roorbach III.) They had a son, *Alexander MacWhorter (2)*, of whom further.

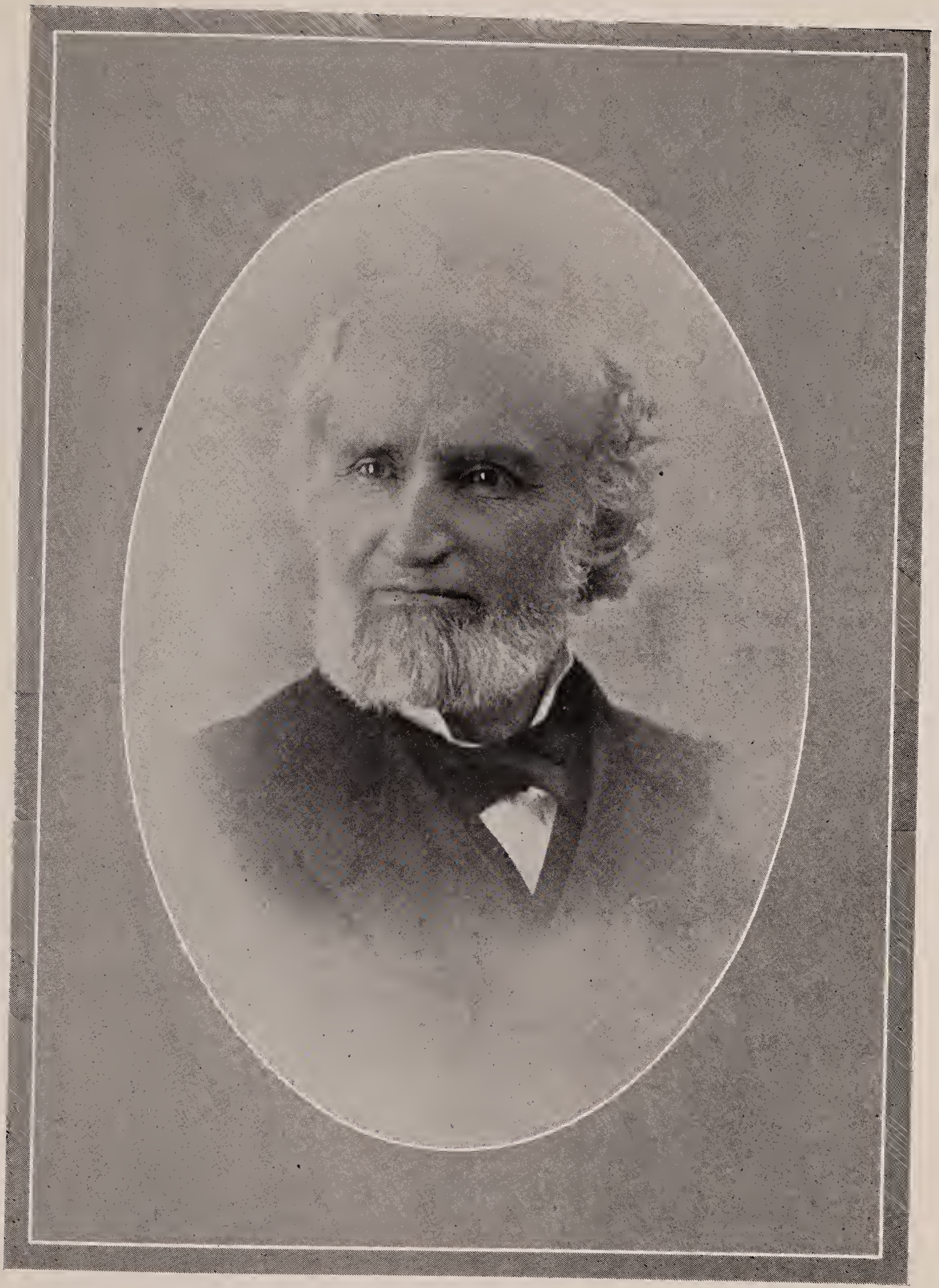
(*Ibid.*)

IX. Alexander MacWhorter (2) Beebee, son of Alexander MacWhorter (1) and Margaret (Roorbach) Beebee, was born at Skaneateles, New York, February 6, 1820, and died at Hamilton, New York, February 16, 1897. He passed his early childhood in Utica, later entering Madison, now Colgate University, in Hamilton, from which he was graduated in 1847. He entered the Theological Seminary, where he completed his course and was ordained into the Baptist Ministry October 30, 1849. The following year he was appointed professor at the University, occupying the chair of logic and English literature until 1861. Between 1854 and 1861 he lectured on sacred rhetoric, was professor of ecclesiastical history from 1861 to 1865, taught logic, English literature and civil history from 1865 to 1868, ecclesiastical history from 1868 to 1871, homiletics from 1871 to 1891, was acting professor of ecclesiastical history in 1871 and 1872, and professor emeritus of homiletics from 1891 until his death in 1897.

Alexander MacWhorter (2) Beebee married, in 1850, Catherine Jane Hall, daughter of Daniel Hall of Sullivan, Madison County, New York, a pioneer and agriculturalist. She attended Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, from which she was graduated in 1845 and later attended the Albany Female Academy.

Children:

1. Alexander MacWhorter.
2. James Hoyt.



A M Beebee

3. *Katherine Margaret,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Alumni Catalogue, Colgate University.)

X. Katherine Margaret Beebee, daughter of Alexander MacWhorter (2) and Catherine Jane (Hall) Beebee, married Albert Granger Harkness. (Harkness VI.)

(Family Records.)

THE ROORBACH LINE

I. Johannes Roorbach, earliest member of this family of whom there is record, died in New York City, April 9, 1775. His will, dated December 10, 1773, was proved May 30, 1775. He was a tailor by profession.

He married (first) in the Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, March 25, 1727, Sophia Grau. She died February 23, 1741, and was buried February 26, 1741. He married (second), in the same church, October 22, 1743, as her second husband, the widow Anna Maria (Hardenbrook) Crook, who had married (first) March 9, 1729, Gabriel Crook. A son of the second marriage was *Barent,* of whom further.

(Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, in "Collection of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. I, Marriages, pp. 146, 171, 191, 195, 197, 215, 260. Vol. II, Baptisms, pp. 10, 18, 33, 49, 110, 120, 131, 149, 280, 310. "Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York," pp. 327-28. Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, in "Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1899," p. 277. Burial Register of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the City of New York, pp. 38, 46, 55, 56.)

II. Dr. Barent Roorbach, son of Johannes and Anna Maria (Hardenbrook-Crook) Roorbach, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, November 3, 1745. He was a surgeon in the British Army.

He married, October 17, 1777, Mary Ogilvie. (Ogilvie II.) They had a daughter, *Margaret,* of whom further.

(Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, in "Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. II, Baptisms, p. 120. "Names of persons for whom marriage licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, Previous to 1784." Family Records.)

III. Margaret Roorbach, daughter of Barent and Mary (Ogilvie)

Roorbach, married Alexander MacWhorter (1) Beebee. (Beebee VIII.)

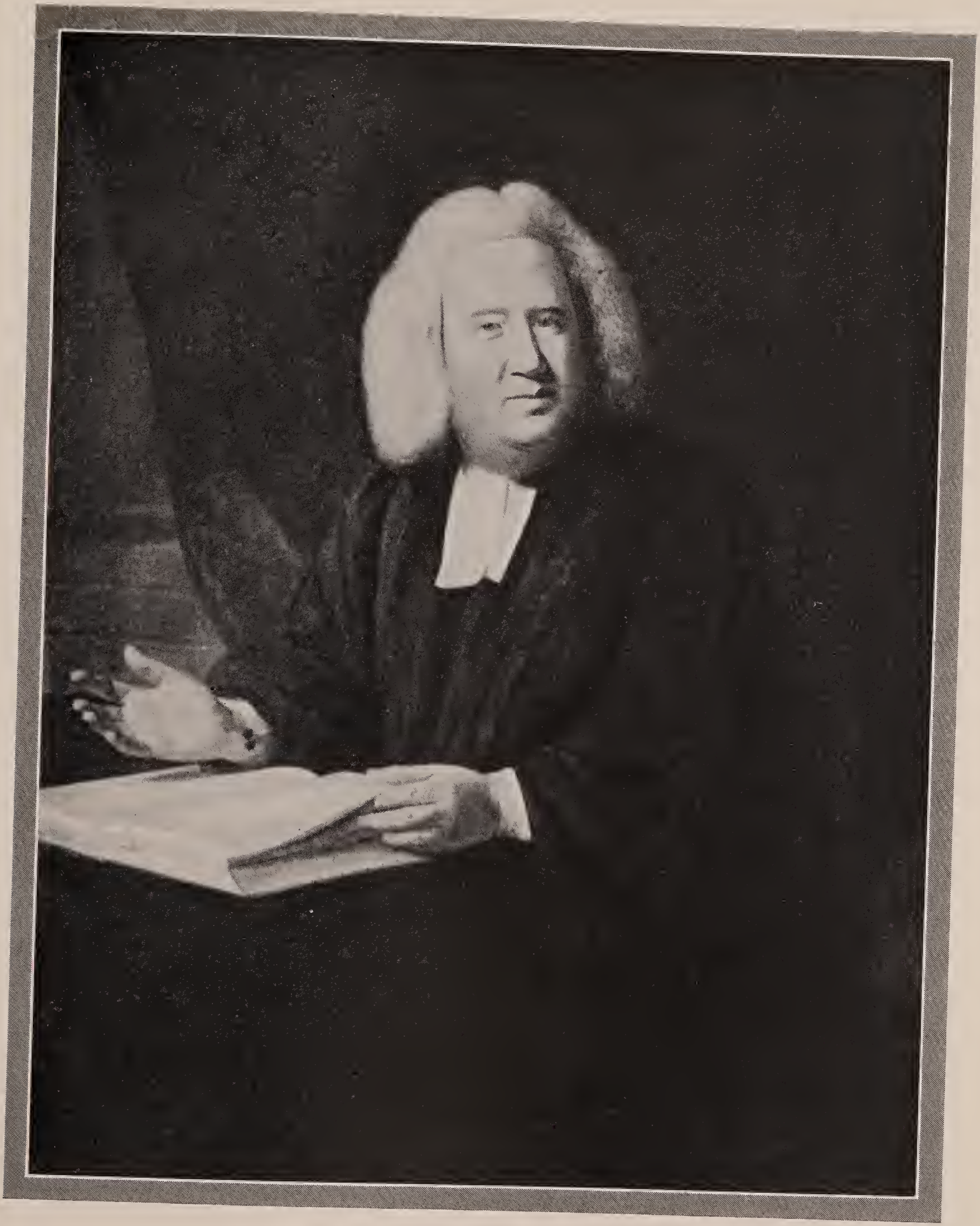
(Family Records)

THE OGILVIE LINE

I. Rev. John Ogilvie, first of this line of whom there is record, was born probably in New York City in 1724. Another authority says he may have been born in Scotland. He was of Scottish descent. He died in New York City, November 26, 1774. His will, as recorded in New York, dated November 22, 1774, and proved March 3, 1775, reads in part as follows:

> In the name of God, Amen. I, John Ogilvie, of New York, Doctor of Divinity, being at present very sick. I leave to the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York, in Communion of the Church of England as by law established, £300. for the use of the Charity School.
>
> I leave to the Corporation for the Relief of widows and children of Clergymen in Communion of the Church of England in America, £100.
>
> I leave to the Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the City of New York, £100.
>
> I leave to my wife Margaret, my house and lands at Corlaers Hook, in New York, called the Garden, which I hold by lease from James DeLancey, Esq., and ¼ of all the rest of my estate. All the rest of my estate I leave to my son George and my daughter Mary. I make my wife and Nathaniel Marston and Augustus Van Cortlandt executors. And they are to sell 2,000 acres of my land in the Patent of Wayawanda in Orange County.

After John Ogilvie's graduation from Yale College in 1748 he acted as lay-reader to the Episcopal families in Norwalk and Ridgefield, Connecticut. He went abroad for his ordination which was performed by the Bishop of London, June 30, 1749, and then returned to Norwalk, but only for a brief stay, as, upon the recommendation of Rev. Thomas Barclay, the former missionary at Albany, he was assigned the difficult task of reorganizing the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the Anglican Church in



Rev. John Ogilvie

Albany, called St. Peter's Church. He was chaplain of the fort in Albany and missionary to the Mohawks. The work there had been interrupted by the French and Indian War, which was terminated by the signing of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in October, 1748.

> For the position assigned to him Mr. Ogilvie was particularly well qualified, for he added to his education and youthful enthusiasm a thorough knowledge of the Low Dutch language, a valuable asset on account of its conformity to the Indian pronunciation, and because it permitted the extension of his field of service to include the Dutch.

He arrived in Albany during the latter part of February, 1750. Under his guidance, new life was instilled in the parish, and the church buildings were enlarged and repaired. He continued to visit the Mohawks during the French and Indian War. He was chaplain of the Royal American Regiment, and in 1759 accompanied Sir William Johnson on the expedition against Fort Niagara. While in the field he constantly officiated for the Mohawks and Oneidas, who were in the service. His efficiency as chaplain commended him to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who, in the fall of 1760, ordered him to procure some proper clergyman to take his place and to join the army in Canada. He did not return to his parish in Albany, but remained in His Majesty's service until August, 1764, when he was called as assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York City, where he remained until his death. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from King's College (now Columbia) in 1770. The previous year he had revised and published the Book of Common Prayer in the Mohawk language.

Dr. Ogilvie was described by several of his contemporaries as being exceptionally prepossessing in appearance, tall and graceful, with a pleasing voice and manners, an excellent preacher, and of exemplary life. Mrs. Anne Grant, who met him during his Albany sojourn, described him in some detail in her famous book, "Memoirs of an American Lady," written about 1745, and recently published, mentioning "his talent for conversation, extensive reading, and a thorough knowledge of life." He was more liberal in his religious opinions than most Church of England clergymen of the period, and is said to have been "the only Episcopal clergyman in New York who vouchsafed to attend a Presbyterian lecture."

Rev. John Ogilvie married (first), about 1755, Catharina or Susanna Catharine Symes. (Symes III.) He married (second), April 17, 1769, Margaret Marston, who died February 4, 1807, aged seventy-nine years, daughter of Nathaniel Marston, Jr., a merchant of New York City, and widow of Philip Philipse, Esq. She brought him much landed property, some of which is referred to in his will. A daughter of the first marriage was *Mary*, of whom further.

(F. B. Dexter: Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College," Vol. II, pp. 174-176. A. H. Young: "The Rev. John Ogilvie, Army Chaplain at Fort Niagara and Montreal, 1759-1760." New York Historical Society Collections: "Abstract of New York Wills," Vol. VIII, pp. 247-48. C. M. Selleck: "Address at the Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Connecticut, July 15, 1886," p. 10, footnote. W. W. Claxton: History of Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey," p. 719. "Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society," Vol. IX, p. 53.)

II. Mary Ogilvie, daughter of Rev. John and Catharina or Susanna Catharine (Symes) Ogilvie, was born, probably in Albany, between 1750 and 1759.

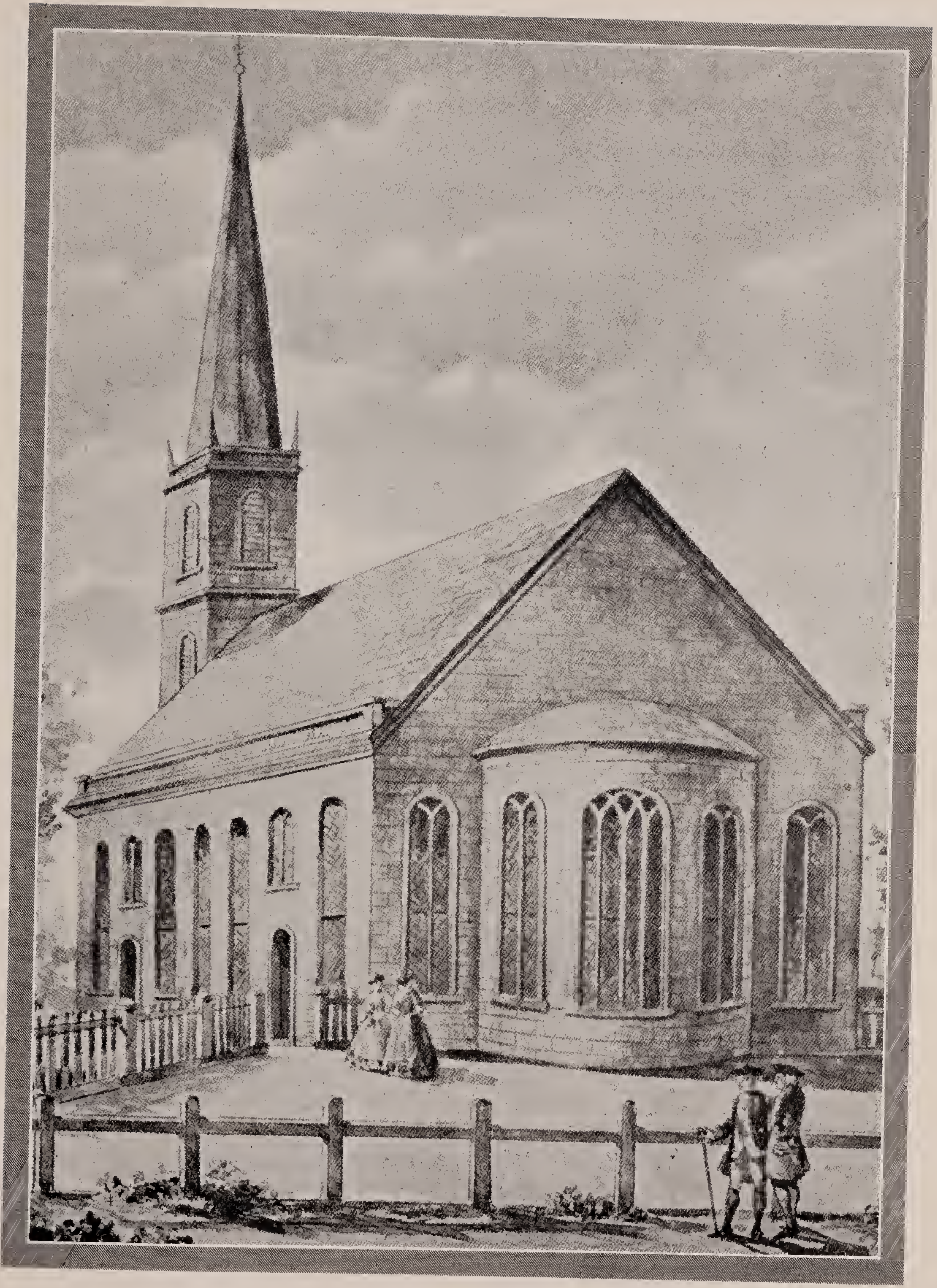
She married Dr. Barent Roorbach. (Roorbach II.)

(Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, in "Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. II, Baptisms, p. 120. "Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, Previous to 1784." Family Records.)

THE SYMES LINE

I. Captain Lancaster (1) Symes, first of this line of whom there is record, died in New York, at the end of March or beginning of April, 1729. He arrived in New York in the ship "Beaver," January 28, 1690, as ensign in the company of infantry commanded by his brother-in-law, Richard Ingoldsby, part of the escort sent with Colonel Henry Sloughter when commissioned Governor of New York. His first public act was the demand made by him, in company with Counsellor Brooke and Lieutenant Shanks, for the surrender to Ingoldsby of the fort at New York for occupation by the forces under his command.

His conduct won him a commission as lieutenant, in place of Lieutenant Bildbore, deceased, Governor Sloughter writing May 7, 1691, to the Committee of Foreign Plantations in England that he had given it to him, as "he is one that came from England with us, a good soldier, and diligent in business."



Old Trinity Church

In the early part of 1692-93, he was stationed at Albany, from which fort he was detached, with a supply of provisions, for a party commanded by Major Schuyler, then in pursuit of the French on their retreat after having invaded the Mohawk Country. He was active in other assignments, but owing to his opposition to the Lesleirian party, was suspended by the Earl of Bellamont, December 22, 1698, from his post as lieutenant of Major Ingoldsby's company of fusileers. He then embarked in trade and from 1703 to 1709, or later, he also acquired great tracts of land, including part of a five thousand acre patent in Westchester County, New York, a large share of the Minisink patent in Orange County, as well as other lands in Orange County near Monroe and Haverstraw, all the unpatented land in Staten Island (in 1708), and in 1709 an eighth of a tract of six thousand five hundred acres in Orange and Ulster counties, New York. He also owned a house and lot on Dock (now Pearl) Street, New York City, the lease of the mansion and grounds at Whitehall, formerly the residence of Governor Dongan, and an estate called "Vineyard," east of City Hall Park.

He was elected vestryman of Trinity Church, New York City, and served in 1704 and 1705. May 15, 1704, he was appointed public appraiser for the city, and in the same year had a contract to furnish wood to the garrison in Fort Anne. He was commissioned as ranger of Orange County, September 19, 1719, and was restored to his lieutenancy, holding that post in independent companies stationed in New York, commanded by Captain Weems. He was made captain of the same company May 13, 1723, by Governor Burnet, on Captain Weems' death. Captain Symes went to England to have the commission confirmed, but returned the following November (1723) to New York, where he continued to reside, having young George Ingoldsby, his nephew, as his lieutenant. He represented the County of Orange in the Legislative Assembly from September 27, 1726, until his death.

Captain Lancaster (1) Symes, married, November 4, 1694, Catharine de Haart. She was born about 1673, and was in her twenty-second year at the time of her marriage. One of their five children was *Lancaster (2)*, of whom further.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record." Vol. L, p. 4.)

II. Lancaster (2) Symes, son of Lancaster (1) and Catharine (de Haart) Symes, died after March 13, 1741, the date of his will. He appears to have resided for a while at Haverstraw in Rockland, then part of Orange County, New York, where he was a justice of the peace in 1731, but subsequently returned to New York and resided there in 1741. He is styled "Gentleman" in his will. He bequeathed to his son, Lancaster, £50 and other property, and to his two daughters, Catharine and Elizabeth Symes, "all the wearing apparell, rings and jewels which did belong to their mother deceased." He named his brother-in-law, Mr. John Hendrick Lydius, of Albany, and the latter's daughter, "by whatsoever name she may be known." The testator's children were minors at the time of the making of the will. The will was apparently not admitted to probate, but is on file in the surrogate's office, New York City, among unrecorded wills.

Lancaster (2) Symes married, January 15, 1729, Mrs. Mary Lydius. A daughter was *Catharina* or *Susanna Catharine,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "New York Wills," Vol. XI, p. 174.)

III. Catharina or Susanna Catharine Symes, daughter of Lancaster (2) and Mary (Lydius) Symes, married Rev. John Ogilvie. (Ogilvie I.)

(*Ibid.*)

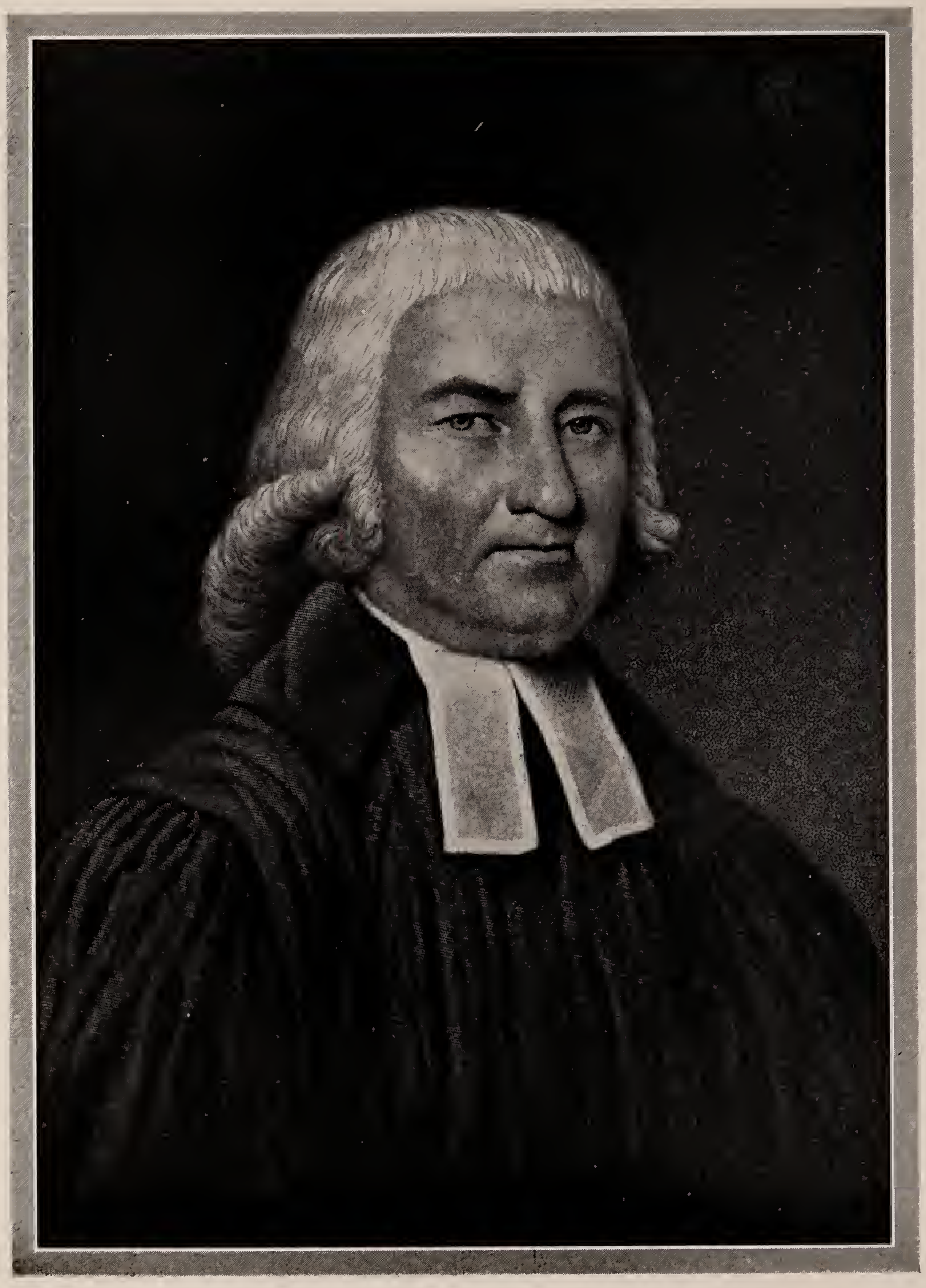
THE MACWHORTER LINE

I. Hugh MacWhorter, first of this line of whom there is definite record, was a prosperous linen merchant in Armagh, Ireland, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1730 he emigrated from Ireland, coming to America at the solicitation of his eldest son. He settled in New Castle, Delaware, where he became a prominent farmer and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. He died in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, in February, 1749. His will, dated February 17, 1749, was proved on March 6th of that year.

Hugh MacWhorter married Jean Feares, daughter of Mary Feares of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County.

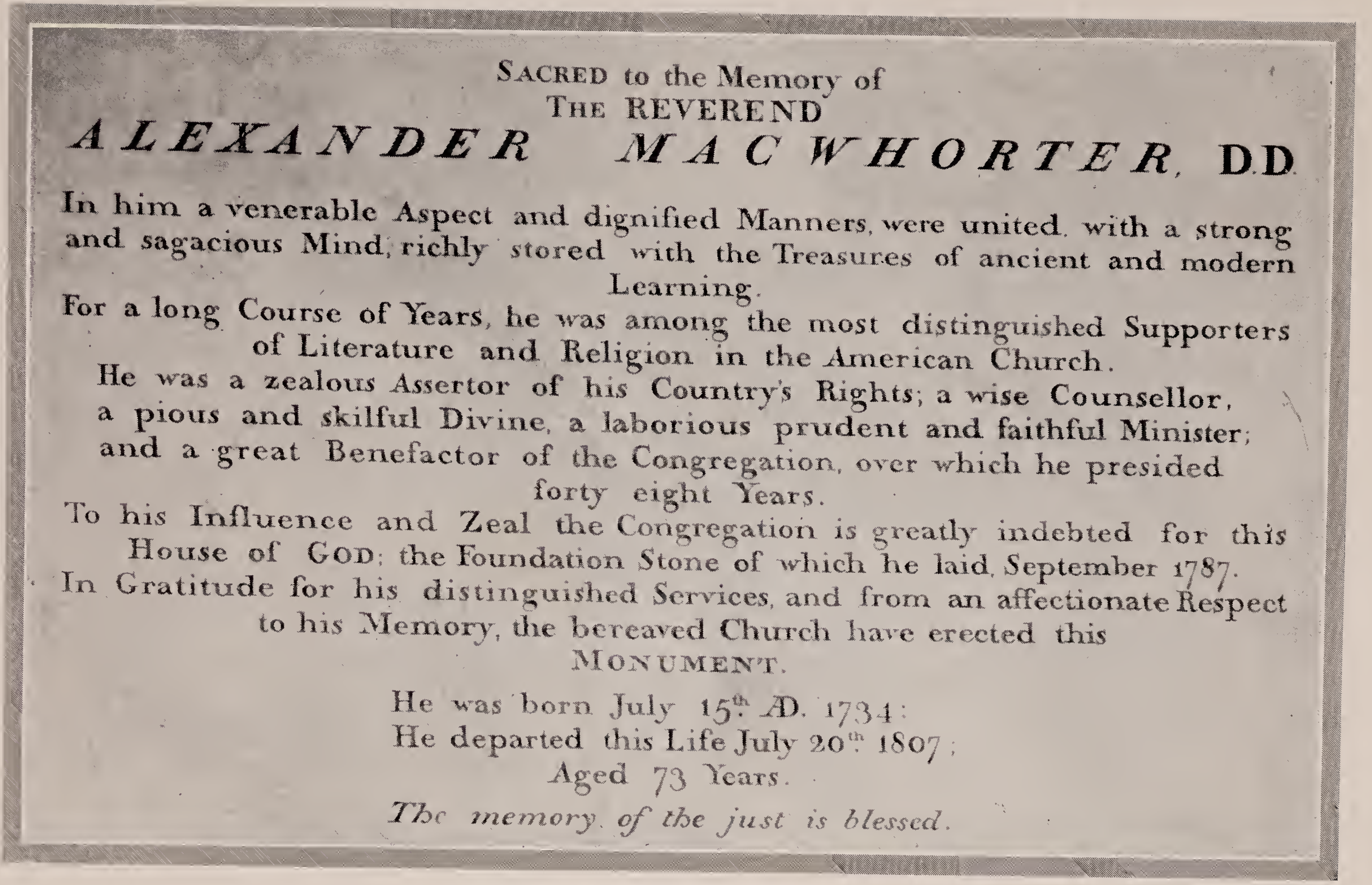
They had eleven children, one of whom was *Alexander,* of whom further.

("Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," Series I, Vol. X, pp. 52-54 Historical Research Committee, Colonial Dames of Delaware: "Calendar of Wills, New Castle County, 1682-1800," pp. 44, 101.)



Alex. Macwhorter

Reproduction of Memorial Tablet erected to the memory of the Reverend Alexander MacWhorter, D. D., in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey.



SACRED to the Memory of
THE REVEREND
ALEXANDER MACWHORTER, D.D.
In him a venerable Aspect and dignified Manners, were united, with a strong and sagacious Mind, richly stored with the Treasures of ancient and modern Learning.
For a long Course of Years, he was among the most distinguished Supporters of Literature and Religion in the American Church.
He was a zealous Assertor of his Country's Rights; a wise Counsellor, a pious and skilful Divine, a laborious prudent and faithful Minister; and a great Benefactor of the Congregation, over which he presided forty eight Years.
To his Influence and Zeal the Congregation is greatly indebted for this House of GOD; the Foundation Stone of which he laid, September 1787.
In Gratitude for his distinguished Services, and from an affectionate Respect to his Memory, the bereaved Church have erected this
MONUMENT.

He was born July 15th ÆD. 1734:
He departed this Life July 20th 1807;
Aged 73 Years.
The memory of the just is blessed.

REV. ALEXANDER MACWHORTER MEMORIAL TABLET

II. Rev. Alexander MacWhorter, son of Hugh and Jean (Feares) MacWhorter, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, according to his tombstone, July 15, 1734, and died July 20, 1807. His oldest brother, Alexander, had died a few weeks before his birth and in their love and in memory of him, his parents transferred the name Alexander to the newborn son.

He entered the College of New Jersey at Newark, which, in the autumn of 1756, was removed to Princeton. The following year he was graduated from Princeton, receiving his first degree. In 1759, he was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of New Brunswick and became pastor of First Church, Newark. While still a young pastor, he spent several months, due to ill health, in the intensely patriotic atmosphere of Massachusetts and this tended to heighten his enthusiasm for independence. He became an active patriot and stimulated the members of his congregation to heroic efforts on behalf of the struggle of the colonies for separation from England. In 1775 the Colonial Congress felt the need of an able and trustworthy delegate to travel among the people of western North Carolina, particularly those with royalist leanings, and to attempt to lead them all into firm allegiance to the struggling Colonial cause. As Alexander MacWhorter had lived there during his youth and had relatives there, Congress accordingly commissioned him to undertake this important work. He accompanied Rev. Elihu Spencer of First Church, Trenton, on the mission. He later was appointed chaplain of a division of the Continental Army and was with General Henry Knox at White Plains. He was also in the Camp of General George Washington at Penn Shore, opposite Trenton, prior to the Battle of Trenton in December 1776, following the retreat of the American Army through New Jersey. In 1778 he was chaplain of the Artillery Brigade of the Continental Army and the following year went to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, but returned to Newark, New Jersey, in 1781, where he again took up work at First Church, continuing until his death.

The British forces were in New York City, only nine miles from Newark and the people of that city were frequently annoyed by raids. Even his own patriotic activities aroused the bitterness of the enemy and frequent attempts were made to seize him. From time to time he would flee to safer localities and in 1779 accepted an invitation from Charlotte, North Carolina, which combined a pastorate and the presidency of Charlotte Academy. But his belief of safety was soon shattered with the arrival of Cornwallis. The minister conducted his family to a place of safety outside of the city until the enemy had departed, but upon their return found that his new home was ruined and his books and furniture were destroyed.

Rev. Alexander MacWhorter was as eminent in the Church as he was a patriot. He was one of the framers of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church and was elected moderator by his denomination. He received his honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University and as a trustee of Princeton University for an entire generation, traveled in New England to raise money for the replacement of its buildings which had been destroyed in 1802.

Rev. Alexander MacWhorter married, in October, 1758, Mary Cumming. (Cumming III.) They had five children, the oldest of whom was *Mary*, of whom further.

("Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," Series I, Vol. X, p. 52. "George Washington depended Upon Him," by Paul Paton Faris, in "The Westminster Adult Bible Class, Vol. XXIII, No. 6, June 1931, pp. 202-204.)

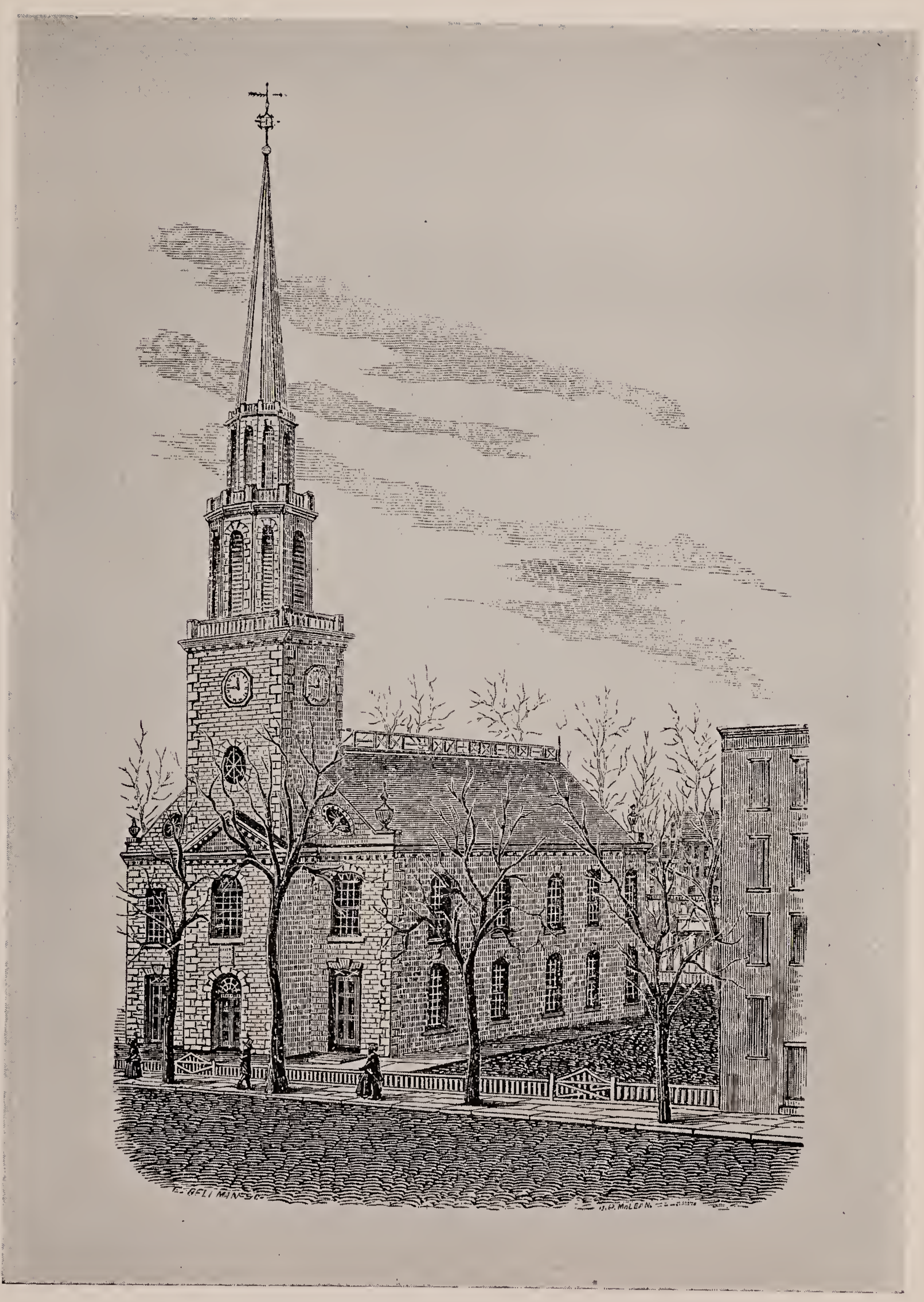
III. Mary MacWhorter, daughter of Rev. Alexander and Mary (Cumming) MacWhorter, married Samuel Beebee. (Beebee VII.)

("Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," Series I, Vol. X, p. 52.)

The Cumming Line

The surname Cumming is probably derived from a French personal name, Comin or Cumin, though some authorities give it a Celtic origin. The ancient Cumming family of Great Britain claims descent from the great house of Comines in France. They seem to have come into Britain at the Conquest. Their names are not found in the Domesday Book, but are recorded soon after in old documents as Comin or Comyn. According to the Scotch genealogists, Robert Cumine was Earl of Northumberland by gift of the Conqueror and acted vigorously against the Saxon insurgents. His descendant, William Cumine, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland during the reign of King David I, which began in 1124, and he laid the foundation of what became one of the most influential and wealthy families in Scotland.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")



First Presbyterian Church
Newark, N. J.

I. John Cumming, whose birth and death dates are unknown, was a noted lawyer of Montrose, Scotland.

John Cumming married and had a son, *Robert,* of whom further.

("New Jersey Historical Society Collections," Vol. IX, pp. 945, et seq. W. Nelson: "New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes." E. D. Griffin: "Sermon Preached July 22, 1807, at the Funeral of the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter, D.D." pp. 12, 13.)

II. Robert Cumming, son of John Cumming, was born in Ireland in 1701 or 1702, and died in New Jersey. He emigrated from Montrose, Scotland, and came to America at the age of eighteen years. He lived in Newark, New Jersey, for two years, then removed to Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where in later years he held the office of high sheriff.

Robert Cumming married (first) in 1746, Mary Van Hook, daughter of Lawrence Van Hook, of Freehold. He married (second) Mary Noble, daughter of John Noble, who was a merchant of Bristol, England, nephew of Sir John Stokes, of Stokes Castle, Bristol, England. John Noble came to New York about 1717, and married Catharine, daughter of Captain John Van Brugh. She married (second) Rev. William Tennent of Freehold, and died at Pittsgrove, New Jersey, in her eighty-second year.

Among the children of Robert Cumming by the first marriage was a daughter, *Mary,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* W. S. Thomas: "Members of the Society of the Cincinnati," p. 47.)

III. Mary Cumming, daughter of Robert and Mary (Van Hook) Cumming, was born on an unknown date, and died in Newark, New Jersey, April 2, 1807.

Mary Cumming married Rev. Alexander MacWhorter. (MacWhorter II.)

("New Jersey Historical Society Collections," Vol. IX, p. 945. Family Records.)

The Sherman Line

The surname Sherman is of occupational origin, meaning "the shearman" or cloth shearman. Another meaning is used to designate a person born in one of the shires of England, a shireman.

(C. W. Bardsley: Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England.)

I. Thomas (1) Sherman, Gentleman, of Diss, County Norfolk, England, died in 1493.

He married Agnes, whose surname is not known. A son *John,* of whom further.

(F. D. Sherman: "Sherman Genealogy (MSS)," Vol. I, Inserts, Nos. 7, 9, 12.)

II. John Sherman, son of Thomas (1) and Agnes Sherman, died at Yaxley, County Suffolk, England, in 1504.

He married Agnes Fuller, daughter of Thomas Fuller. She married (second) Robert Henry. A son of John and Agnes (Fuller) Sherman was *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Thomas (2) Sherman, Gentleman, son of John and Agnes (Fuller) Sherman, was born at Yaxley, County Suffolk, England, about 1490, and died there in 1551. He was a lawyer, a church warden at the time of Henry VIII, lord of several manors and deputy sheriff in 1540 and 1546.

He married Jane Waller, daughter of John and Margaret (Thorolde) Waller of Wortham, County Suffolk. She died about 1572-73, as "widow Jane Gardiner." Among their nine children was a son, Henry, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Nos. 12-20.)

IV. Henry Sherman, son of Thomas (2) and Jane (Waller) Sherman, was born at Yaxley, County Suffolk, England, about 1520, and died at Dedham, County Essex, in 1590. He was a clothier of Colchester, County Essex.

He married (first) Agnes Butler, who was buried at Dedham, October 14, 1580. He married (second) at Dedham, June 5, 1581, Maryan Wilson, widow of Edmund Wilson. He married (third) Margery, whose surname is not known. A son of the first marriage was *Edmund (1),* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Nos. 20-27.)

V. Edmund (1) Sherman, son of Henry and Agnes (Butler) Sherman, was born at Dedham, County Essex, England, and buried there, December 22, 1600.

He married (first) at Dedham, April 25, 1569, Ann Pellate, who was buried June 8, 1584. He married (second), in Dedham, September 11, 1584, Anna Cleare, who died in 1609, probably a daughter of Nicholas and Anne (Haselwood) Cleare. A son of the first marriage was *Edmund (2)*, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. L, pp. 415-17. H. F. Waters: "Genealogical Gleanings in England." F. D. Sherman: "Sherman Genealogy (MSS)," Vol. VII, Insert No. 2.)

(The Family in America)

I. Edmund (2) Sherman, son of Edmund (1) and Ann (Pellate) Sherman, was born at Dedham, England, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, in May, 1641.

He married Joan Makin, probably daughter of Tobias Makin. They had nine children, the youngest of whom was *Samuel (1)*, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. I, p. 415. F. D. Sherman: "Sherman Genealogy (MSS)," Vol. VII, Inserts Nos. 2, 7.)

II. Hon. Samuel (1) Sherman, son of Edmund (2) and Joan (Makin) Sherman, was baptized at Dedham, England, July 26, 1618, and died in Fairfield, Connecticut, April 5, 1700. He accompanied his father to Massachusetts when about the age of fourteen, and remained there until about 1636, when he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut. In May, 1637, he served on the committee which declared war on the Pequot Indians.

He married Mary Mitchell, who was baptized at South Owram, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, October 14, 1621, daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Butterfield) Mitchell. They had nine children, the oldest of whom was *Samuel (2)*, of whom further.

(F. D. Sherman: "Sherman Genealogy" (MSS), Nos. 124, 125.)

III. Samuel (2) Sherman, son of Hon. Samuel (1) and Mary (Mitchell) Sherman, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, June 19, 1641, and died July 20, 1718-19.

He married (first), June 19, 1665, Mary Titherton, daughter of Daniel Titherton. He married (second), August 1, 1695, Abigail

Hare, who died March 2, 1731. A daughter of the first marriage was *Abigail,* of whom further.

(S. Orcutt: "History of Stratford and Bridgeport; Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 1284. "Vital Records of Stratford, Connecticut," Vol. L.R.I., p. 53; Vol. L.R.2, pp. 479, 485a.)

IV. Abigail Sherman, daughter of Samuel (2) and Mary (Titherton) Sherman, was born probably August 4, 1688.

She married James (2) Beebee. (Beebee V.)

(*Ibid.*)

THE BENEDICT LINE

The surname Benedict, which is derived from the Latin Benedictus, signifies to "speak well." It belongs to the group of surnames of baptismal origin, and was one of the most popular names of the surname epoch, owing its favor to the Benedictines. Several of its derivatives, including Bennet, Bennett, and Benson, are among the most familiar of English surnames.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh surnames." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

According to family tradition, the Benedicts were anciently in the silk manufacturing district of France, and were of Latin origin. They fled to Germany at the time of the Huguenot persecutions, later journeying to England by way of Holland.

(Henry Marvin Benedict: "The Genealogy of the Benedicts in America," pp. 1, 2.)

I. William (1) Benedict, first of the family of whom any trace has been found, resided in Nottinghamshire, England, about 1500, according to tradition, and was said to be the only son of his father.

He had but one son, *William (2),* of whom further.

(Edwin Hall: "Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Connecticut," 1865, p. 308.)

II. William (2) Benedict, son of William (1) Benedict, resided in Nottinghamshire.

He had an only son, *William (3),* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. William (3) Benedict, son of William (2) Benedict, also resided in Nottinghamshire.

He married (first), but the name of his wife is not known. He married (second) a widow Bridgum. He had an only son, *Thomas,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Lieutenant Thomas Benedict, son of William (3) Benedict, was born in England in 1617, and died in 1690. When Thomas came of age in 1638, he and Mary Bridgum, daughter of his father's second wife, came to New England on the same vessel, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was a lieutenant in Captain Bryon Newton's Foot Company, Jamaica, Long Island, in 1665, a member of the Colonial Assembly at Hempstead, New York, in the same year, and a deputy from Norwalk to the General Court of Connecticut from 1670 to 1675.

Lieutenant Thomas Benedict married Mary Bridgum, and removed to Southold, Long Island, New York. One of his nine children was a daughter, *Sarah,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 309.)

V. Sarah Benedict, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Bridgum) Benedict, married James (1) Beebee. (Beebee IV.)

(*Ibid.* C. Beebe: "A Monograph of the Descent of the Family of Beebe," pp. 20, 21.)

W. NORMAN SAYER

Civic Leader

LONG widely known for his service as city clerk of Newport, Rhode Island, for thirteen years, and clerk of the First District Court and other offices of responsibility held in this region of New England, W. Norman Sayer gained the respect, admiration and confidence of friends in all departments of life.

Mr. Sayer was born January 20, 1894, in Newport, Rhode Island, son of Archibald B. and Sarah (Norman) Sayer and was a member of the old Newport families of Finch, Norman and Stacy.

Public schools of Newport provided W. Norman Sayer's early formal education, and he was graduated from Rogers High School in 1914. He was prominent in athletics throughout his entire period at the school. Next he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and he was a student at the Wharton School of Finance there when the First World War involved the United States and he entered the Army. First he was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, then at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. From the status of private he advanced through the non-commissioned ranks, then went to Officers' Training School and was commissioned a lieutenant. He was a first lieutenant at the close of hostilities.

Returning to Newport, Mr. Sayer entered the employ of the New England Steamship Company, serving in the office of the repair shops here. He remained so engaged for five and one-half years. At the conclusion of that period he was elected clerk of the First District Court, in which capacity he served for five years, from 1924 until August 26, 1930. On that date he was appointed city clerk, so continuing until 1942. His selection as city clerk was a unanimous choice of the Newport city council, and he capably filled the vacancy left by the death of Francis N. Fullerton, his predecessor. Afterward Mr. Sayer was regularly re-elected to the city clerkship until the accession of the Democratic administration in 1942. He was then succeeded by Henry B. Whalen.

W. N. Sayer.

Early in 1943 Mr. Sayer was made a teller at the Newport National Bank, so serving for the rest of his life. His banking activity, like his other work, proved highly valuable to his associates, and he was present at the bank on the day of his death. His interest in community life grew with the years, and his work in different organizations marked him as a well-rounded man and citizen. In 1939 he became president of the National Sojourners, and in 1940 and 1941 was president of the Newport Lions' Club, of which he had previously been secretary from 1934 to 1939. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was affiliated with St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14. He also belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men, was secretary of the Seamen's Institute and one of its directors, and served as secretary of the Mianonomi Club. He was secretary of the board of directors of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association and secretary of the corporation of Trinity Church, as well as one of its vestrymen. A Republican in politics, he was the first secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club of Newport County when formed in 1920. Mr. Sayer also was prominent in the Community Chest in Newport. In the Boy Scout movement he was second vice-chairman of the local Newport County area council, frequently presiding in that capacity over its meetings and always rendering helpful advice and counsel to the Scout organization and standing ready to help the boys in their work. He belonged to both the American Legion, in which he was a charter member of his post, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In spare time he did much reading, being well versed in current topics and the history of old Newport.

W. Norman Sayer married, September 28, 1918, at Newport, Rhode Island, Zita Fletcher. They became the parents of one son, Baldwin Sayer, who was graduated in 1943 from the Dental School of Harvard University, and in October of that year entered the Navy as a lieutenant in the Dental Corps. He married Barbara F. Sellers, of Andover, Massachusetts.

The death of W. Norman Sayer, December 6, 1943, at his home, No. 8 Findlay Place, Newport, Rhode Island, was an occasion of deep loss to this city and its people and institutions. His contribution to his fellow citizens was an outstanding one, and he will long be affectionately remembered and his influence felt as a power for good. Jovial in disposition, he was very popular, and had many friends.

EDGAR H. PENDLETON

Veteran Steamboat Captain

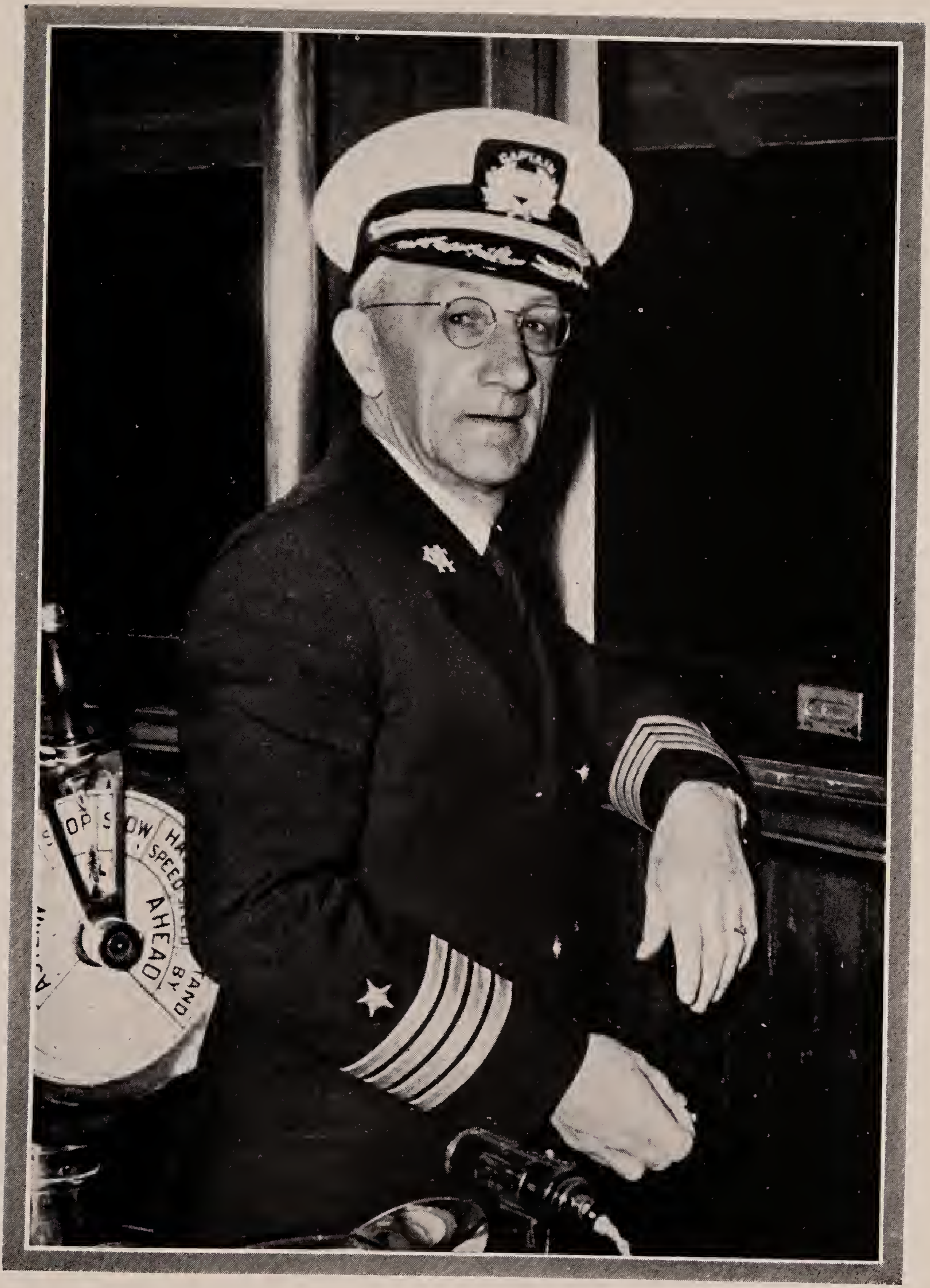
MEMBER of the third generation of a family whose members were mariners and the masters of vessels, Captain Edgar H. Pendleton added new color to the traditions established by his elders as an officer of Long Island Sound steamboats over a period of a half-century. Few men were greater authorities on the history and development of transportation on the salt waters between Providence and Boston and Block Island Sound ports and the metropolis, New York City. He had played a part in these from boyhood to mature years, and was known to and beloved by thousands of Rhode Islanders and people who had traveled with him as "Cap'n Eddie."

Captain Pendleton was born on September 7, 1878, son of Edgar H. and Susan (Eldridge)) Pendleton, and at the age of thirteen followed the vocation of his father and grandfather by making his first trip as a deck-boy on the good boat "City of Fall River," a wooden hulled "side-wheeler" (driven by paddle wheels on each side instead of the more modern screw propellor.) The formal record of his progress from a minor post to that of master, reads as follows:

To Whom it May Concern:

Marine experience of Captain Edgar H. Pendleton, Riverside.

1898-1899.	With the New Haven Navigation Company, Bowwatchman to Quarter Master.
1899-1905.	Quarter Master to Second Pilot.
1906	Promoted to First Pilot.
1906-1916.	First Pilot to Acting Captain.
1917-1918.	With Bay State Line, First Pilot.
1919-1922.	Master of New Shoreham.
1922-1927.	Master of May Archer.


STOP
SLOW
HALF SPEED
AHEAD
STAND BY

Capt Edgar W. Pendleton

Holds United States Pilot's License unlimited Providence to New York, also Rhode Island State Pilot License for all navigable waters in this State.
References: Captain Clark, of United States Steamboat Inspection Service, George L. Crooker, of Providence, and Brigadier-General Herbert R. Dean, of Providence.

To those acquainted with shipping, the above indicates well the slow way in which the man who becomes a captain climbs by slow degrees the ladder to top command. Cap'n Eddie had become of age when he was made a quartermaster in 1899. It was as quartermaster that he sailed on the "City of Lawrence," the first iron-hulled steamboat on Long Island Sound, and he was an officer on the "Pilgrim," first American ship to be lighted entirely by electricity. During the First World War he received his papers as a first pilot with the Bay State Line, although he already had plenty of experience as acting captain. His longest service was in the Block Island run whereon he was master of the "New Shoreham" and the "May Archer," and great were the regrets of the Block Islanders when in 1927 he resigned as skipper to go with another Line. There were hundreds of folk on Block Island that depended upon him to do their banking and miscellaneous errands on the mainland and by them he was ever after held in grateful memory. There were widespread objections to his leaving the run, petitions signed and formal protests made by a host of friends and acquaintances. But Cap'n Eddie had given his word to go with the Colonial Line, and his word was sacred. As Captain of the "Arrow," he rounded out his career, one of the celebrated events of which was the celebration by officials of the Colonial Line and friends in all walks of life of his five thousandth trip on Long Island Sound, the date being December 7, 1939. When the United States became involved in World War II, the "Arrow" was acquired by the United States Government, and Captain Pendleton took the vessel into New York and turned her over to the Naval authorities. In 1942 he retired from the profession he had followed so ably. McAdams wrote of the captain in his book "Salts of the Sound," and it has won attention that Captain Pendleton was not only a man of many acquaintances and friends, but, as master, was exceptionally popular with his crews, the colored stewards and stewardesses who would do almost anything he said was necessary, and held the respect of workers in all departments of the vessel of which he was in command. Fraternally, he was a popular and high Mason, member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Liberty Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Riverside; Webb Council of Warren, and Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence. He held life membership in Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On November 26, 1901, Captain Edgar H. Pendleton married Annie Murray, daughter of Andrew J. and Mary (Lee) Murray.

For years Captain Edgar H. Pendleton made his home at Riverside, overlooking the Providence River and the course of the entering and outgoing ships to the metropolis. Mrs. Pendleton was one of those devoted women who kept a long watch on the progress and safety of her husband and his boat, "always on hand to flash a greeting as he passed their home." Captain Pendleton passed to his reward in 1946 at Riverside, greatly esteemed and beloved, a gentleman and sailor who had lived a most useful life and one that merits the highest regard of the tens of thousands he guided safely to their destinations, alert and masterful by day and night, carrying on successfully important duties, and withal one of the most modest of men. His achievements have richly earned the encomium: "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

EDWARD DENMORE ROBBINS

Lawyer

As a practicing lawyer in New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut, and as a professor of jurisprudence at Yale University, Edward Denmore Robbins was a distinguished member of his profession. As a member of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut and as general counsel of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, his interest in education and legal activities brought him into prominence in the New England area where he lived and where his work was centered.

Mr. Robbins was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 20, 1853, son of Richard Austin and Harriet (Welles) Robbins. The Robbins family is an old and honorable one, dating back to John Robbins, who settled in Wethersfield in 1638, according to family records. The immigrant ancestor's son, Joshua Robbins, carried on the line, which then passed through Joshua's son, Joshua; his son, Nathaniel; his son, Richard; his son, Elijah; and his son, Richard; to Richard Austin Robbins, Edward D. Robbins' father. Richard Austin Robbins married Harriet Welles, daughter of Gordon and Sophia (Woodhouse) Welles, and a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles.

Edward Denmore Robbins completed his preliminary education at the Hartford High School, then entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1874, as valedictorian of his class. He then went, with his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale, to study at the universities of France and Jena, then was again a student at Yale from 1875 to 1877, while serving as a tutor. In 1880 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Yale and practiced law in Hartford from 1881 onward. In 1896 he was made professor of jurisprudence in the Law School at Yale, so serving until 1902. From 1907 to 1914 he was general counsel of the New York, New Haven and Hartford

Railroad Company, after having served as a member of the New England Railroad Company's legal staff from about 1887 on a part-time basis. As general counsel Mr. Robbins had as his major task the legal work of consolidating the different lines into the New York, New Haven and Hartford system under the presidency of Charles Mellen. He also was vice-president of the New England Railroad Company.

Apart from his activities as a practicing lawyer, Mr. Robbins throughout his life took a most active interest in politics and in education. A Republican in his political views, he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, in 1882 and 1883. Beginning in 1884, he was a member of the Connecticut Board of Education, so continuing until 1919. Mr. Robbins was a member of the Graduate Club of New Haven, and of the Yale Club, the Century Club and the University Club of New York.

Edward D. Robbins married, February 12, 1908, at Hartford, Connecticut, Charlotte Eleanora Swan, daughter of Egbert and Harriet Clara (Maynard) Swan, and a descendant of an old family of Windsor, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins became the parents of the following children: 1. Harriet Welles, who received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1931, then studied at the Yale Graduate School in 1932 and 1933, specializing in history and studied the following year at the Yale Law School; she became the wife of William D. Gallup, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, a lawyer and a graduate of Yale, and they became the parents of three children—Margaret Robbins Gallup, Edward Robbins Gallup and Frederick William Gallup. 2. Edward Denmore, graduated from Yale in 1933 and from the Yale Law School in 1937; he married Virginia Wilson, of Cape Charles, Virginia, a graduate of Sweetbriar College and they became the parents of two children, Virginia Wilson and Edward Denmore Robbins.

The passing of Mr. Robbins, which occurred October 7, 1932, was an occasion of deep sorrow wherever he was known.

Oliver W. Mears

REV. OLIVER WILLIAM MEANS, Ph.D.

Clergyman, Cattle Breeder

FOR many years a minister of the Congregational Church, widely known in different New England communities where he had pastorates, the Rev. Oliver William Means lived retired in later life, during which time he devoted himself to farming and cattle breeding. He developed a herd of cows from imported strains, comparatively small but one of the finest in the land in point of quality. In all that he did he held to high qualitative standards and earned the respect, admiration and confidence of all with whom he was asociated.

The Rev. Dr. Means was born October 9, 1860, at Perry Center, New York, son of the Rev. George J. and Ellen S. (Goodrich) Means. His father, born in Augusta, Maine, was graduated from Bowdoin College, in that state, and from Andover Theological Seminary, and shortly after he assumed his first pastorate, at Perry Center, he married Ellen S. Goodrich, who was a native of Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Oliver William Means received his early formal education under his father's guidance. When the family removed to Augusta, Maine, he attended high school there. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1884 as a Bachelor of Arts, being awarded the Master of Arts degree as a result of further studies in 1885. In the three years that followed he was a student at Hartford Theological Seminary, there receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He remained there for his post-graduate work in church history under Chester D. Hartranft, and later was awarded his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, for which he did his special work, not in theology, but in history.

The first pastorate of Dr. Means was at the First Congregational Church in Enfield, Connecticut, where he began preaching in September, 1888, continuing until 1902. In that year he took his first vacation—which proved to be one and one-half years in length,—then returned to active work in his profession by accepting the pastorate of Emmanuel Congregational Church, in Springfield, Massachusetts. This was a comparatively new church, and most of Dr. Means's efforts went into developing and building it. He was particularly active among young people's groups, which, contrary to the condition prevailing in most other churches, predominated in the congregation. His work was difficult, but, to him, pleasant, as he won new parishioners and saw the church grow and become an influence in community life. He succeeded, too, in awakening a social consciousness, based on spiritual foundations, and so made a full contribution to his times.

Resigning his pastorate on June 1, 1913, Dr. Means preached only intermittently thereafter. In that year he settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued his humanitarian work and was active in some of the leading social agencies. Among these were the Charity Organization Society of Hartford and the Hartford Seminary Foundation. Through his interest in history, particularly dealing with Connecticut, he was instrumental in the formation of the Quaboag Historical Society, of which he was president for a number of years. He was a member, too, of the Society of the Sons of Colonial Wars.

His interest in farming and vigorous country life dated back to an early period, and it was but natural that he should become a breeder of Jersey cows. "Elm Hill Farm," in Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he established a summer home some years ago, became a center for his work along these lines. This property, known as the old Blanchard place and dating back five generations in his wife's family, was a farm embracing twelve hundred acres or more. It was first occupied by the family in 1799. The Means family began the importation of bulls from the Isle of Jersey, fine pure-blooded specimens. Though the herd that they developed was not particularly large, numbering only about one hundred and twenty head, the quality of it was high. "Elsie," a famous cow of her day, was of the Means herd. Dr. and Mrs. Means became members of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and their animals were widely exhibited throughout the United States over a period of many years. They first became interested along these lines in the early twenties, and so continued through the years that followed. Dr. Means retained, too, through all this period, a deep interest in religious developments and institutions, particularly concerning himself with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and with the Brookfield Congregational Church, in Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he conducted "Elm Hill Farm."

Dr. Oliver William Means married, September 5, 1899, Abby Frances Blanchard, daughter of Charles P. and Annie (Brown) Blanchard. Mrs. Means was graduated from Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1898. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Frances Means, born July 7, 1902, graduated from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1925; she became, October 24, 1931, the wife of Clayton B. Spencer, of West Hartford, Connecticut, and they are the parents of the following children: i. Oliver Edmund Spencer, born January 14, 1933. ii. John Means Spencer. iii. Clayton Blanchard Spencer. 2. Blanchard W., born August 9, 1905, who was graduated from Yale University in 1927 as a Bachelor of Arts, then, after post-graduate studies, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1932; he is a member of the faculty of Trinity College, Hartford; he married, June 28, 1932, Louise C. Rich, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of a daughter, Louise Blanchard Means. 3. Beatrice E., born June 17, 1912, died December 30, 1913. 4. Oliver William, Jr., born March 20, 1915, graduated from the Kingswood School, West Hartford, and from Yale University in 1938; he married, in 1940, Virginia Tuttle, of Hartford, and they became the parents of two daughters, Caroline and Virginia Blanchard Means; he is now a private first class, in the army, taking a medical course at Columbia University, New York City, after having previously received a Master of Arts degree in zoology at Yale.

Dr. Means died June 5, 1939, in Brookfield, Massachusetts. His passing was an occasion of profound sorrow in every quarter in which he was known, and he will long be affectionately remembered by all who knew him for his many-sided contributions to New England affairs and to the life of his times.

CHARLES P. BLANCHARD

Clergyman

A MEMBER of one of the long established and distinguished families of New England, the Rev. Charles P. Blanchard was noteworthy among those of his name who were descended from colonists of New England and eventual settlers of the Middle West (the old Northwest Territory) in the post-Revolutionary War period. He had been a missionary and pastor in Kansas for several years before failing health brought an end to his ministerial career and he returned to the home of his forefathers—Brookfield, Massachusetts.

Charles P. Blanchard was born on March 13, 1843, at Richmond, Indiana, the son of Albert Cheney Blanchard and the grandson of Amasa Blanchard, the latter a farmer, who lived and died on the family estate in Brookfield. William Blanchard, the first of this branch of the family to settle in Brookfield, came there in middle life and developed for himself many fertile acres, and built the first house near the site of the present family home. In New England Colonial history there are three Blanchards of note: William, a freeman of Salem, Massachusetts, 1637; Thomas, a yeoman, of Braintree, Massachusetts, 1640; and Peter, a resident of New London, Connecticut, 1662. The name is derived from the French *Blanche*, meaning white. The white garment worn by monks and nuns was called a *blanchard.*

Albert Cheney Blanchard, father of Charles P. Blanchard, died in Brookfield, on May 12, 1874, at the age of sixty-six years. He had first seen the light of day in the old Brookfield homestead, but became one of those who adventured in the West, ultimately becoming a very successful banker in Richmond, Indiana, where his son of this record was born. At about the time of the War Between the States, Albert Cheney Blanchard retired from business and spent his remaining years in Brookfield.

The Rev. Charles P. Blanchard early in life chose to make a career of the Christian Ministry, and to this end fitted himself adequately for his great vocation. He was prepared for higher education at the Groton Academy; matriculated at Yale University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree, and entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, where he was graduated a Bachelor of Divinity. From Hartford he went almost immediately as a missionary to Kansas. The work was hard in those primitive post-Civil War years when Kansas was endeavoring to turn its prairies into agricultural districts. People were poor, travel was difficult, chiefly by horseback, living conditions were bad. Broken in health, after a few years the Rev. Blanchard returned to Brookfield, where he retired from the active ministry. He was always, however, exemplary in his cooperation with worthwhile civic and humanitarian endeavors and a leader in many charitable projects.

The Rev. Charles P. Blanchard married Annie Elizabeth Brown, born April 15, 1851, and who died on June 6, 1913. A daughter of this union, the former Abby Frances Blanchard, a graduate from Wellesley College, Massachusetts, class of 1895, married Rev. Dr. Oliver William Means, on September 5, 1899. A biography of Dr. Means accompanies this record.

The death of the Rev. Charles P. Blanchard occurred on January 12, 1895, at Brookfield, Massachusetts, in which town he and his wife are buried. His passing was sincerely mourned, for he was known and esteemed as a good neighbor, a helpful friend, a man of noble ideals and life, an honor to his profession and a Christian gentleman "above reproach" who left the world the better for his way of living, and the example he set for a younger generation.

ROBERT LESTER WAITE

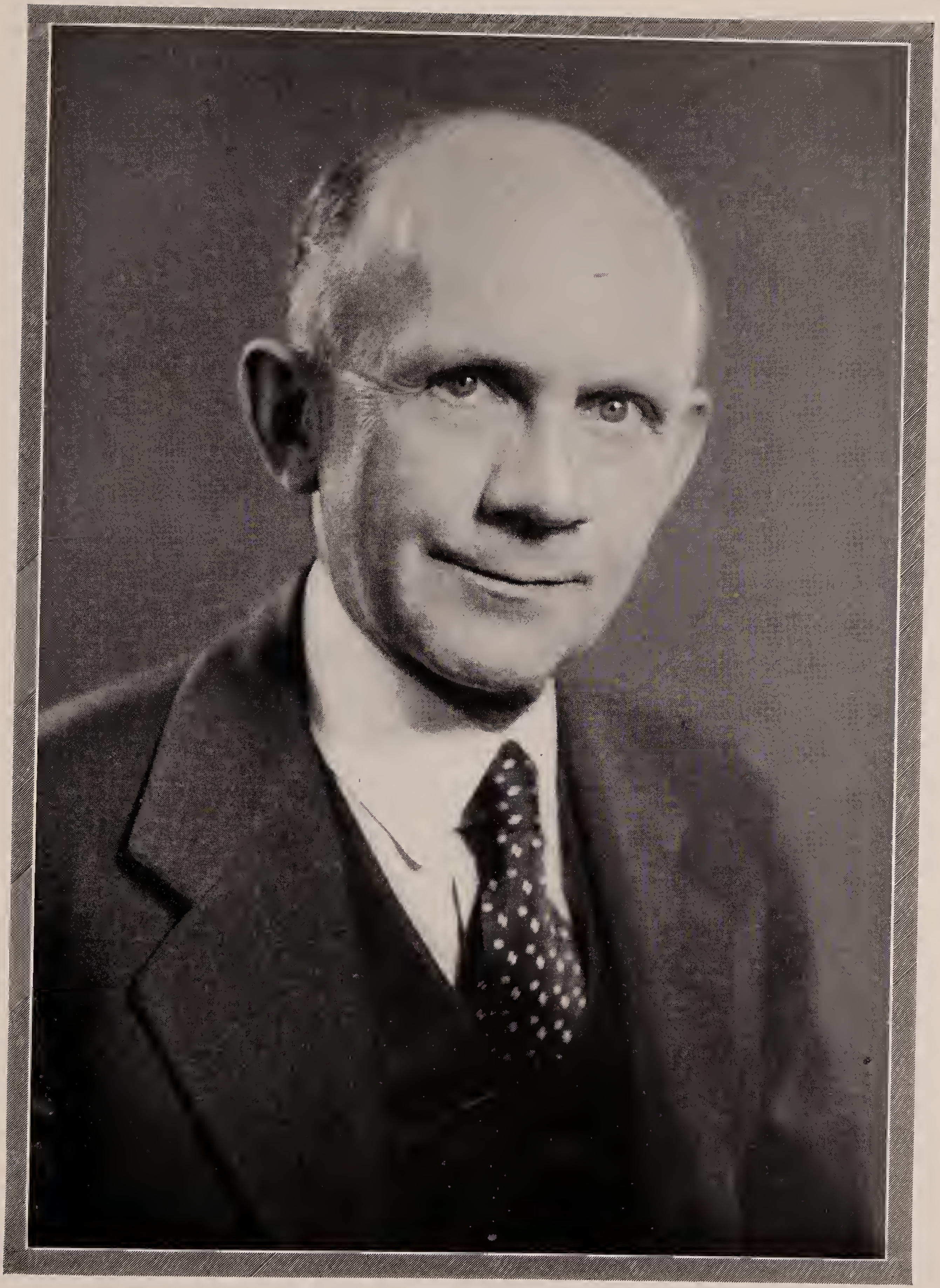
Ophthalmic Surgeon

ONE of the distinguished ophthalmic surgeons in Connecticut, the late Dr. Robert Lester Waite, Hartford born, made his native city the scene of his long and useful career, which was terminated by his death at the age of sixty-four years, after a brief illness, on January 6, 1947.

Dr. Waite's parents, James N. and Maria Bevans (Hawkins) Waite, both now deceased, were natives of Trowbridge in England. James E. Waite was a contractor, noted for his skill in his line of work, and long associated before his demise with the Weed Sewing Machine Company and the Pope Manufacturing Company. Robert Lester Waite, born at Hartford, on September 13, 1882, began his education in the Hartford public schools, graduating from Hartford High School, in 1902. Entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, at New Haven, Connecticut, he graduated from that institution with the class of 1905 and, having determined on his career, entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore, Maryland, whence he graduated in 1909. During his student days at Johns Hopkins he was elected a member of the Pithotomy Club, of Baltimore.

In Baltimore, Dr. Waite began his professional career in the year of his graduation, as an assistant to Dr. James Bordley, a well known specialist of that city. In 1911, however, he returned to Hartford where his brother, the late Dr. Frank L. Waite was already well established in practice, and became the latter's assistant. This association continued until Dr. Frank L. Waite's death, after which Dr. Robert L. Waite continued in individual practice. For some thirty-six years he maintained his office at No. 68 Pratt Street, Hartford, serving a large number of patients and attaining wide fame as a skilled specialist in the ophthalmic field. In June, 1946, he retired from active practice.

Dr. Waite served as assistant ophthalmic and aural surgeon on



Robert L. Waite

the staff of the Hartford Hospital from 1910 to 1923, assistant ophthalmic surgeon from 1923 to 1927 and consulting ophthalmic surgeon from 1927 until the date of his death. He was a member of the Hartford Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society, and also held memberships in the American Medical Association and the Connecticut State Medical Association. Enjoying the respect of his professional colleagues in a high degree, Dr. Waite was also personally popular and stood high among the citizens of his native city. His death occurred at the Hartford Hospital, and after funeral services at the James T. Pratt Company Chapel, January 8, 1947, he was interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Robert Lester Waite married, at Windsor, Connecticut, November 6, 1912, Florence L. Burt, daughter of Lucius and Lagenia (Kibbe) Burt, both of whom came from the vicinity of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and both of old Bay State lineage. Dr. and Mrs. Waite became the parents of one daughter: Barbara Frances, who married John H. Thompson, and is the mother of three sons: i. John Waite. ii. Robert Waite. iii. Frank Waite. Besides his widow, daughter and three grandsons, Dr. Waite is survived by a brother, Ernest N. Waite, a resident of Windsor.

EDWARD C. STINESS

Veteran Attorney

COMBINING in his life and accomplishments the qualities of a broad education, Colonial family background, and fine native abilities, Edward C. Stiness, late of Providence, Rhode Island, made the most of the many years allotted to him and left a record and example of effective professional and public services. One of his personal interests was membership, by right of ancestry, in a number of patriotic and ancestral societies.

Born on Benefit Street, Providence, on February 16, 1869, he was the son of Samuel G. and Sarah (Hutchinson) Stiness. His mother's father migrated from Scotland at the age of seventeen years and grew up in the New World to become an influential citizen. On both the paternal and maternal sides, Samuel G. Stiness was a descendant of old New England families and on the maternal grandmother's side, the Coggeshall, he was descended from Governor John C. Coggeshall, first governor of Rhode Island. His father's ancestors were among the first settlers of Marblehead, Massachusetts.

After preparing for higher education in private schools of his birth city, Edward C. Stiness matriculated at Brown University from which he was graduated with the class of 1890, a Bachelor of Arts. Entering the Harvard University Law School, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892, having graduated with honors. He initiated the practice of his profession in Providence with his cousin, Walter A. Stiness and Nathan Littlefield, with offices in the Grosvenor Building. After several years of partnership, he opened his own offices and carried on a large and lucrative general practice. With the passing years, Mr. Stiness became unusually well known as an authority on the laws of bankruptcy, and did an extensive business in the administration of bankrupt firms, and general law practise. At the age of sixty years, Edward C. Stiness decided that he would retire from the responsibilities of his very large clientele. His endeavors had been long and arduous, marked by much brilliant work in the courts and as a personal adviser. Incidents in his career that stand out were the fact that he was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island and was one of the original organizers of the Rhode Island Board of Bar Examiners. He was its first secretary in 1900, and twenty-eight years later was elected chairman of the board. When in 1929 he retired from active practice, Mr. Stiness continued on in his post as reporter of opinions for the State Supreme Court. Because of ill health he resigned from this office in 1940.

Aside from his profession, Mr. Stiness enjoyed a variety of interests and at one time or another was a member of many organizations, law, civic, social and fraternal. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with the higher bodies of the order, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among his clubs were the Brown and Harvard, and the University Club in Providence, for he was a vigorous supporter of education, particularly keen in helping young men and women to acquire college and technical degrees in preparation for their life's work. Pride in the history of his country and in the men who were among the early leaders in its development, he was active for years in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Governors, the Massachusetts Society of the War of 1812, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. His library was extensive and unusual; he did or sponsored much genealogical research, and associated with these activities was the collection of stamps, especially of his own country. Many recall his connection with the Providence Art Club and the promotion of cultural projects in this city. In later years he spent his winters in Florida, and summered at the old Higgins homestead at Bath, Maine, of which he was exceptionally fond. His acquaintance was wide and he had a host of friends in both the North and the South.

On August 17, 1898, Edward C. Stiness married Lucy Frances Higgins, daughter of John Cheever and Frances Elmina (Raymond) Higgins, of Bath, Maine, and descendant of notable New England ancestors. Through her paternal ancestors she is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and through her maternal line, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Governors, Daughters of the Seventeenth Century and The

Order of the Garter. Mrs. Stiness is very prominent and active in these patriotic organizations. Mr. Stiness was a member of St. Stephens Church and Mrs. Stiness is a member of the Congregational Church in Bath, Maine.

In the fullness of time everyone is called to his Maker, and the passing of Edward C. Stiness occurred on April 12, 1946, at the age of seventy-seven years. As a lawyer of highest ideals and strictest integrity, as a citizen furthering the public welfare, as a kindly neighbor and steadfast friend, he left a heritage of a life well lived and a name unsullied.

John J. Kinney.

JOHN J. KINNEY

Realtor

A full, well-rounded life, and a happy one, was that of the late John J. Kinney of New Haven, Connecticut. Successful in business, he did not narrow his interests to mere personal aggrandizement, but gave freely of his time and energies to good works and civic interests. Moreover he entered with inexhaustible zest into the proceedings and affairs of an unusual number of fraternal, social and patriotic organizations, acquiring by his geniality, his cooperativeness and his optimism, a circle of friends numbered not by the dozens but by the hundreds.

Born in New Haven on February 24, 1872, John J. Kinney was the youngest of seven children of Frank and Mary (Corcoran) Kinney. At the age of fifteen years he took his first employment as a lock maker with the old Mallory-Wheeler Company, which was then located on East Street. When he was nineteen years old he became a conductor on the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway. During this period he became one of the organizers of the union of trolley car conductors which still represents those employees.

Too ambitious and capable to be satisfied for long with a conductor's status, John J. Kinney presently entered the retail liquor business at James Street and Grand Avenue in Fair Haven; and in 1908 took a further step in acquiring the wholesale liquor business of F. S. Porter, located on State Street, which remained his principal concern until 1919. In that year he organized the Kinney Realty Company, of which he became president and treasurer. This business, in which he continued to hold the two offices mentioned, remained his chief occupation from that time to his death.

The Kinney Realty Company was instrumental in the erection of the notable Roger Sherman Theatre and Office Building on College Street; the company arranged the financing and managed the property until 1935. The company is also trustee of the Harrison Court Apartment at 220 Park Street, and acts as agent for the Wentworth Building at 1044 Chapel Street. Mr. Kinney served as a member of the New Haven Zoning Board.

A Roman Catholic in religion, Mr. Kinney was a communicant of St. Francis' church until 1910, and after that, of St. Brendan's church, of which he was a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the oldest members and a former president of the Knights of St. Patrick, and one of the few members familiar with the history of that organization. One of his greatest interests was his membership in the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, in which he held the rank of a captain on the commanding major's staff. The business groups with which he was affiliated included at an earlier period the Connecticut Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, of which he was at one time secretary, and in later years, the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce and the New Haven Real Estate Board.

Mr. Kinney's fraternal connections embraced the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, New Haven Lodge Number 25, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. When the latter organization held its national convention in New Haven in the year 1919, John J. Kinney presided over its deliberations. His other memberships included the Regulars, the Farmers' Club, the Race Brook Country Club of which he was a past president, the Union League Club and the Connecticut State Seniors' Golf Association. Moreover, throughout the years Mr. Kinney remained an active participant in the affairs of practically all of these organizations; merely passive and nominal membership was alien to his temperament. Fond of outdoor life, Mr. Kinney's great hobby, almost his passion, was golf, which he played for many years. Perhaps his devotion to the game had something to do with the fact that some years ago at Race Brook he had achieved that dream of all golfers, a hole in one. With Michael F. McGann, Mr. Kinney managed the tournaments at the Race Brook Country Club for the Robert O. Eaton trophy, a prize donated in 1925 by Col. Eaton, a former collector of internal revenue. Mr. Kinney did not entirely confine his recreational activities to golf, however, for he was an enthusiastic bowler, often seen on the alleys of the Union League Club, where he was a member of the board of governors. Possessed of a keen sense of humor, loving to entertain and to be entertained, Mr. Kinney frequently served as end man in the minstrel shows put on by the New Haven Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. For his outstanding services to this organization, he was in 1919 voted a life membership. An independent in politics, he had numerous friends in both major parties.

On June 22, 1910, John J. Kinney was married to Katherine Frances Corbett, a daughter of the late Jeremiah and Catherine (Deegan) Corbett. Mrs. Kinney died on February 5, 1943. Two children of John J. and Katherine Frances (Corbett) Kinney survive their parents: 1. Kathryn, who was born on December 11, 1912, and is a graduate of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where she was in the class of 1934. After holding several positions at Yale University, she succeeded her father in the management of the Kinney Realty Company, which she has ably carried on since his demise. 2. John J., Jr., born on September 29, 1915. A graduate of Yale University, he is a lawyer in practice in the city of New Haven, and resides at 75 Harmon Street in Hamden. Mr. Kinney is also survived by three grandchildren, namely John J., III., Mary Jane and David M. Kinney; and by a brother, William H. Kinney, and a sister, Mrs. James N. Cannon, all of New Haven.

John J. Kinney, whose home was at 310 Winthrop Avenue, New Haven, died at St. Raphael's Hospital on November 5, 1946, at the age of seventy-four years, after an illness of two weeks. He was interred in St. Lawrence Cemetery on November 7, after a solemn requiem high mass at St. Brendan's church. Representatives of the many organizations in which Mr. Kinney held membership attended the services, including the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, led by Major Joseph A. Weibel, commandant, and there were many distinguished honorary pall bearers. Thus was manifested the respect and affection in which one of New Haven's most useful, constructive citizens was held by countless numbers of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE GRANT LYNCH

Industrial Leader

IN a remarkably short time the Bristol Machine and Tool Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, of which George Grant Lynch is vice president and factory manager, has made its way forward to a position of conspicuous leadership among New England industries. Established in July, 1940, it has gone forward rapidly but soundly under the direction of Mr. Lynch and his partner, Leslie Julian (q.v.).

Mr. Lynch was born November 11, 1915, in Bristol, Connecticut, son of James Francis and Ellen (Grant) Lynch. His father was employed in earlier years by different glass-cutting firms, and later was in business for himself in Bristol as a glass-cutter and manufacturer of hardware specialties. He is now deceased. The mother, Mrs. Ellen (Grant) Lynch, a native Englishwoman, came to the United States with her parents at the early age of four years, and with them took up her residence in Bristol.

Bristol schools provided George Grant Lynch's early formal education. Graduated from Bristol High School in 1933, he had special night courses along mechanical lines at the New Britain Trades School, and supplemented his work there by home study of subjects allied with his other efforts and actual factory experience. Throughout this period of school attendance, he held many kinds of employment, delivering newspapers in the early mornings and after school sessions for the day were ended, then working for Barrett and Company, Bristol glass-cutters. Continuing along these lines until graduation, he then entered the office of the New Departure Manufacturing Company as an errand-boy, advancing to job dispatcher and clerk, then being transferred to the division where experiments were being made in the production of variable-speed motors. This division was later discontinued. After a year and a half with it, Mr. Lynch withdrew from his place there as assistant production manager and returned to the tool room.

It was while he was in the tool room that he formed his association with Leslie Julian. The two young men worked together to found the Bristol Machine and Tool Company, which was formally established in July, 1940, although both remained with the New Departure Manufacturing Company, giving their time to the new venture entirely outside their regular business hours. In September, 1941, after well over a year of this double duty, Mr. Lynch resigned from his connection with the New Departure Company in order to give his full attention to the rapidly growing Bristol Machine and Tool Company. Mr. Julian joined him on a full-time basis a month later. Together they have scored an unusual success in building up this new enterprise in so short a time. Each seems ideally adapted to co-operate with the other, Mr. Lynch being in charge of production and Mr. Julian of the executive department. The story of the company's development from small beginnings is set forth in the record of Mr. Julian appearing in this volume, and the two men together have earned distinction as being among the most progressive of Connecticut's younger industrialists.

Mr. Lynch has devoted most of his time and energy to his business life, and so has had little time for public affairs. Politically he follows an independent course. He had a year of training at the Citizen's Military Training Camp at Camp Devens in 1931. Always fond of the out-of-doors, he took part in sports in his high school years and afterward, playing semi-professional baseball as outfield with different teams. He was also backfield in semi-professional football, and was active in semi-professional basketball, playing guard. He is a member of Bristol Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

George Grant Lynch married, November 23, 1940, in Terryville, Connecticut, Marian Barbara Tomcheski, daughter of Peter and Camelia Tomcheski.

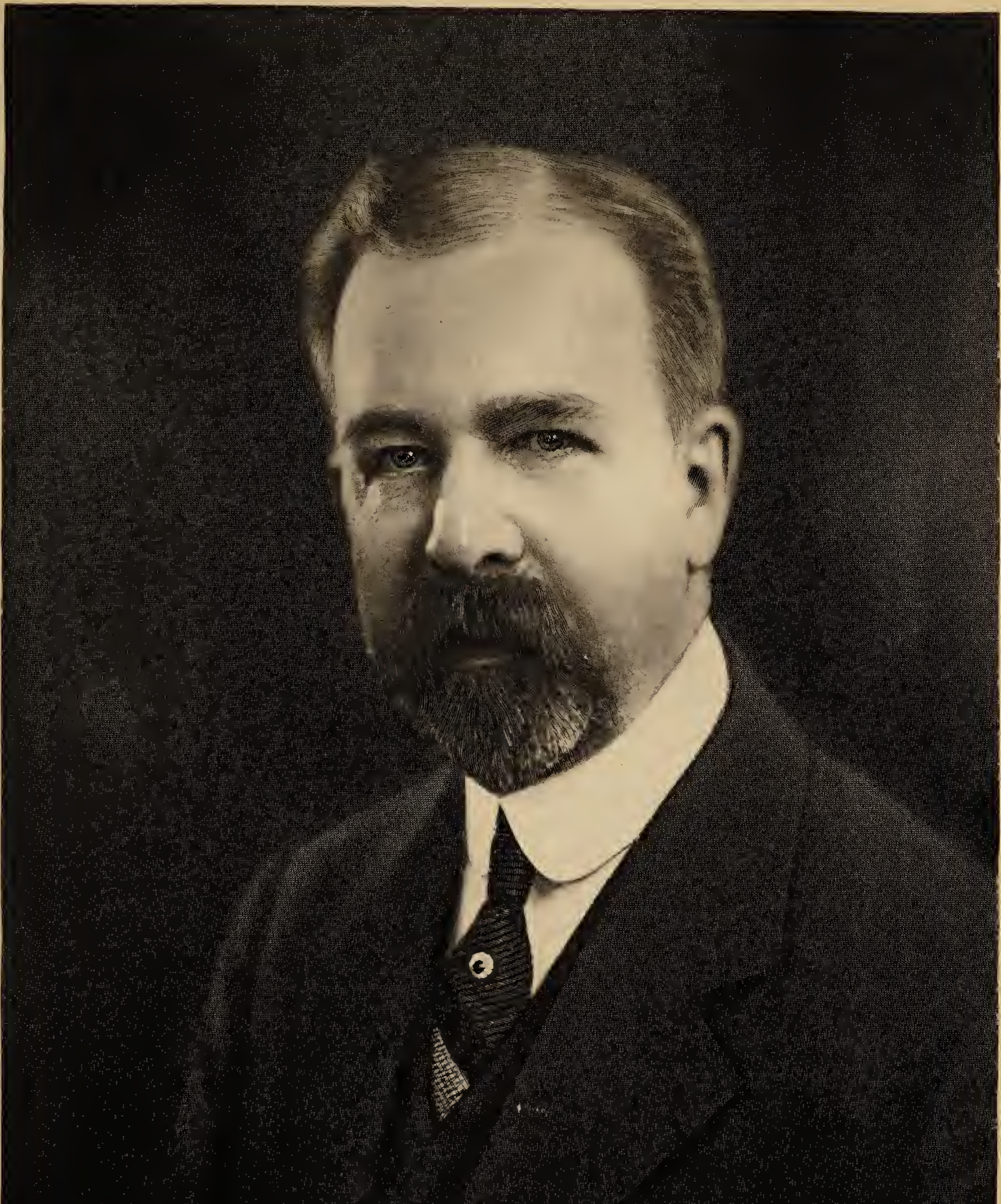
CLARENCE HORACE WICKHAM

Business and Civic Leader

CLARENCE Horace Wickham, officer of business and industrial enterprises in Hartford, Connecticut, during his active career, was born January 12, 1860, at Whitneyville, now a part of New Haven, Connecticut, the only son of Horace John and Fylura (Sanders) Wickham and member of an old New England family. The Wickhams date in this country to Thomas Wickham, born in Yorkshire, England, who came to America in 1639, was at Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1648, and later became the first landholder at Glastonbury; he married Sarah Churchhill. Their son, William Wickham, married Sarah Long, and the line descends as follows:

Jonathan Wickham, married Mary; Hezekiah Wickham, who answered the Lexington alarm in the Revolutionary War, married Elizabeth; Hezekiah Wickham, married Elizabeth Perrin; John Wickham, a farmer until his death in 1865, married Melinda Culver, a direct descendant of Edward Culver, a soldier in the Pequot War of 1637 and in King Philip's War in 1676.

Their son, Horace John Wickham, Clarence Horace Wickham's father, attended schools at Glastonbury and Manchester, Connecticut. His family removed to Manchester when he was fourteen. At seventeen he was apprenticed to a clock manufacturer at Bristol, Connecticut, and within three years was an expert workman. He then entered the employ of the Whitney Gun Works, in New Haven, where he remained during the greater portion of the Civil War, and where, as a shop foreman, he originated many improvements in gunmaking. Between 1864 and 1866 he was master mechanic of the United States Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, and later he was master mechanic with the Glastonbury Knitting Company. In April, 1869, he entered the employ of the Plimpton Manufacturing Com-



The American Historical Co, Inc.

Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

C. H. Wickham

pany, envelope makers, in Hartford, who were awarded a contract for manufacturing stamped envelopes for the United States postal system in 1874. Horace John Wickham performed original experimental work which enabled his company to handle this huge contract at a handsome profit instead of at a loss, as would have resulted from their previous methods. The envelope invention not only brought success to the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, but saved the government $500,000 a year in reduced prices. The Plimpton Manufacturing Company and the Morgan Envelope Company later merged to form the United States Stamped Envelope Works, and he received a royalty on every thousand envelopes made with his machines until 1898, when he severed his connection with them. His envelope machine was on exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. He later perfected other inventions, and in 1881 helped organize the Hartford Manila Paper Company and became its president. In 1901 he and his son, Clarence Horace Wickham, purchased full control of the business and reorganized it as the Wickham Manufacturing Company, only to sell it two years later to Case and Marshall, Inc. In 1893 he also was an incorporator of the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Tramway Company, of which he was general manager until 1899. In 1883 and 1884 he served on the Hartford Common Council. He married, June 26, 1857, Fylura Sanders, daughter of Oren Sanders, of Halifax, Vermont.

Clarence Horace Wickham spent his childhood years in the New England and New York State communities of New Haven, Watertown, New York and Springfield. He attended the Brown School and the Second North School (later known as the Henry Barnard School), in Hartford, and was graduated from Hartford High School in 1879. His classmates included several individuals who later acquired distinction in their chosen fields, among them Colonel Louis R. Cheney, class president, and Harry I. Horton, who became city editor of the Hartford "Courant." Mr. Wickham himself, as corresponding secretary, named by Joseph Hall, school principal, kept in touch with many class members and did much to hold the group together. The class, like others at that period in Hartford High School, included several Chinese boys who later attended Yale University, receiving both their high school and university training under the sponsorship of an educational project of the Chinese Empire. Dr. James L. McConaughy, former president of Wesleyan University, later Governor of Connecticut, wrote that "in that decade Chinese boys with long, flowing gowns and queues were much less a rarity in Hartford than in any other American city in that decade." Mr. Wickham maintained his friendships, too, with these Chinese classmates, most of whom later became prominent in the Chinese Republic, one as a diplomat and another as mayor of Tientsin. In 1920 he and Mrs. Wickham visited China, and on that ocassion they carried a sheaf of letters bearing greetings from members of the Hartford high school class of 1879.

At high school Mr. Wickham captained the football team in his junior and senior years. William Lyon Phelps afterward recalled his prowess and his own elation at being rescued by the older boy:

> After I entered the Hartford Public High School at the age of thirteen I was playing football with a huge crowd at recess, was knocked down, trampled on and covered from head to foot with dirt and dust.
>
> No one paid any attention to me except Clarence Wickham, the champion athlete of the school. He it was, and no other, who picked me up, dusted me off and set me on my feet. I was not only lifted. I was exalted.

Mr. Wickham also served for years as treasurer of the Hartford High School Alumni Association.

Through a part of his school years he was connected, too, with the United States Envelope Company and the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, in Hartford, where he was associated with his father's interests, described above. After graduation he remained with these organizations, becoming supervisor of the stamped envelope division, a post that he filled for twent-three years. Mr. Wickham became secretary-treasurer of the Hartford Manila Company and was also for years secretary-treasurer of the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Tramway Company.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Wickham concerned himself extensively with community affairs. He served for two terms in the Hartford Court of Common Council. Years ago, between 1879 and 1892, he was a member of Company F (Hartford City Guard) of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, serving for the last two of those years as captain of the company. In 1924 he was made major of the Veteran Battalion. He belonged to the Society of Colonial Families, the General Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, the Order of Indian Wars and the Connecticut Historical Society, and was a member of the Republican Club, the Automobile Club, the Rotary Club, the Get Together Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Hartford Club and the Wampanoag Country Club. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was affiliated with the Knights Templar commandery, held the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was an initiate of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Wickham's generosity to his community was outstanding. He and his wife had built and furnished the Wickham Memorial Library, in memory of his parents. The building, constructed in colonial style with an auditorium for community use, was opened February 9, 1940, as a gift to the Town of East Hartford.

It was in 1896 that Mr. Wickham moved with his parents, to Manchester, where later he and his wife went to live at the beautiful country home, "The Pines." The estate surrounding this residence covers one hundred and sixty-nine acres, which are eventually to be left to the Manchester-East Hartford community for use as a park. "The Pines", situated on the main highway from Hartford to South Manchester, is an impressive landmark. A winding and shaded drive leads up hill to the house, which sits well back from the road. A bronze statue, "The Spirit of the Pines," on the lawn west of the house, is the work of Mrs. Evelyn Longman Batchelder, sculptress, of Windsor, Connecticut, Mrs. Wickham having given it to her husband on the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. A commanding view from the north side of the house includes the old white church at Buckingham, nestled in Glastonbury's green hills, with Manchester to the east and Hartford to the west. There are many woodland strolls, one of which leads to the "Memory Seat," a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Wickham's parents.

> "Carved in one piece from a block of the purest Carrara marble, it is not unlike a sofa in design
>
> Cut into the rim of the back are the words MEMORY SEAT, while on the front of the back is the inscription
>
> HORACE JOHN WICKHAM 1836-1914
> FYLURA SANDERS WICKHAM 1836-1922
> NEWCOMB FARWELL McGRAFT 1840-1904
> CAROLINE DAYTON McGRAFT 1846-1925

Clarence Horace Wickham married, June 26, 1900, Edith Farwell McGraft, daughter of Newcomb Farwell McGraft, formerly mayor of Muskegon, Michigan. The Wickhams traveled widely in the United States and other lands, visiting every continent.

The death of Mr. Wickham, July 20, 1945, at "The Pines," took from his accustomed places a gentleman of many achievements who will be long and affectionately remembered among a host of friends and acquaintances in all walks and departments of life.

Rear Admiral John T. Nelson, USNR

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN T. NELSON, USNR

Naval Officer

TO the long and distinguished roster of notables who have brought honor to Rhode Island, the name of Rear-Admiral John T. Nelson, USNR has been added deservedly. He not only served his country long and well but made a record that was inspiring and exemplified one of the noblest traditions of democracy. He was one of, or the only one, in the American Navy of modern times who rose from the rank of seaman to high command.

Admiral Nelson was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, on May 26, 1877, son of Peter and Ann (Thackeray) Nelson, his father being a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, who followed the seas as a youth, finally settling in Tiverton. His son was educated in the schools of Fall River, Massachusetts, to which his parents removed when the boy was young, and where he learned the trade of engraving with the American Printing Company.

On April 24, 1899, John T. Nelson enlisted in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as a seaman. According to United States Navy reports he subsequently advanced to seaman coxswain and later gunner's mate. On July 21, 1902, he was commissioned ensign in the Naval Militia of Massachusetts. He had continuous service in the Naval Militia of Massachusetts until the entry of the United States into World War I, being advanced in rank as follows: lieutenant (junior grade), February 15, 1902; lieutenant, March 11, 1907; lieutenant commander, July 5, 1910; and commander, May 20, 1916.

Upon the entry of the United States into World War I, Rear Admiral Nelson was called into the service of the United States on April 7, 1917, and was commissioned commander in the National Naval Volunteers on April 13, 1917. He served throughout the war period as section commander, First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts. As commander of the Boston section, he directed the activities of the armed guards placed on board the vessels which entered port and supervised the location of small craft in the immediate vicinity of Boston. He was relieved of all active duty on September 30, 1919.

Rear Admiral Nelson continued in an inactive status until May 10, 1921, when he reported to the commandant, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for a record of active training duty in command of the U. S. S. "Eagle" No. 19. A month later he was ordered to the commandant, First Naval District, for temporary active duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S. "Eagle" No. 19. He served in this command for a year and in July, 1922, was transferred to regular active duty in connection with the instruction, training and drilling of the United States Naval Reserve force in the First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts. In April of the following year he became aide (for matters pertaining to the Naval Reserve Force) to the commandant, First Naval District, and commander of the First District Brigade. Later that same month he was assigned further duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S. "Eagle" No. 19, and commander of the Training Division, United States Naval Reserve Force, First Naval District for duty in connection with the instruction, drilling and training of members of the United States Naval Reserve Force. He served in these capacities until January, 1927, when he was transferred to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. While in this duty he was advanced to the rank of captain, to rank from January 1, 1927. In May, 1938, he was ordered to units of Section One, Naval Communication Reserve, for the purpose of investigating conditions pertaining to its organization and administration. Upon completion of this assignment, he reported on June 3, 1938, to the commandant, First Naval District, for duty as director of the Naval Reserve, First Naval District. While serving in this capacity he was advanced to the rank of rear admiral on June 13, 1940, to rank from April 1, 1940. He was the third officer of the United States Naval Reserve to attain the rank of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Nelson was placed on the Honorary Retired List of the United States Naval Reserve on June 1, 1941. He had the World War I Victory Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, and the Naval Reserve Medal with three Bronze Stars (for thirty years honorable service.)

Subsequent to his retirement, Rear Admiral Nelson was made director of personnel and security officer at the Precision Manufacturing Company plant, which manufactured torpedoes. He resigned from that position in May, 1943, but continued active in civic affairs and was chief of the Protection Division of the Fall River Civilian Defense Council during World War II.

A few weeks after his retirement as rear admiral, he was presented a silver candelabra at a testimonial dinner given jointly by the Kearsarge Club, members of Company F of the old Naval Militia and the Chamber of Commerce.

He was general chairman of the Boy Scouts fund drive in 1942 and in that year was also in charge of the Fall River area of the state-wide campaign to raise $300,000 for the Navy Relief Society. Admiral Nelson was a member of the Fall River Rotary Club, King Philip Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Union Methodist Church, Fall River Chapter of American War Dads, of which he was the first president. He was an honorary member of the Fleet Reserve Association.

On September 5, 1899, Rear Admiral John T. Nelson married Minnie E. Turner, daughter of William and Jane (Hingle) Turner, who is deceased. Admiral and Mrs. Nelson became the parents of the following children: 1. Gertrude T. Nelson, a home economist. 2. Captain William T. Nelson, United States Navy, a graduate of Annapolis Academy, class of 1930, who commanded submarines in World War II, and is now stationed at a Naval Ordnance Depot at Center Line, Michigan; he married Lillie-Moore Watson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Watson, of Honolulu, and they have two daughters: i. Ann Elizabeth Nelson. ii. Mary Louise Nelson.

Within days after celebrating his sixty-ninth birthday, Admiral Nelson died on May 30, 1946, at his home in Fall River, Massachusetts. He had been an active figure to the end in the life and affairs of his community, beloved and honored for his progressive ideas, devotion to civic service and humanitarian projects. To the splendid tradition of the United States Navy he had contributed notably by his own career; as a civilian he won the esteem of his fellowmen for character, personality and further service. By his achievements he wrote his name indelibly upon the pages of the annals of New England and his country.

JOHN TUTTLE CHIDSEY

Industrialist, Philanthropist

DURING the course of an interesting and important career, John Tuttle Chidsey rose from farm boy to industrial executive, and in so doing was an exemplar of the best traditions of the American way of life. He shared liberally with others the rewards of his manufacturing and related activities, in addition to the benefits his enterprises gave in employment and opportunity to improve their material status by the fact that, like many other leaders, he caused business to develop where it had not previously existed.

Mr. Chidsey was born at East Haven, Connecticut, on August 16, 1866, son of Abraham Beach and Mary Belinda (Tuttle) Chidsey, and the descendant from notable families long established in Connecticut. Reared on farms in East Haven, Connecticut, he attended the district schools, and at home learned the advantages and the difficulties of agriculture at first hand. In 1885 he decided to try his luck at city business and came to Bristol where he entered the employ of the Sessions Foundry Company, as a stenographer and bookkeeper.

At one time he was engaged in connection with the settlement of the large estate of Charles J. Root, and was so impressed with the prospects of the company that bore the Root name, that he decided that, instead of liquidating the concern, it should be promoted. In pursuit of his idea and belief he went out and secured capital for the perpetuation of the enterprise, and the C. J. Root Company was formed with Mr. Chidsey as general manager and secretary-treasurer.

When the company merged with Veeder Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, in 1928, Mr. Chidsey was elected chairman of the Veeder-Root, Inc., board of directors. At the same time, he was also elected board chairman of the Holo-Chrome Screw Corporation, a subsidiary of Veeder-Root, Inc.

At one time, Mr. Chidsey held directorships in the Bristol Realty

J T Chidsey

Company, the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and the Bristol Federal Savings and Loan Association. He served two terms as president of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. He was a charter member of the Lions' Club of Bristol. Prior to his retirement from active particpiation in civic affairs, he held memberships in the Hartford Club, the Country Club of Farmington, Chippanee Country Club, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, National Association of Credit Men, National Association of Cost Accountants, Manufacturer's Association of Connecticut, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, United States Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Lake Placid Club, and the Sarasota (Florida) Golf and Country Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with Terry Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In the sunset years of his life, John T. Chidsey and his wife spent their winters in Sarasota, Florida, on the west coast. In 1941 they gave that city a new library building. The Chidsey Library was dedicated by Lieutenant Francis T. Cooke, United States Navy Reserve, pastor-on-leave of the First Congregational Church of Bristol.

Among his philanthropic gifts, of which there were many known only to himself and Mrs. Chidsey, were liberal donations to the Bristol Boys' Club, the Bristol Girls' Club, the Hartford Theological Seminary, the First Congregational Church, the Bristol Hospital and Old Stone Church of East Haven which he joined as a boy of twelve.

In 1891, John Tuttle Chidsey married Ida J. Cook of Ansonia. He and Mrs. Chidsey, who died in December, 1945, celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on October 22, 1941.

Not long before he had celebrated four score years of life, John Tuttle Chidsey died at Sarasota, Florida, on May 21, 1946. His career had been noteworthy and inspiring, one that might well serve as an example to those of the generation that must now carry on the endeavors he laid aside. Friends and associates of his own day held him in highest esteem and affection. He lived and labored in conscientious devotion to the finest purposes of human affairs and bequeathed to future generations a record of character and accomplishments that can be graven deep upon the tablets of the annals of Connecticut.

EARL H. ROBERTS

Man of Affairs

MANY years of association with one of the principal companies of the industrial city of Pawtucket, and a long, active and generous interest in movements for the encouragement and improvement of the young, had made the late Earl H. Roberts a well-known and well-loved citizen both of Pawtucket and of Riverside, where he had lived since 1921, for some years before his sudden death at the age of sixty-five years.

A son of the late Frank S. Roberts, who was in the lumber business in Central Falls, Rhode Island, and of his wife the late Mary E. (Keene) Roberts, Earl H. Roberts was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on February 20, 1881. After graduating from the Pawtucket high school in 1899, he entered the employment of Potter and Johnson Company in that city, a firm with which his career was to be bound up for several decades. He became treasurer of the Potter and Johnson firm, holding that office for ten years, after which he became private secretary to John Johnston upon the latter's retirement. Mr. Johnston, a company official, died in 1942, and following his demise Mr. Roberts became private secretary for the Johnston estate, and in that capacity he was in charge of the estate's affairs. Mr. Roberts also served at one time as vice-president of the Industrial Paper and Cordage Company, and he had also acted as an appraiser for the J. & P. Coats Company Building Loan Association.

A man of keen civic consciousness and interest in community welfare, Mr. Roberts for some years served as treasurer of the Pawtucket Chapter of the American Red Cross, and after his removal to Riverside in 1921, he was active in the Narragansett Improvement Association, of which for a time he served as president. He belonged to the Riverside Men's Club. His particular enthusiasm, however, was reserved for every movement for the welfare and development of boys.

He was an active supporter of the Pawtucket Y. M. C. A. and a patron of Camp Westwood, which was sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. Always a deeply religious man, Mr. Roberts served as a vestryman of St. Mark's church in Riverside, and for some three years was treasurer of its building fund.

Mr. Roberts was affiliated with the Union Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket; with the Royal Arch Chapter; and with the Pawtucket Council of Royal and Select Masons.

If Mr. Roberts might be said to have had a hobby, it was gardening. He was an enthusiast in the cultivation of both flowers and vegetables. And it was while he was working in the garden of his home at 20 Myrtle Avenue in Riverside, that he was stricken and died suddenly, October 26, 1946. Before becoming a resident of Riverside, Mr. Roberts had lived at 807 Main Street in Pawtucket. At Mr. Roberts' funeral services, held in the H. P. Judson and Sons funeral home on Pine Street, Pawtucket, the Rev. Ralph Bray, rector of St. Mark's Church, which the deceased had so long served, officiated.

On October 10, 1914, Earl H. Roberts had been married to Lucy McCreedy, a daughter of Charles O. and Caroline (Scott) McCreedy of Ballston Spa, New York. Mrs. Roberts' mother was the daughter of Judge Scott, one of the leading public men of that part of the Empire State in his day, and a descendant of one of its oldest families, as noted in the history of New York State. Mrs. Roberts survives her husband.

Earl H. and Lucy (McCreedy) Roberts were the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth L., who is a graduate of Bates College and is now secretary of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. Jean C., who is a graduate of Wheelock and now a teacher in the public school system of East Providence, Rhode Island. 3. John Johnston, who answered the call to the colors in the Second World War and gave his life to his country's cause. Enlisting in the United States Army, he became a paratrooper, and was lost during the invasion of Normandy.

Earl H. Roberts is survived also by two brothers, namely Fred M. Roberts of Pawtucket and Roy L. Roberts of Riverside, and by a sister, Miss Grace M. Roberts, who resides in Pawtucket.

JAMES J. BARON, M. D.

Veteran Physician

A VETERAN Physician of more than forty years active practice, the late Dr. James J. Baron of Providence, Rhode Island will live long in the memory of his many friends as one who not only cured their sick bodies but also understood and loved them, grieving with them in their griefs, rejoicing in their joys. He came to the United States fifty-two years ago, keenly bent on studying for the ministry. Having received his degree, however, he re-entered the University for four years more of hard work in the study of medicine. A loyal citizen of the United States, he was deeply interested in all its problems both social and political, yet he never forgot his own, and while he gladly served many another who came his way, his life was really devoted to helping his own people in America and in Armenia also.

Dr. Baron was born in the city of Sivas, Armenia, in Turkey, on July 3, 1872, the second son in a family of nine children. His father, a prominent merchant of that city, owned large caravans that travelled to Aleppo and came back laden with precious perfumes and spices, the fine silks and beautiful horses of Arabia. But even so, the sufferings of that small band of Christian people, who, because of their religion, underwent untold tortures at the hands of a savage people, their homes destroyed, their possessions confiscated, their families separated and massacred, cast its dark shadow over the early life of the Doctor. The fact that one of his uncles was commissioner of police in the Doctor's own province and the Doctor's elder brother was Surgeon General of the Turkish Military Hospitals probably ameliorated the condition of his particular family yet nevertheless his family also suffered losses both in property and in the brutal torture of their loved ones. And thus it was that the Doctor's father, following in the footsteps of many of his neighbors, began to send his children, one, and two, and even three at a time, out of that troubled land

James J. Baron

to be educated in a civilized country where they could build their lives anew and their families. The Doctor was the second member of the family to come to the United States.

But Baron was not the family's only name. Several hundred years ago in the reign of the last King of Armenia, the little nation was at war with its neighbor nation, Persia, and when the last battle was raging fiercely and odds were against the Armenians, the Baronians held the Pass at Byundir so doggedly that the enemy could not get through and the Armenians won the day. For this service, the King dubbed the Baronians, the Byundirians—which, translated, means "Men of Byundir" and the family for many generations went by that name in Armenia . . . . . in fact, the Doctor was graduated from Anatolia College as Hagop Byundirian, which means Jacob or freely translated James. The name, Baronian, however, Anglicized more readily, so in this country the Byundirians became Baron.

At the age of twenty-three years, James J. Baron was graduated from Anatolia College in Marsovan, Turkey, a Bachelor of Arts, having taught school while studying for his degree. Within a few months of his graduation in 1895, he sailed for America and in the same year matriculated at the School of Divinity, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, receiving his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1898. It had been his plan to return to his native country as a minister, but subsequently he decided that he could better serve his people if he could also be a physician and therefore entered Yale University Medical School where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1903 as a Doctor of Medicine, his thesis receiving special mention from Dr. Eliot.

Dr. Baron interned at the Connecticut General Hospital, Bridgeport, Connecticut; New Haven General Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut; and for more than a year was assistant pathologist at the State Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, Connecticut. Thereafter followed post-graduate courses at Cornell University Medical School, Ithaca, New York. From the beginning of the year 1904 to April, 1906, he was house physician at Fitch's Home for Soldiers, Noroton, Connecticut.

During these years, however, he had been an ardent student of political and world economy and knowing the conditions in Armenia to be such as they were, he came to the conclusion that with his exceptionally broad knowledge of the Armenian and related languages and his intimate acquaintance with his people, he might be able to find an important niche in their lives here in this country rather than in his own land. Therefore in 1906, Dr. Baron opened an office in Providence, Rhode Island, first at 27 Halsey Street for two years, then for seventeen years at 181 Benefit Street, from whence he moved in 1925 to 26 Orms Street, his third and final location. He catered to an ever-increasing clientele to whom he was father confessor, family doctor, and beloved friend, which earned him among the Armenians the title of "Father of the Armenians in Providence."

For many years, he was examining physician for the United Electric Railways and a number of manufacturing concerns . . . . . not only physician but in compensation cases mediator as well, serving both parties justly, and effecting many a settlement out of court that won him the esteem of the insurance companies and the gratitude of his patients. His was always the attitude of the missionary and no one but his Maker will ever know how much good he did.

Dr. Baron was not only familiar with Armenian and associated tongues but he was an authentic Armenian scholar. He kept in close touch with New England universities and wrote with unusual clarity and brilliance in several languages. After the First World War, Dr. Baron wrote an article that received wide acclaim for its analysis of the part The Armenian massacres played in the inception of this international conflict. On December 30, 1918, the "Providence Journal" carried it on its editorial page. Mr. Rathom, editor of the "Journal" at that time, urgently asked him for more articles but professional duties kept the Doctor so busy, he had no time to comply with Mr. Rathom's request. His thesis was a clear and convincing exposition of such factors as the desire of the Turks to exterminate their non-Moslem subjects; of the backing of the German Kaiser in this and allied projects; and of the failure of the Christian states to come to the rescue of a beleaguered sister nation.

This article was written in three parts. In Part I, of "Armenia as a Prime Factor in the Origin of The World War," Dr. Baron said: "We have four factors in the Armenian Massacres. 1. The murderous Turk. 2. The childlike faith of the Armenians in Christian Europe and their prayer and demand for delivery. 3. The unwillingness, inability, or perhaps the fear of Christian Europe to save the Armenians, because of 4. The Kaiser.

"The befriending of the Turk by the Kaiser . . .and the final extinction of the Armenians and the other Non-Moslem Races of Asia Minor would have the following advantages for the Germans: 1. It would have made more room for German colonists. 2. It would have eliminated all possible economic competition. 3. It would have eliminated all Anglo-Saxon culture from the land. 4. It would have made the final extinction of the retrogressive and destructive Turk inevitable by destroying the progressive and creative elements of the empire."

In part II of "Armenia, The Key to Quick Victory" Dr. Baron declared: "If the Armenian massacres were the bond of love and the tie of alliance between Turk and Teuton, then . . . The salvation of Armenia, early in the War, was the key to quick victory. "The wholesale massacres and deportations of the Armenians in 1915 served three main purposes during the war. 1. They kept the Turko-Teuton alliance intact . . . . .2. As a military measure, the elimination of the man power of Armenia, not the massacres . . . . .was a necessity for Germany . . . . 3. As a measure of frightfulness, these massacres served their purpose better than any other method of frightfulness . . . . . They kept Greece and Roumania practically neutral and gained Bulgaria to their cause." In Part III of "Armenia a Cornerstone of the World Peace" Dr. Baron explained: "Finally, if Armenia was a prime factor in the origin of the World War, then she must be a prime factor in the World Peace to come.

"Armenia's claim on the civilized world is not based on past culture or present prowess alone. It is based on three solid facts. 1. The Armenians are the descendants of one of the finest of all Aryan races, and today speak and write one of the finest of the Aryan languages. 2. They have maintained their Aryan ideals, religion and language for thirty centuries or more in an environment, and in circumstances in which many a race had already perished and many others would have perished but they survive. 3. Last but not least, Armenia's very geographical position makes her the bulwark of Europe in Asia. The Armenian tablelands, over which Mount Ararat—the Bible's cradle of Humanity—towers with all her Majesty, and the Taurus Mountains of Cilicia, are the real boundary lines of Europe in Asia. North of them are the Tartars and the Turks of Turkistan, south of them, the savage tribes of Kurdistan, the Arabs of Mesopotamia, and the Bedouins of the Desert. East of them lies Persia, Afghanistan, Hindustan and China, all full of black and foreboding clouds for the future of the white race. Who can tell that but for Armenia, Europe to-day would not be Asia?"

Dr. Baron had memberships in various professional associations, including the Rhode Island Medical Society, and at one time or another was affiliated with scientific and civic organizations. For thirteen years prior to his passing, he was president of the Armenian Progressive League of America. While never much of a clubman, preferring to spend his leisure time at his home with his family, he, nevertheless, could be depended upon to co-operate in almost any worthy project or movement that was planned for the betterment of the community. He made his home on the Palmer River, at Barrington, Rhode Island, where, as much as he could, he found time for the indulgence of his love for animals and for all growing things. His religious connection was with The Armenian Apostolic Church.

Ever since his graduation from the Yale Divinity Class in 1898, it had been his custom every year to write a letter to the alumni of his class. He wrote his last letter for inclusion in the Class Book of 1942. It was a brief and humorous autobiography and started off with

"Dr. Baron is a jolly old man.
He tends to the sick as fast as he can.
Rich or poor, he does not care.
He always tries to treat them fair.
Isabel Koligian.

"This is the spontaneous expression of a little grammar school girl of years ago, and I think it sums it all up. I have been in medical practice now for about forty years and I have "not sent nobody no bill". The reason? I'm afraid. Once I met a young fellow just out of high school whom I had delivered some eighteen years before. When I told him his father had said his son would pay his own bills some day when he was grown . . .well . . .he was sorry that I had brought him into such a terrible world. So I became very diplomatic and kept quiet, fearing that he might sue me for damages. Again, I am afraid to press my monetary claims against any patient for fear that someone may tell me "his last condition is worse than his first".

"As for the biography of the last ten years, the hurricane of 1938 came near to wiping out the Baron family. The wind demolished a big barn and the waves took away a two car garage and all but carried away our house. Some good neighbors—came with boats and carried my family and some of the livestock to safety.

"Oh, by the way, I must not forget to tell you something about footsteps—that is, "footsteps in the sands of time." About thirty years ago, when I first came to live in Barrington on the shores of the Palmer River, there was a road there called Shore Avenue. I put so much sand on it and walked over it so often that someone saw my footprints on the sands and called it Baron Road."

On June 11, 1906, Dr. James J. Baron married Mary L. Chase, daughter of George M. and Elvener Frances (Wright) Chase, descendants of old Rhode Island and Connecticut families. Mrs. Baron's father was a mechanical engineer connected with a number of large manufacturing companies in the iron industry. Her mother, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts, taught music in the Connecticut schools and was a talented vocalist, pianist, and organist.

Dr. and Mrs. Baron became the parents of the following children: May 11, 1907, George Chase, civil engineer, who married Elizabeth Grant, a Barrington girl, and served with the United States Navy in the Pacific area in World War II; October 14, 1912, Sidney Wright, a construction man, who married Regina Appleton, another Barrington girl, and also served with the United States Navy in the Pacific area in World War II; June 22, 1918, Elvener Herbert, a special student at The Rhode Island School of Design, who married Charles J. Allen, gunner's mate, United States Navy, World War II, but died early in 1942.

In the death of Dr. James J. Baron in his seventy-fifth year of an eminently useful and outstanding life, Rhode Island and its metropolitan area suffered the loss of one of its veteran physicians and citizens. His education received from the higher institutions of academic learning and professional instruction, had been utilized in his career in a manner that reflected credit upon these institutions. His family and native background were important factors in his association with the life and the country with which they were associated since young manhood. He won distinction among professional colleagues and numerous patients. His life was finely lived; his character highly esteemed and his personality one that will not be soon forgotten.

FLOYD WALLACE

Silver Manufacturer

THE late Floyd Wallace of Wallingford, Connecticut, was more than a successful businessman. The beneficiary in his youth of an education suitable to his status, he retained throughout his life not only the rich endowment of knowledge obtained at Choate, St. Paul's and Yale, but in addition a cultural interest in music on the one hand, and on the other an ardent devotion to sailing, which added immeasurably to his own enjoyment of life and to his social resources, his means of making life more enjoyable to others.

Born at Wallingford on December 3, 1886, Floyd Wallace was the son of Frank A. and Zella (Curtis) Wallace. His education began in the Wallingford public schools, and continued at the Choate School and at St. Paul's in Concord, New Hampshire, before he entered Yale. From that University he graduated with the class of 1909, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. While at Yale he played soccer and was tapped for Zeta Psi, but his great interest was in music, and he became a member of the Glee Club and of the Yale Choir.

After graduation from Yale, Mr. Wallace took his place in the family silver manufacturing business at Wallingford, starting however in a minor capacity, and working up through various departments, learning the business very thoroughly until, about the year 1925, he was named secretary of the company. From that time to the time of his death he shared in the executive direction of the concern, and at his demise he was a vice-president and also chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Wallace's business interests had expanded to the banking field, and he was a director of the First National Bank at Wallingford. He belonged to the Connecticut Manufacturers Association and to the Silver Guild. Naturally it was in the field of the silver industry that he was best known, and no man in that industry was more highly re-

Floyd Wallace

garded and universally liked. He was a quiet, modest man, but within his own company his advice was of the greatest influence, and throughout the industry he was known as a man of sound ideas and was respected accordingly.

Mr. Wallace was a home lover and his life centered about his hearth and family, but he also loved outdoor life and particularly sailing. During the First World War he was an ensign in the United States Navy, and during the Second World War he served as a volunteer in the Coast Guard reserve. All his life he retained his interest in music, and for many years he served as organist of the Congregational church in Wallingford. The Young Men's Christian Association was another of his interests, and he was a member of the board of directors of that organization in Wallingford. He also belonged to the American Legion. In politics he was a Republican.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, on April 15, 1914, Floyd Wallace was married to Helen Wells, a daughter of Charles and Mina (Burton) Wells. Of this marriage there are four children: 1. Frances. 2. Robert, who married Jane Walker, by whom he is the father of Robert, Junior. 3. Floyd, Junior, who is married to the former Charlotte Pope. 4. Henry.

WILLIAM HENRY JONES

Business Leader

IN Waterbury, Connecticut, the late William Henry Jones was outstanding in the fields of commerce, finance and civic affairs. His career was an admirable illustration of the rewards that come to a man who applies his abilities to an enterprise and by his endeavors makes of it a major success.

A native of Waterbury, Connecticut, Mr. Jones was born in this old and thriving city on November 4, 1892, son of William S. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Jones. His father came originally from Connecticut, and his mother was a native of New York State. The elder man, a merchant of fine reputation, was the founder in 1885, of the firm of which the son later became president. This clothing concern still occupies its original site on Bank Street, Waterbury.

William Henry Jones was educated in the city grade and the Crosby High School, Andover Academy, and Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1916. From the New Haven institution he went directly into business with his father. After being a director and treasurer of Jones, Morgan and Company for some years, he was elected its president and general manager upon the death of the older man on March 15, 1942. He was also first vice-president, treasurer and director of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association; and served as a director of the Waterbury Chamber of Commerce, and the Waterbury Credit Association. His favorite clubs were the Country Club of Waterbury, the Waterbury Club of Connecticut and the Yale Club, of New York. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic Church, being a communicant of St. John's at Watertown, the community where he had been a resident since 1939.

On February 22, 1938, at Middlebury, Connecticut, William Henry Jones married Evelyn McCann, daughter of John and Bertha (Quinn) McCann. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of a daughter, Sheila Avita Jones.

Upon the passing of William Henry Jones, on March 15, 1947, a Waterbury editor paid tribute to him as follows:

> It is always a shock to the community to read that some prominent citizen who apparently was in good health has been suddenly fatally stricken. It was particularly so in the case of William H. Jones. Mr. Jones was a young man, as age is judged in these days when men of business in their early fifties are regarded as at the height of their careers. Although he gave every outward evidence of well being, he had experienced those warnings which indicated that the press of business was exacting its toll from him, physically. He had arranged to take an extended vacation starting this week.
>
> William H. Jones had enjoyed a successful career in the mercantile world. He assumed the responsibilities of conducting the affairs of Jones, Morgan and Company, upon his father's death. He carried on in keeping with the tradition of this old and well known establishment. It is particularly regrettable that he did not live to see the completion of the extensive renovations and modernization of the building which he recently planned.
>
> Mr. Jones lived a well rounded life. His business responsibility never found him too occupied to give service to the community. He was active in many capacities during World War II. To his friends he was a delightful companion whose company was sought by all who knew and appreciated his qualities. His death will be poignantly felt by those in particular. The city at large has lost one of its business leaders. He contributed much to the business and civic life of the community

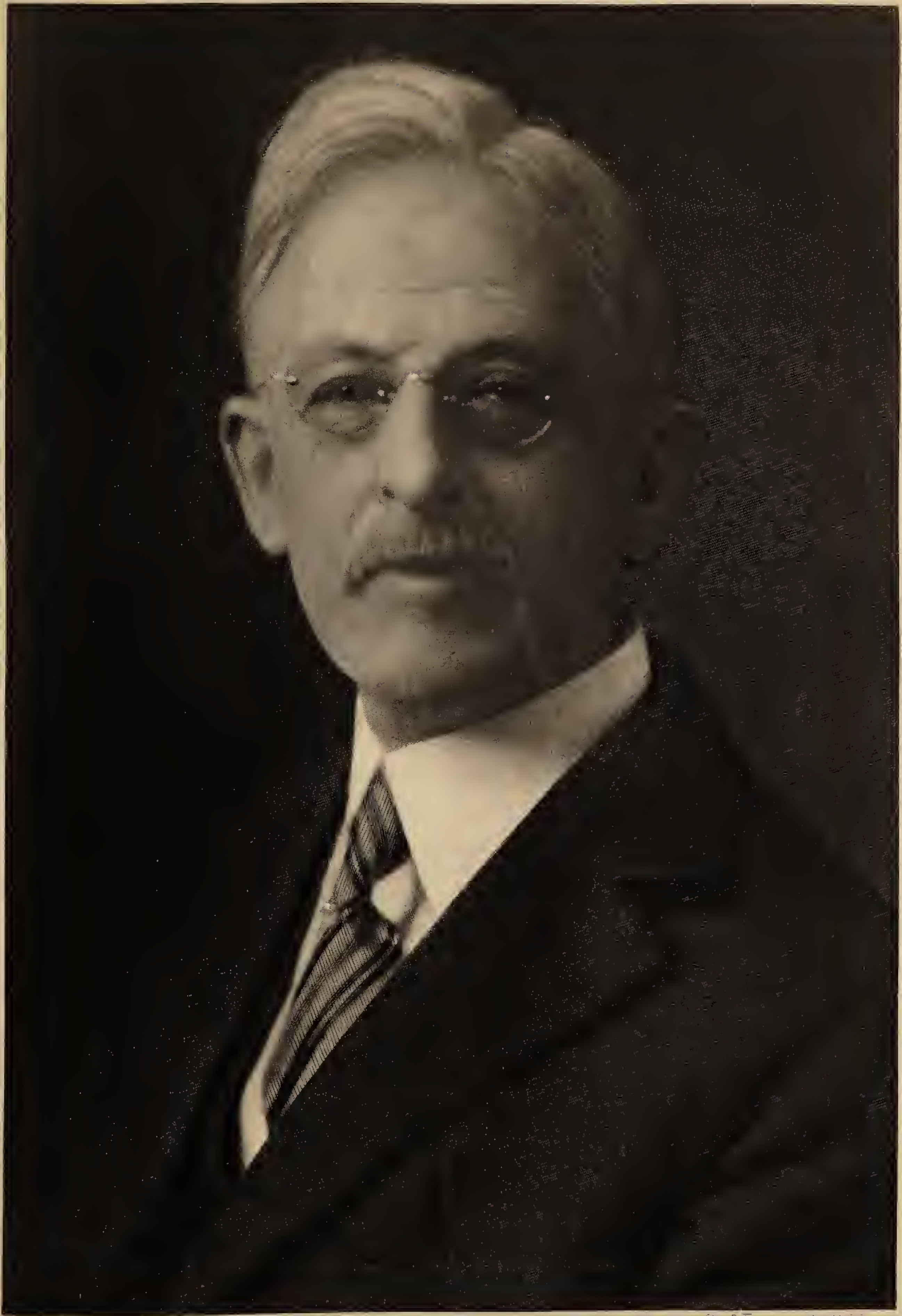
JOHN METZGER

Apothecary

TWO-THIRDS of a century ago, when synthetic drugs were unknown and herbs and "the simples" were the chief ingredients in medicine, John Metzger became an apprentice to a genuine old-time pharmacist. During the first of the five years of his apprenticeship he was taught how to know and find the medicinal herbs and plants, how to preserve and prepare them, and in the latter years studied his profession in the New York College of Pharmacy. From so slow and hard a beginning, Mr. Metzger rose to be an exceptionally skilled apothecary in Providence, Rhode Island, and before he retired in 1927 he had rounded out forty-seven years of business in that city. His reputation spread beyond local bounds and he was one of the most respected figures in the community.

Mr. Metzger was born on March 9, 1859, at College Point, Long Island, New York, son of Charles H. G. and Rosine (Krutschnitt) Metzger, both natives of Germany. Charles H. G. Metzger, before coming to the New World, in 1848, was commander of the Munich Arsenal. The mother's ancestry included many men prominent in industry and commerce, both in America and abroad.

John Metzger obtained his preliminary schooling in College Point and Flushing, New York, and in October, 1875, started to serve an apprenticeship in pharmacy under J. D. Hartz, of College Point, Long Island, New York, one of the old-time pharmacists. An interesting part of the work of the apprentice at this time was gathering herbs in the surrounding territory, materials from which Mr. Hartz made many of his prescriptions. Mr. Hartz frequently made striking departures from the customary laboraotry work in his endeavor to give his young apprentice opportunties not usually in the daily routine. One such instance was the distilling of rose geranium oil from a large bed of rose geraniums placed at their disposal by a local florist. Dur-



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John Metzger

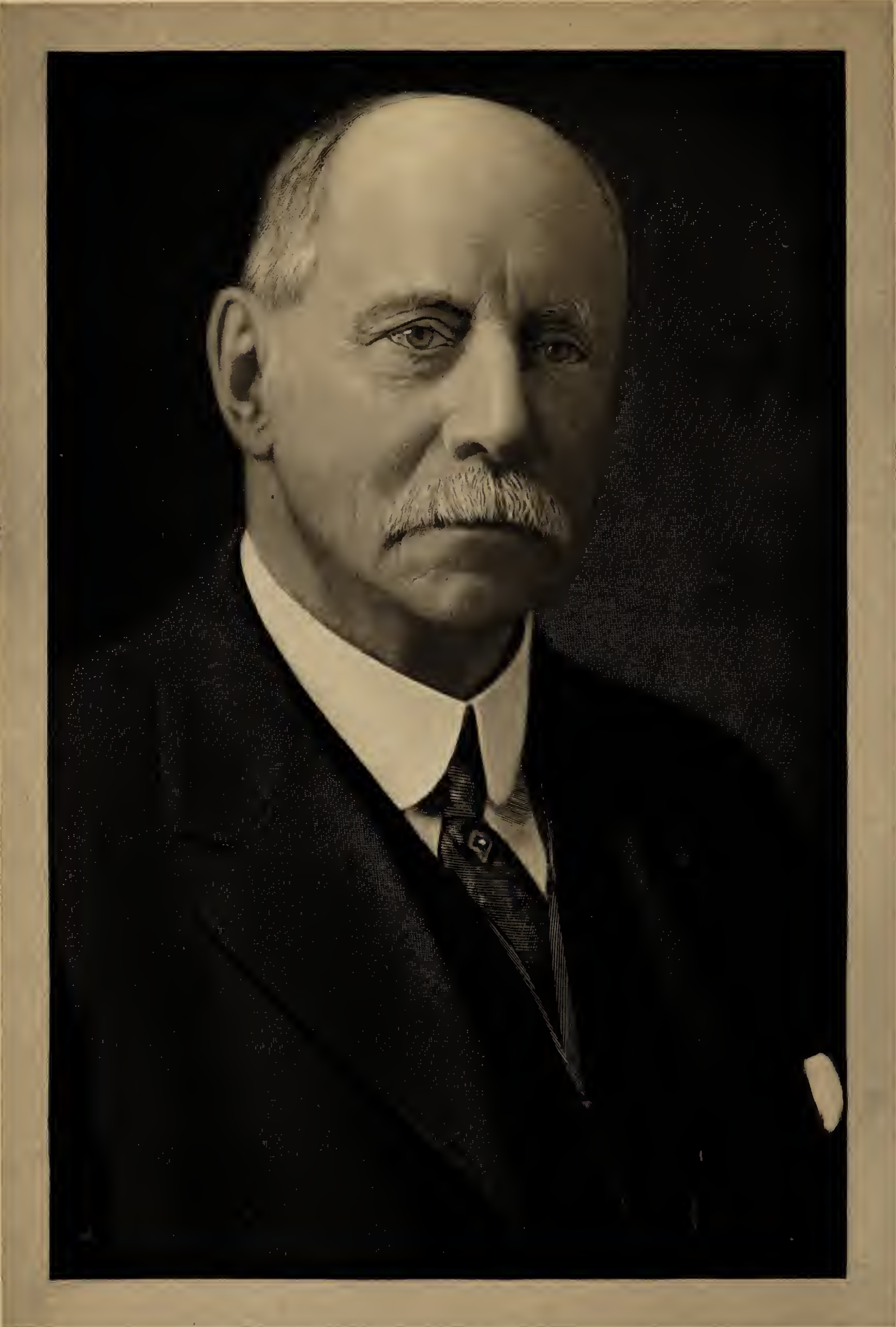
ing this same period, Mr. Metzger also studied in the New York College of Pharmacy, being graduated in 1878. Two years later, Mr. Metzger came to Providence, Rhode Island, to take charge of the store of Harvey I. Leith, at No. 282 North Main Street, whom he bought out in 1887. After a few years at this location, Mr. Metzger removed his establishment to more modern quarters at No. 230 North Main Street, where he continued in business to the time of his retirement in January, 1927, when he sold his business. Fifty-two years in one line of endeavor is a record seldom surpassed, especially in the apothecary profession, which has seen such marked changes in its methods during the present century. Mr. Metzger's early rigid training and his deep interest in his profession brought clients from all parts of the city, and many physicians referred their patients to him when there was a difficult or complicated prescription to be filled. The location of his store down the years gradually changed to one of the poorer sections of Providence, and Mr. Metzger often made up medicines for his neighbors, free of charge. His place was a landmark of the city, and himself one of the old-school pharmacists, greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact. Honest and scrupulous to the highest degree, Mr. Metzger deplored the modern drug store, saying, at the time of his retirement:

"Practical and ethical pharmacy is rapidly becoming a lost art. Little of that necessary love and enthusiasm for the perfection now remains. The competition among drug stores has become a battle of commercialism instead of a battle of professionalism. The reason for this, I think, is that there are too many drug stores for the population, and the result is that they resort to anything—cosmetics, soda fountains, music counters, and what-not—to attract the business of the flappers."

While living in New York, John Metzger was active from 1876 to 1880 in the New York National Guard, a member of the 17th Separate Infantry Company, 11th Brigade, 2nd Division. After his removal to Providence he served for a short time on the non-commissioned staff of the United Train of Artillery. Fraternally he was affiliated with Royal Arcanum, and was a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. He had a great fondness for plants. Outstanding was his love of family and home, and his keen interest in his summer residence at Prudence Park on Prudence Island, Narragansett Bay. He worshipped in the Protestant Episcopal faith, being a member of the Church of the Redeemer, active in religious, humanitarian and charitable works.

On April 16, 1885, John Metzger married, at Providence, Rhode Island, Ottilie Knobloch, born in New York City, daughter of Valentin and Ottilie (Henz) Knobloch, and they were the parents of the following children: Valentine Charles, Marie Louise, Ottilie Rose, who married Norman S. Taber, Bertha Alida, who married T. Oliver Sylvester, and Elsa Marguerite, who married Wright D. Heaydon.

Mr. Metzger was almost four score years and two at the time of his death on January 13, 1943, at Providence, Rhode Island. Everyone who knew him well admired this gentleman of the old school, who had ministered to the needs of several generations of folk in the city. One must honor this rugged individualist who understood perfectly his profession and duties as a pharmacist and attended to them intelligently and with great care and skill. Even at personal loss he refused to make his establishment a store for odds and ends, keeping it strictly to the end an apothecary shop, a well-known landmark in Providence. The world was the richer for his life and example.



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A. W. Erwin

ESLEECK

THE ancestry of the late Augustine Washington Esleeck and Martha (Robins) Esleeck, of Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, dates back to the Colonial period of American history and includes patriots who fought in the Revolutionary War. One of Mrs. Esleeck's ancestors, Rev. Isaac Bird, was a missionary at Beirut, Syria, for fourteen years; others were Lieutenant Samuel Gridley, who served with the Connecticut forces in the French and Indian War, and Captain Josiah Savage, who served both in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. Her father was Rev. Henry Ephraim Robins, president of Colby College.

I. Isaac (1) Estlack or Eastlack, as the name was first recorded, is believed to have been the ancestor of the Esleeck family in Rhode Island. He obtained a marriage license, issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, July 5, 1759. The printed record, entered twice in the alphabetical list, once under his name and once under his wife's name, calls him Isaac East*ley* and Isaac East*lack*, respectively, giving his bride's name as Dorothy Lovet. The records of the First and Second Presbyterian churches, of New York City, show that Isaac Estlack married, July 5, 1759, "Dorothy Lov*a*t."

He may have been identical with Isaac Eslick of the following account:

> WHEREAS, the Viper sloop of war, took the sloop Polly, Samuel Barnes, master, belonging to New York, and put a midshipman as prize master, with several hands, on board, with orders to proceed with the said vessel and cargo to Boston; and also put on board *Isaac Eslick, of Bristol,* in this colony, as pilot of said sloop; promising the said Eslick, that in case he piloted the said sloop faithfully into the harbor of Boston, they would deliver up to him a boat taken from him, with the goods on board her, then in the possession of one of the enemy's ships.
>
> But the said Eslick, with two of the men belonging to said

> sloop, who were left on board, having with great address brought the said sloop into Seaconnet River, so that she, with her cargo, were recovered out of the hands of the enemy, and taken into the possession and care of General Eseck Hopkins, and thereby the said Isaac Eslick hath lost all hopes of recovering his said boat and goods; and, as in justice and equity, satisfaction and encouragement, in such cases, ought to be made and given,—
>
> It is voted an resolved, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, be paid to the said Isaac Eslick, and fifty dollars to each of the other persons, instrumental in saving the said sloop and cargo out of the enemy's hands, out of the value of the said sloop and cargo, in proportion to the properties of the several owners. . . .
>
> It is voted and resolved, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, be paid to the said Isaack Eslick, and fifty dollars, to each of the other persons, instrumental in saving the said sloop and cargo out of the enemy's hands, out of the value of the said sloop and cargo, in proportion to the properties of the several owners. . . .

Isaac (1) Estlack or Eastlack married, in New York City, July 5, 1759, Dorothy Lovet.

Child:

I. Isaac(2), of whom further.

("Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784," pp. 124, 238. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XI, p. 86; Vol. XIV, p. 92. J. R. Bartlett: "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England," Vol. VII, pp. 375, 390-91.)

II. Captain Isaac (2) Esleck, son of Isaac (1) and Dorothy (Lovet) Estlack or Eastlack, was born probably at Bristol, Bristol County, Rhode Island, about 1765, and died before October 5, 1801. In his Rhode Island marriage record in 1786 he is identified as "Isaac Esleck, 2d, son of Dorothy."

At a meeting of the town council held at Bristol, Rhode Island, Monday, October 5, 1801, Benjamin Martin appeared and prayed that he might be appointed guardian of the four children of "Isaac Esleeck Second, late of Bristol, mariner, deceased," namely, "Allen, by his own choice, and John, Lydia and Sally by the Council, which was granted." He gave bond for the sum of $150, Thomas Swan and Jonathan Diman being sureties.

Captain Isaac (2) Esleck married, at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 9, or August 13, 1786, Ruth Reed, who was baptized October 28, 1759, died May 17, 1797, daughter of Joseph and Mary Reed.

Among their children was: *John Reed (1)*, of whom further.

(J. N. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850," Vol. VI [Bristol], pp. 20, 75; Vol. VIII, pp. 275, 285, 303, 332, 368, 388, 399. "Bristol Probate Proceedings," Book II, p. 552.)

III. John Reed (1) Esleeck, son of Captain Isaac (2) and Ruth (Reed) Esleck, was born at Bristol, Bristol County, Rhode Island, March 30, 1790, and died probably at Portsmouth, Newport County, Rhode Island, in 1865 or 1866. In 1807 the Court of Probate appointed Benjamin Martin guardian of "John Reed Eslick," according to the following document:

> State of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations—By the Court of Probate of the Town of Bristol in the County of Bristol in the state aforesd—
>
> To Benjamin Martin of Barrington in County & State aforesd—Yeoman—Greeting—
>
> Whereas you have been appointed Guardian of the person and estate of John Reed Es*lick,* son of Isaac Esleeck, Late of sd. Bristol Deceased; sd. John Reed Es*leck* being more than 14 yrs. of age, made choice of you the sd. Benjamin, as his Guardian as aforesd.
>
> And Whereas you have given Bond according to Law for the faithful performance of the trust hereby reposed in you—
>
> Sd. Court of Probate Do hereby authorize and impower you to Exercise sd. Office of Guardian etc.
>
> Given under the Seal of sd. Court at said Bristol on 18th day of August 1807.

John Reed (1) Esleeck married, about 1811, Ann E. Hunt. They were the parents of twelve children, one being *John Reed (2)*, of whom further.

(J. N. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850," Vol. VI [Bristol], p. 75. Town of Bristol: "Wills, Inventories, Executors', Administrators' and Guardians' Accounts, Etc.," No. III, p. 131. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV. John Reed (2) Esleeck, son of John Reed (1) and Ann E. (Hunt) Esleeck, was born in Rhode Island in 1816 and died at Galveston, Galveston County, Texas, in 1868. He was a contractor and builder.

He married Ruth Ann Perry, daughter of David and Ruth (Wheldon) Perry. (Wheldon III.)

Children: 1. Sarah Virginia, married Franklin Manson Eames. Child (surnamed Eames) : i. Grace Manson, married William L. Plowman. 2. *Augustine Washington,* of whom further. 3. Frank, died at the age of two years. 4. Harriet Frances, Married John Anderson.

(Records in possession of the family.)

V. Augustine Washington Esleeck, son of John Reed (2) and Ruth Ann (Perry) Esleeck, was born at Galveston, Galveston County, Texas, March 28, 1848, and died at Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, September 30, 1926. According to some records he was educated in the North, where he finally obtained his first employment in a wholesale boot and shoe house in New York City.

Mr. Esleeck became associated with the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, June 15, 1871. He showed an unusual aptitude for the paper business and eventually was made treasurer of the concern. In 1888 he purchased an interest in the Beebe & Holbrook Mill, also of Holyoke, and for ten years he was treasurer of that company. In 1900 he represented the Holyoke constituency in the Massachusetts House of Representatives at Boston for the term of that session, showing the same insight and executive ability which he displayed in his business enterprises. He then returned to Holyoke, purchased the Nonotuck Paper Company, managed it for two years, and finally sold the property and good-will to the American Writing Paper Company, known as "The Combine."

In July, 1901, Mr. Esleeck purchased the Marshall Paper Company, at Turners Falls, Franklin County, Massachusetts. He modernized the plant, inculcated a new spirit into the mill and office, and changed the name to Esleeck Manufacturing Company. By 1906, after being a resident in Holyoke for thirty-six years, he removed with his family to Greenfield, where he lived the remainder of his life. Mr. Esleeck improved his Turners Falls property to the point where it became one of the best paper mills in the country, and became a successful bidder for many government paper contracts.

While in Holyoke, Mr. Esleeck served as chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was prominently identified with the county association. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Holyoke. He was actively interested in the Second Congregational Church of Greenfield, where he was a member of the board of deacons for many years. Mr. Esleeck was a director of the Franklin Trust Company, and an inspiring member of the town school committee. Among fraternal organizations he was affiliated with several bodies of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Augustine Washington Esleeck married (first), at Springfield, Massachusetts, January 30, 1871, Emma Howard Colton. (Colton IX.) He married (second), at Rochester, New York, September 15, 1910, Martha Robins. (Robins VIII.)

Children of the first marriage: 1. Kitty Howard, born February 4, 1873, died June 24, 1873. 2. Mary Lombard, born April 8, 1878, died June 20, 1909; married, September 17, 1903, Clifford K. Judd. 3. Ruth Trask, born June 16, 1881; married, January 1, 1910, Loring Holmes Dodd, a faculty member of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

(Ibid.)

(THE WHELDON LINE)

I. Captain Joseph Wheldon, who appears to be the first ancestor of record, was born in 1768 and died December 12, 1854, in his eighty-sixth year. He retired as a master of the whaling industry and settled in the town of Acushnet, Massachusetts. May 27, 1808, he was chosen one of a committee to select a site for the town house; served as selectman, 1816 to 1819, again 1831-32, and was State Representative from Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts, in 1823, 1825, 1831 and 1832. In "Past Industries of Upper Acushnet River," Captain Wheldon is recorded as follows:

> On the opposite side from the Morse mill we come to the ruins of what was once the famous Wheldon factory. Here in 1814, Captain Joseph Wheldon built a stone mill for

the manufacture of cotton cloth. Captain Wheldon was famous in his day and generation, and it is said of him that when he was paid off his lay in the voyage of the "Rebecca" he felt himself to be a very wealthy man.

Captain Joseph Wheldon married Ruth Mason. (Mason VI.) They had a daughter: *Ruth,* of whom further.

(Franklin Howland: "History of Town of Acushnet, Massachusetts," pp. 62-63, 105, 144, 175-76. Daniel Ricketson: "History of New Bedford," p. 397. J. L. Gillingham: "A Brief History of Fairhaven, Massachusetts," pp. 21 and 34. Old Dartmouth Historical Sketch, No. 7, pp. 5-6 [1904], and No. 41, p. 7 [1915].)

II. Ruth Wheldon, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Mason) Wheldon, married David Perry. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. *Ruth Ann,* of whom further. 2. Evelyn Church, born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 3, 1838; married (first) Nathaniel Delano; (second), April 27, 1865, Joseph M. Lawton.

("Delano Genealogy," pp. 454-56, published 1899.)

III. Ruth Ann Perry, daughter of David and Ruth (Wheldon) Perry, married John Reed (2) Esleeck. (Esleeck IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Mason Line)

Mason is a surname of occupational derivation for the "stonemason," or the "woodmason."

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Sampson Mason, earliest known ancestor of the family, was located in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1649, when he was named in the will of Edward Bullock. He died probably during the time of King Philip's War, when his widow contributed £13. 5s. 2d., one of the largest contributions in Rehoboth. March 9, 1650, he purchased from William Betts a house and home lot consisting of six acres. He removed to Rehoboth, where it was voted December 9, 1657, that "Sampson Mason should have free liberty to sojourn with us and to buy houses, lands and meadows . . . . " He was listed as one of the original proprietors of Swansea, Massachusetts.

Sampson Mason married Mary Butterworth. A son was: *Isaac,* of whom further.

("Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Wills," Vol. I, p. 288. Rev. Isaac Backus: "History of the Baptists in America," Vol. II, p. 435. "Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds," Vol. I, p. 127. A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 7, 9-11. L. Bliss: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," p. 48. "Plymouth County [Massachusetts] Records," Vol IV, p. 175. O. O. Wright: "History of Swansea," p. 180. "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," p. 934.)

II. Deacon Isaac Mason, son of Sampson and Mary (Butterworth) Mason, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, July 15, 1667, and died January 25, 1741-42. He was a shoemaker and removed to Swansea about 1706. He was chosen deacon of the Second Baptist Church of Swansea soon after its organization in 1693, and held that office until his death.

Isaac Mason married Hannah, and among their children was: *Hezekiah (1),* of whom further.

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," p. 26.)

III. Hezekiah (1) Mason, son of Isaac and Hannah Mason, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 6, 1704, and died April 4, 1738.

He married, July 23, 1730, ceremony by Elder Ephraim Wheaton, Rebecca Martin, who was born February 19, 1708-09, daughter of Deacon Melatiah and Rebecca (Brooks) Martin. One of their four children was: *Hezekiah* (2) (twin), of whom further.

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," p. 62. H. J. Martin: "Notices of the Martin Family in New England," pp. 75-76.)

IV. Sergeant Hezekiah (2) Mason, son of Hezekiah (1) and Rebecca (Martin) Mason, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, August 11, 1732, and died January 22, 1801. He settled in Freetown, Bristol County, Massachusetts. In 1776 he enlisted as sergeant and served in Captain Nathaniel Morton's company, Colonel Edward Pope's regiment, at the Rhode Island Alarm. ("D. A. R. Records," Vol. LXXIV, p. 140, No. 73371.)

He married, November 28, 1756, Parnel West, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jenney) West. (Jenney V.) They were the parents of ten children, one being: *Reuben,* of whom further.

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family," pp. 105-06. "Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.")

V. Reuben Mason, son of Hezekiah (2) and Parnel (West) Mason, was born, according to family records, at Freetown, Massachusetts, September 4, 1757. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Rounsevel's company, Colonel D. Brewer's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted May 5, 1775; served three months and four days. He was also in Captain Rounsevel's company, Colonel Rufus Putnam's (late Brewer's) regiment, and received an order for bounty-coat or its equivalent in money, dated Roxbury Camp, November 8, 1775. He also served as a private in Lieutenant Nathaniel Morton's company, Colonel Edward Pope's regiment; marched December 8, 1776; discharged December 27, 1776; service twenty days. The company marched to Rhode Island on the alarm of December 8, 1776; served also in Captain Manasseh Kempton's company, Colonel Freeman's regiment; enlisted September 27, 1777; discharged October 29, 1777; service one month four days at Rhode on a secret expedition.

Reuben Mason married Thankful Tobey (intention published in Dartmouth, September 12, 1778). She was born about 1756, died August 19, 1802, daughter of John and Mary (Bennet) Tobey. Among their children was: *Ruth*, of whom further.

(R. B. Tobey and C. H. Pope: "Tobey Genealogy," p. 74. F. Howland: "A History of Acushnet, Massachusetts," pp. 56-62. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War," p. 331. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VI. Ruth Mason, daughter of Reuben and Thankful (Tobey) Mason, was born about 1778 and died March 10, 1821, in her forty-second year.

She married Captain Joseph Wheldon. (Wheldon I.)

(*Ibid.* Ricketson: "History of New Bedford, Massachusetts," pp. 395-96.)

(THE JENNEY LINE)

Jenney, Jenny or Jennison are variants of the diminutive form *Jenin* of the old French personal name Jean for the "son of John."

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. John Jenney, the American ancestor, was originally of Norwich, England, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1644. An abstract of his will, dated December 28, 1643, reads:

> 1644 The Last Will and Testament of John Jenney
> of Plymouth gent lately Deceased exhibited to the

gen^{r}all Court the fift of June in the XXth yeare of the now Raigne of our Sou^{r}aigne Lord Charles Kinge of England &c.

I John Jenney of New Plymouth in New England being sick and weake in body but through Gods speciall goodness in pfect memorie Do thinke meete to settle that estate the Lord in mercy hath bestowed on me according as I conceive hee requireth at my hands. And therefore Do ordaine this my last will and testament. And therefore haveing bequeathed my sould to God that gaue it and my body to the earth whereof it is I do give unto my eldest sonne Samuelle Jenney a Double porcon of all those lands I stand possessed of or have right unto wthin the Government of New Plymouth my will being pformed next of all I giue unto Sarah my loveing wyfe whom I ordaine my Executrix my Dwelling house and Mitte adjacent together wth all the lands thereunto belonging, my will being that shee freely and fully enjoy it together wth all other my moueables goods and chattells so long as God shalbe pleased to continue her life except such as I shall after Dispose of or shee shall willingly and freely part wth to any our children according to my will and Desire Alsoe whereas Abigaile my eldest Daughter had somewhat given her by her grandmother and Henry Wood of Plymouth aforesaid is a suter to her in way of marriage my will is that shee the said Abigaile will Dwell one full yeare wth m^{r} Charles Chauncy of Scittuate before her marriage (puidec he be willing to entertaine her) that then my said Daughter Abigail have two of my cowes and my full consent to marry wth the said Henry Wood And in case m^{r} Chauncey be against it then I would haue her dwell wth M^{ris} Winslowe of Careswell the said terme of one yeare ffurther as I haue given to my eldest sonn Samuell a double porcon of all my lands whatsoever after the death of his said mother so also I give him a Double por^{r}con of my whole estate wth the rest of my children viz^{t} John Abigatt Sarah and Susannah My will being that after the death of my said wyfe my house and mill and other my lands and goods be sold or valued to the utmost they are worth and that the estate be equally Distributed amongst my said children. Samuell John Abigall Sarah and Susan as followeth, Samuell to have a double pcon and the rest of them eich a single &c equall porcon of the same Last of all I do ordaine my worthy friends M^r W^m Bradford now Gouenor of Plymouth and M^r Thomas Prence of the same now Our^r seers of this my last will and testament and Do give eich of them a paire of gloves of five shillings price. And in witnes that this is my will I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the XXViij of December Anno Dm 1643. JOHN JENNEY

Witnesses hereunto: (his seale)

EDWARD WINSLOWE
THOMAS WILLETT
WILLIAM PADDY

John Jenney was a brewer in Norwich, but joined the English colony in Leyden, Holland, where he also followed this trade. He sailed from Leyden with his family in the ship "James" or "Little James," and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in August, 1623. He was styled "gentleman," and paid the third largest tax—£1-16-0—in Plymouth, March 25, 1633-34. In 1633 his name appeared on the list of "Incorporacon of Plymouth." "John Jenney, gent.," was chosen assistant to the Governor, January 5, 1635, and held this office consecutively for seven years. March 6, 1635-36, he was one of a committee to select a location for the two meeting houses; was fence viewer and chosen to view meadows, May 5, 1640, and in 1641-42 was among those authorized by the General Court to grant lands in Plymouth. His name was among those able to bear arms in August, 1643 "from xvj yeares to 60 yeares." In October of the same year he was appointed with five others to lay out highways, and in addition to the above responsibilities he held innumerable other offices.

John Jenney married, in Leyden, Holland, November 1, 1614, Sarah Carey, of County Hants, or County Suffolk, England, who was deceased before March 5, 1655. It is said that as "widow" she was one of the first purchasers of land at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Among their children was: *Samuel,* of whom further.

("Descendants of Edward Small" [1910], p. 497. T. Spooner: "Memorial of William Spooner," p. 129. "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 1544. D. Ricketson: "History of New Bedford, Massachusetts," p. 182. "Old Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Historical Society," Vol. XXXIX, pp. 11-12. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.")

II. Samuel Jenney, son of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney, was born in Leyden, Holland, and died at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, between November 25, 1685, the date of his will, and April 12, 1692, when his estate was inventoried. It included houses and lands at Plymouth as well as personal property. In 1683 he removed to Dartmouth. November 13, 1694, a deed is recorded of William Bradford to certain Dartmouth proprietors, three of whom were probably the sons of Samuel Jenney, the names of said proprietors being Samuel Jenney, Lettice Jenney, Mary Jenney, and Stephen West.

Samuel Jenney married Ann Lettice, daughter of Thomas and Ann Lettice, of Plymouth. Among the children named in will was: *Lettice,* of whom further.

("Genealogical Advertiser," Vol. III, p. 27. "Descendants of Edward Small," Vol. I, p. 508. T. Spooner: "Memorial of William Spooner," p. 129. "Old Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Historical Society," Vol. XXXIX, p. 12. D. Ricketson: "History of New Bedford, Massachusetts," pp. 33, 130. "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 1701. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XX, p. 34.)

III. Lettice Jenney, son of Samuel and Ann (Lettice) Jenney, died in 1734. He is recorded as residing at Plymouth and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and was called a proprietor of Dartmouth, November 14, 1694, in the deed of William Bradford. He was again mentioned in Dartmouth in 1710. His farm was near the road to Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, where he had a water mill, which farm went to his son, Cornelius.

Lettice Jenney married Desire Blackwell. (Blackwell III.) A daughter was: *Mary,* of whom further.

(T. Spooner: "Memorial of William Spooner," pp. 130-31. "Records of William Spooner," Vol. I, p. 91. "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 1701. D. Ricketson: "History of New Bedford, Massachusetts," p. 33. "Old Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Historical Society," Vol. XLI, p. 9. "Acushnet Cemetery Memorial Record," p. 10. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. XXII, pp. 44-45.)

IV. Mary Jenney, daughter of Lettice and Desire (Blackwell) Jenney, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 20, 1705.

She married (intentions recorded April 27, 1728) Thomas West, who was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, October 23, 1702, and died at Dartmouth, February 11, 1803, aged one hundred years, three months, and eighteen days. Thomas West was said to have left three children, thirty grandchildren, one hundred and forty-two great-grandchildren, and eight great-great-grandchildren. This statement was made in the "Columbian Courier," New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 18, 1803. In October, 1884, the old farmhouse of Thomas West was still standing in Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

A daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jenney) West was: *Parnel,* of whom further.

("Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Births, 1686-1787," p. 159. "Dartmouth Manuscript Records," p. 370. "Columbian Courier," New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 18, 1803.)

V. Parnell West, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jenney) West, was born April 28, 1738, and died June 25, 1831.

She married Sergeant Hezekiah (2) Mason. (Mason IV.)

(A. H. Mason: "Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family.")

(The Blackwell Line)

Local in its origin, the surname Blackwell is derived from parishes of the name in Derbyshire and the County of Durham.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

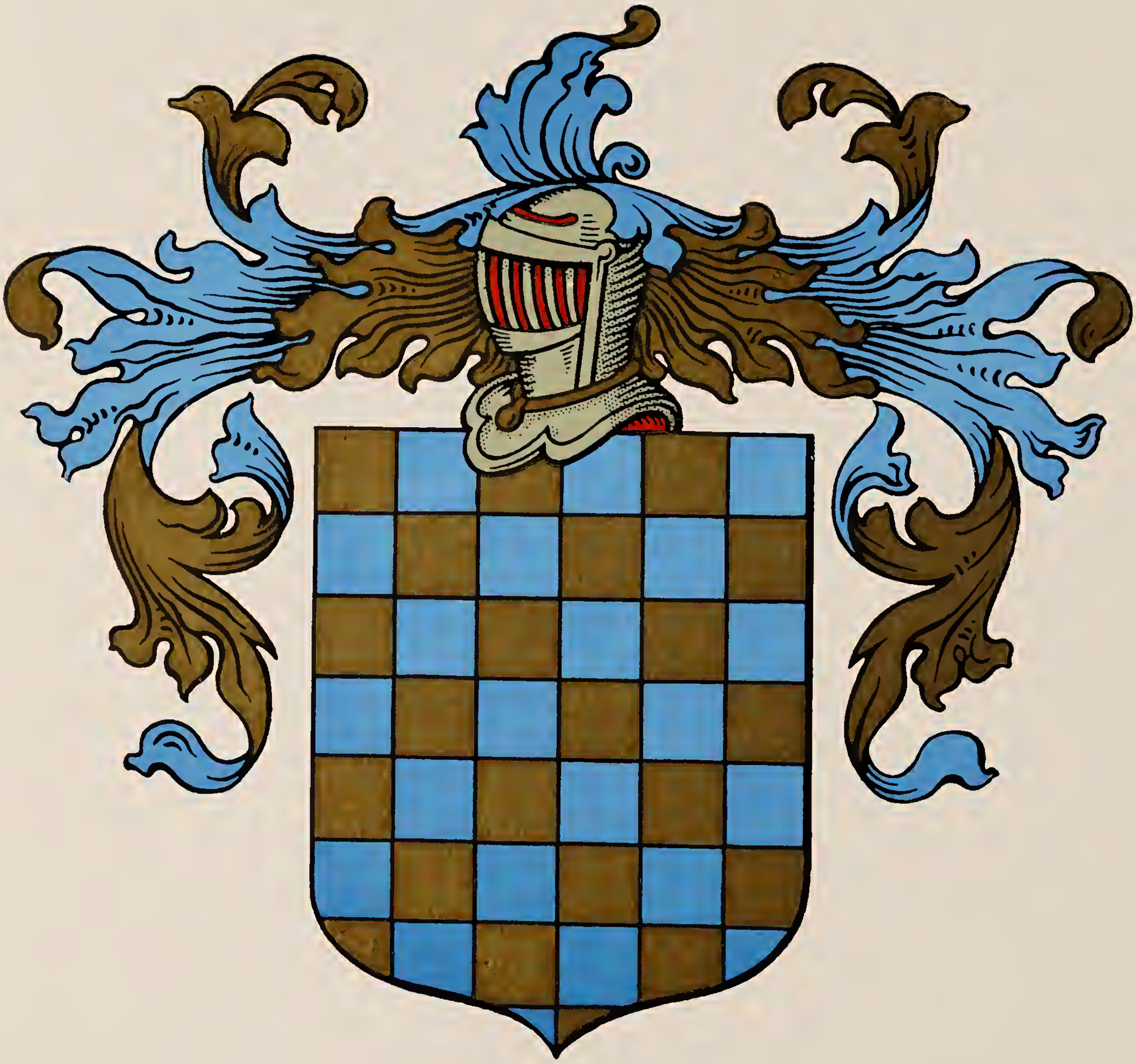
I. Michael Blackwell, founder of his family in America, died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 6, 1710. In 1651 his name appeared in the town records of Sandwich regarding fishing privileges and he subscribed £1 to a building fund in 1655. In the latter year he was listed a member of the church. He was appointed overseer of fishing in 1670 and as "Mich. Blackwell" was recorded, in 1675, as one who had a "just right to the privileges of the town" of Sandwich. "Mikell Blackwell" was one of the men who took the inventory of the estate of Edmont Freeman in 1682.

The name of his wife has not been found.

One of their children was: *John,* of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England." Sandwich, Massachusetts, records in "Genealogical Advertiser," Vol. IV, pp. 24-25-34-53-99; Vol. XV, p. 28. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod," Vol. II, p. 68. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. XII, p. 250.)

II. John Blackwell, son of Michael Blackwell, died in 1688. In the inventory of his estate, November 28, 1688, several children were mentioned, but not named, also land at Eguewan and Namasket, bought of Samuel Haskell. Like his father, he, too, was accorded "just right to the privileges of the town," in 1675. As "Goodman



Warren

Book.[illegible] In 1675 he was appointed [illegible] his father's.[illegible] The town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, voted in 1684 that two shillings be paid to John [illegible] the records of Town Neck, and also that he be paid [illegible] book. [illegible] In 1679 John Blackwell and [illegible] were listed among those who took the oath [illegible] commissioned to hold Select Court in Barnstable [illegible]

John Blackwell married Sarah Warren. ([illegible] America—III.)

A daughter was: Desire, of whom further.

([illegible] "Genealogical Dictionary of New [illegible] Warren of the Mayflower," p. 17. "Plymouth Records, [illegible] Court Orders," Vol. VII, p. 141; Vol. [illegible] "Sandwich, Massachusetts, [illegible] [illegible] Genealogical Register," Vol. V, p. [illegible] p. 41.)

III. Desire Blackwell, daughter of [illegible] Blackwell, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, [illegible] and died January 3, 1773, aged [illegible] Nathaniel Warren, Jr., dated 1760, [illegible] called "Desire Blackwell alias Greenleaf [illegible] of Dartmouth" and in the Agreement [illegible] Warren. He [illegible] mentioned [illegible] of Lemuel Jenny of Dartmouth.

Desire Blackwell married Lemuel Jenny [illegible]

(The Warren Line)

The surname Warren has a long and [illegible] one [illegible] derived from [illegible] [illegible] a town derived [illegible] Tradition [illegible] Garenne in Normandy [illegible] site and [illegible] the castles of the Earls of Warren [illegible] preserved [illegible] original form. The [illegible] of the mediaeval Warren, [illegible] written [illegible] spelled Warren after the family settled in England.

("La grande encyclopédie," [illegible] "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXVIII, p. [illegible])

WARREN

Arms—Chequy or and azure.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Black." in 1677, he was appointed to lay out two acres of land "formerly his father's." The town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, voted in 1678 that two shillings be paid to John Blackwell for a copy of the records of Town Neck, and also that he be paid for the use of his bogs. July 14, 1678, John Blackwell and his son, John Blackwell, Jr., were listed among those who took the oath of fidelity. In 1679 he was commissioned to hold Select Courts in Barnstable County.

John Blackwell married Sarah Warren. (Warren—Family in America—III.)

A daughter was: *Desire*, of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England." E. Roebling: "Richard Warren of the Mayflower," p. 11. "Plymouth Records," Vol. II. pp. 186-87. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. VII, p. 133; Vol. X, p. 7; Vol. XIV, pp. 108-09, 166-69. "Acushnet, Massachusetts, Cemetery Memorial Record," p. 4. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V, p. 85. T. Spooner: "Memorial of William Spooner," p. 61.)

III. Desire Blackwell, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Blackwell, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, December 20, 1678, and died January 2, 1773, aged ninety-four years. In the will of Nathaniel Warren, Jr., dated 1707, brother of her mother, she is called "Desire Blackwell *alias* Gennings ye wife of Lettice Gennings, of Dartmouth," and in the Agreement of the heirs of Nathaniel Warren, Jr., she is mentioned as "Desire Black al^s Jenny the wife of Lettice Jenny of Dartmouth."

Desire Blackwell married Lettice Jenney. (Jenney III.)

(The Warren Line)

The name Warren has a long and interesting history. In France the name was Garenne, derived from the name of a town in Normandy, which, in turn, derived its name from a river running by it. Today the town of Gerenne in Normandy is still standing on its ancient site and two of the castles of the Earls of Warenne or Garenne are preserved in their original form. The word Garenne is a corruption of the medieval *Varenne,* meaning "to guard," or "ward off." Though written *de Warenne* in many early records, the name was generally spelled Warren after the family settled in England.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XVIII, pp. 529-30. "Encyclopædia Britannica," Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXVIII, p. 331.)

I. Rollo, founder of the line of the Dukes of Normandy, was a Scandinavian knight. He had a son, *William,* of whom further.

(Rev. T. Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family," pp. 2-6. J. Watson: "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," Vol. I, pp. 2-31.)

I. William (1), surnamed Longue Epée (long sword), had among his children a son: 1. *Herfastus,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Herfastus had a daughter:

(Ibid.)

IV. The daughter of Herfastus married Walter de St. Martin and they had a son: 1. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. William (2) was Earl of Warenne in Normandy. He married a daughter of Ralph de Torta and had a child: 1. *Ralph,* also called *Rodolphus,* of whom further.

VI. Ralph, also called Rodolphus, was known as Sire de Garenne or Warenne. He married (first) Beatrice; (second) Emma.

A son of the second marriage was: 1. *William (3),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII. William (3) de Warenne died June 24, 1088. He was called Earl of Warenne in Normandy, where he held large tracts of land. He married Gundred, who was the daughter or stepdaughter of William the Conqueror.

Among their children was: 1. *William (4),* of whom further.

(Rev. T. Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family," pp. 7-11. "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XX, pp. 829-30. J. H. Round: "Studies in Peerage and Family History," Vol. VII, p. 322. J. Watson: "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," Vol. I, pp. 20-58.)

VIII. William (4) Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, died May 10, 1138. He married Elizabeth, also called Isabel, of Vermandois, and among their children was a son: 1. *Reginald,* of whom further.

(J. Watson: "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," Vol. I, pp. 88-117. J. H. Round: "Geoffrey de Mandeville," pp. 262-63, 321. "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XX, pp. 831-32.)

IX. Reginald Warren, son of William Warren, married Adelia de Mowbray, daughter of Roger de Mowbray.

X. William Warren, only son of Reginald Warren, married Isabel de Hayden, daughter of Sir William de Hayden, Knight.

XI. Sir John Warren, only son and heir, married Alice de Townsend, daughter of Roger de Townsend.

XII. John Warren, son and heir, married Joan de Port, daughter of Sir Hugh de Port, Knight.

XIII. Sir Edward Warren married Maud de Skeyron, daughter of Richard de Skeyron (Skegeton).

XIV. Sir Edward Warren married Cicely de Eaton, daughter of Nicholas de Eaton, Knight.

XV. Sir John Warren, only son, married Agnes de Wynnington, daughter of Richard de Wynnington, Knight.

XVI. Sir Lawrence Warren, only son and heir, married Margery Bulkely, daughter of Hugh Bulkely, of Ware, in Shropshire, ancestor of the Bulkelys of New England.

XVII. John Warren, eldest son, married Isabel Stanley, daughter of Sir John Stanley, Knight.

XVIII. Sir Lawrence Warren married Isabel Legh, daughter of Sir Robert Legh, Knight.

XIX. William Warren, seated at Caunton, in Nottinghamshire, married Anne. He died in May, 1496.

XX. John Warren, married Elizabeth, and died in 1525.

XXI. John Warren, of Hedbury, in the parish of Ashburton, Devonshire.

XXII. Christopher Warren, of Hedbury.

XXIII. William Warren, of Hedbury, married Anne Mable, daughter of Thomas Mable, of Calstocke, in Cornwall; she married (second) William Culling, of Woodland, in Devonshire.

XXIV. Christopher Warren, of Hedbury, only son and heir, married Alice Webb, daughter of Thomas Webb, of Sidmouth, in Devonshire.

(Rev. Thomas Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family." John C. Warren: "The Warren Genealogy," from research done in England. Samuel Putnam Avery: "The Warren, Little, Lothrop, Etc., Pedigrees.")

I. Richard Warren, son of Christopher and Alice (Webb) Warren, died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1628. He came to the American Colonies in the historic "Mayflower," whose passengers founded Plymouth in 1620, although he was not of the Leyden company. Governor Bradford's folio manuscript gives him the honorable prefix of "Mr." He was mentioned by a contemporary as "grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice, and uprightness, of piety and serious religion," and also "as a useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the plantation." He received land grants in common with his associates, and one of these grants was at Warren's Cove. He was one of the influential members of the company, and as such was selected with nine others to cruise along the coast from Cape Cod Harbor in a shallop for the purpose of deciding a place of settlement.

Richard Warren married, in England, Elizabeth, whose surname has not been found, and who died in Plymouth, October 2, 1673, aged ninety years. She followed her husband to America in the ship "Ann," in 1623, bringing with her their five daughters. She occupied an important social position in the Colony, and is usually mentoned in the records as Mistress Elizabeth Warren, a designation of her position. Here is one of the rare instances in an early colony of continued widowhood. Upon the marriage of her daughters she conveyed to their husbands certain lands, variously located at Eel River and Wellingsly.

One of their seven children was: *Nathaniel*, of whom further.

(Mrs. Washington A. Roebling: "Richard Warren of the Mayflower," pp. 4-5, 6, 8, 9-10, 12. Ames: "The Log of the Mayflower," pp. 149-65, 168-80. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LV, p. 7.)

II. Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1624-25, and died there in October, 1667. His will was executed June 29, 1667; codicil July 16, 1667; inventory of estate taken October 21, 1667. Nathaniel Warren lived at Eel River in the Plymouth settlement on land that was possibly granted to him, June 5, 1662, because he was one of the first born children in the Colony. He also owned land in the Middleborough, Massachusetts, purchase and had rights in Punckateesett (now in Rhode Island), also land in Agawam. In 1643 he was a member of the Plymouth Militia; in 1654 surveyor of highways; in 1667

BLACKWELL

Arms—Paly of six argent and azure on a chief gules; a lion passant guardant or. (Burke—"General Armory.")

WELDON (WHELDON)

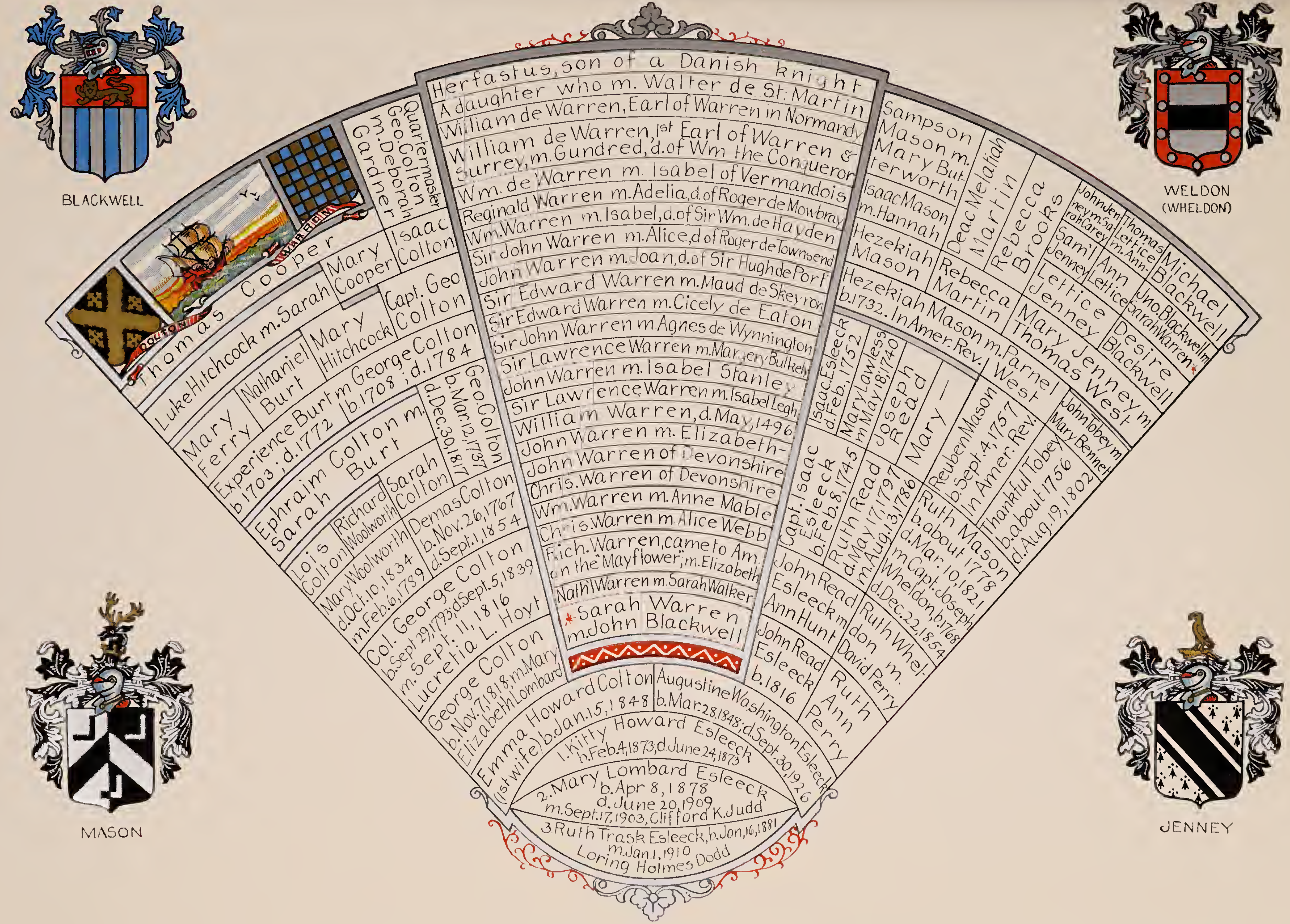
Arms—Argent, a fess sable, a border gules platée.
(Burke—"General Armory.")

MASON

Arms—Per pale argent and sable, a chevron between three masons' squares, all counterchanged.
Crest—A stag's head erased sable attired or, ducally gorged or.
(Burke—"General Armory.")

JENNEY

Arms—Ermine, a bend cotised sable.
Crest—A falconer's hand within a glove in fesse proper, bearing a falcon perched thereon or.
(Burke—"General Armory.")


BLACKWELL
WELDON (WHELDON)
MASON
JENNEY
Herfastus, son of a Danish knight
A daughter who m. Walter de St. Martin
William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy
William de Warren, 1st Earl of Warren & Surrey, m. Gundred, d. of Wm the Conqueror
Wm. de Warren m. Isabel of Vermandois
Reginald Warren m. Adelia, d. of Roger de Mowbray
Wm. Warren m. Isabel, d. of Sir Wm. de Hayden
Sir John Warren m. Alice, d. of Roger de Townsend
John Warren m. Joan, d. of Sir Hugh de Port
Sir Edward Warren m. Maud de Skeyron
Sir Edward Warren m. Cicely de Eaton
Sir John Warren m. Agnes de Wynnington
Sir Lawrence Warren m. Margery Bulkely
John Warren m. Isabel Stanley
Sir Lawrence Warren m. Isabel Legh
William Warren, d. May, 1496
John Warren m. Elizabeth-
John Warren of Devonshire
Chris. Warren of Devonshire
Wm. Warren m. Anne Mable
Chris. Warren m. Alice Webb
Rich. Warren, came to Am. in the "Mayflower", m. Elizabeth
Nath'l Warren m. Sarah Walker
*Sarah Warren m. John Blackwell
Quartermaster Geo. Colton m. Deborah Gardner
Thomas Cooper
Isaac Colton
Mary Cooper
Capt. Geo Colton
Luke Hitchcock m. Sarah
Mary Hitchcock
Nathaniel Burt
Mary Ferry
Experience Burt m George Colton
b. 1703; d. 1772
b. 1708; d. 1784
Geo. Colton b. Mar. 12, 1737 d. Dec. 30, 1817
Ephraim Colton m. Sarah Burt
Sarah Colton
Richard Woolworth
Lois Colton
Demas Colton b. Nov. 26, 1767 d. Sept. 1, 1854
Mary Woolworth d. Oct. 10, 1834 m. Feb. 6, 1789
Col. George Colton b. Sept 29, 1793; d. Sept. 5, 1839 m. Sept. 11, 1816 Lucretia L. Hoyt
George Colton b. Nov. 7, 1818; m. Mary Elizabeth Lombard
Emma Howard Colton (1st wife) b. Jan. 15, 1848
Augustine Washington Esleeck b. Mar. 28, 1848; d. Sept. 30, 1926
1. Kitty Howard Esleeck b. Feb. 4, 1873; d. June 24, 1873
2. Mary Lombard Esleeck b. Apr 8, 1878 d. June 20, 1909 m. Sept. 17, 1903, Clifford K. Judd
3. Ruth Trask Esleeck, b. Jan. 16, 1881 m. Jan. 1, 1910 Loring Holmes Dodd
Sampson Mason m. Mary Butterworth
Deac Melatiah Martin
Rebecca Brooks
John Jenney m. Sarah Carey
Thomas Lettice m. Ann-
Michael Blackwell
Isaac Mason m. Hannah
Sam'l Jenney
Ann Lettice
Jno. Blackwell m Sarah Warren*
Hezekiah Mason
Rebecca Martin
Lettice Jenney
Desire Blackwell
Hezekiah Mason m. Parnel Thomas West
Mary Jenney m Thomas West
b. 1732. In Amer. Rev.
West
John Tobey m Mary Bennet
Isaac Esleeck d. Feb. 1752
Mary Lawless m May 18, 1740
Joseph Read
Mary —
Reuben Mason b. Sept. 4, 1757 In Amer. Rev.
Thankful Tobey b. about 1756 d. Aug. 19, 1802
Capt. Isaac Esleeck b. Feb. 8, 1745
Ruth Read d. May 17, 1797 m. Aug. 13, 1786
Ruth Mason b. about 1778 d. Mar. 10, 1821 m Capt. Joseph Wheldon, b. 1768 d. Dec. 22, 1854
John Read Esleeck m Ann Hunt
Ruth Wheldon m. David Perry
John Read Esleeck b. 1816
Ruth Ann Perry

selectman; and representative to the General Court from 1657 to 1660, and again from 1663 to 1665. The lands he owned were conveyed to his son, James, by the other children, January 9, 1689-90. The widow, Sarah, made a similar conveyance to said son James the same day.

Nathaniel Warren married, November 19, 1645, Sarah Walker, who died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 24, 1700. A daughter was: *Sarah,* of whom further.

(Mrs. Washington A. Roebling: "Richard Warren of the Mayflower," pp. 10-11.)

III. Sarah Warren, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, August 29, 1649, and was living in January, 1690.

She married John Blackwell, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. (Blackwell II.)

(Ibid.)

(THE COLTON LINE)

Parishes and townships in the counties Norfolk, Stafford and in West Riding, Yorkshire, were called Colton. The surname Colton was derived from such a locality. John de Coleton, of County Devon, is mention in 1273, and Willelmus de Colton and Johannes de Colton were of Yorks in 1379.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. George (1) Colton, earliest ancestor of our family in America, according to tradition, came from Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England. He died December 17, 1699. Arriving in Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1644, he made his home there. In 1665 he took the oath of allegiance; was made a freeman in 1669; in 1670 was appointed, with others, to lay out lots in the new plantation, Suffield, where he was listed as a grantee, and, in 1677, was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. He was quartermaster of the Hampshire County troops; served in King Philip's War and was selectman for seventeen years. In 1699 he was deputy to the General Court.

George (1) Colton married (first), about 1644, Deborah Gardner, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died September 5, 1689; married (second), March 1, 1692, Lydia (Wright) Lamb, daughter of Samuel Wright, and widow of John Lamb. She died February 18, 1699. A son of the first marriage was: *Isaac,* of whom further.

(G. W. Colton: "George Colton and His Descendants," pp. 1, 3, 4. Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 113. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. I, p. 438. Farmer: "Genealogical Register of First Settlers of New England." "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXIII, p. 202. Bodge: "Soldiers in King Philip's War," p. 475. H. M. Burt: "The First Century of Springfield," Vol. II, p. 548.)

II. Isaac Colton, son of George (1) and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, was born November 21, 1646, and died September 3, 1700. He took the oath of allegiance, December 31, 1678; was made freeman in 1690 and was selectman in 1699.

He married, June 3, 1670, Mary Cooper, who was born October 15, 1651, died August 30, 1742, daughter of Thomas Cooper. March 26, 1676, on her way to meeting, she was captured by Indians and badly wounded. She married (second), as his second wife, Edward Stebbins.

One of their nine children was: *George (2),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Captain George (2) Colton, son of Isaac and Mary (Cooper) Colton, was born June 16, 1677, and died August 6, 1760.

He married, February 3, 1704, Mary Hitchcock, daughter of Luke and Sarah Hitchcock. She died September 18, 1774.

They were the parents of nine children, one being: *George (3),* of whom further.

(G. W. Colton: "George Colton and His Descendants," pp. 5-6, 13-14, 31. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXIII, pp. 202-03-04 and 416. Henry M. Burt: "The First Century of Springfield," Vol. I, p. 29; Vol. II, p. 548.)

IV. George (3) Colton, son of George (2) and Mary (Hitchcock) Colton, was born January 27, 1708, and died March 9, 1784.

He married, May 1, 1731, Experience Burt, born October 21, 1703, and died September 22, 1772, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Ferry) Burt.

A son was: *George (4),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. George (4) Colton, son of George (3) and Experience (Burt) Colton, was born March 12, 1737, and died at Vershire, Vermont, December 30, 1817.

He married (first), November 2, 1757, Sarah Colton, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Burt) Colton. She died June 7, 1792. He married (second) Eleanor (Cooley) Cane, daughter of Eli and Mary (Phips) Cooley, born May 20, 1762, and died December 20, 1844. A son of the first marriage was: *Demas,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Demas Colton, son of George (4) and Sarah (Colton) Colton, was born November 26, 1767, and died in Connecticut, September 4, 1854. He kept an inn in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, for several years. After the death of his wife he removed to Upper Middletown, Connecticut, now Cromwell.

Demas Colton married (first), February 6, 1789, Mary Woolworth, daughter of Richard and Lois (Colton) Woolworth. She died October 10, 1834. He married (second), February 14, 1836, Lucretia Baines, who was born October 20, 1777, and died January 20, 1870. One of their ten children was: *George (5),* of whom further.

(G. W. Colton: "George Colton and His Descendants," pp. 147-49. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXIV, pp. 34 and 265.)

VII. Colonel George (5) Colton, son of Demas and Mary (Woolworth) Colton, was born September 29, 1793, and died September 5, 1839. He became a leading citizen in Springfield, Massachusetts; was commissioned ensign in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, May 17, 1814; lieutenant, June 12, 1815; major, April 28, 1819, and lieutenant-colonel, August 15, 1822. Colonel George Colton was selectman in Springfield, 1824 to 1830, and county treasurer from 1835-38.

He married, September 11, 1816, Lucretia L. Hoyt, who died January 10, 1879.

A son was *George (6),* of whom further.

(G. W. Colton: "George Colton and His Descendants," pp. 271-72. Mason A. Green: "Springfield, 1636-1886," pp. 395 and 409. C. W. Chapin: "Sketches of Old Inhabitants of Springfield," p. 148.)

VIII. George (6) Colton, son of Colonel George (5) and Lucretia L. (Hoyt) Colton, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 7, 1818. He was a druggist in Boston and for fifty-six years faithfully conducted that business.

George Colton married Mary Elizabeth Lombard. They had a daughter: *Emma Howard,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IX. Emma Howard Colton, daughter of George (6) and Mary Elizabeth (Lombard) Colton, was born January 15, 1848.

She married, January 30, 1871, Augustine Washington Esleeck. (Esleeck V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Robins Line)

Robins or Robbins are diminutive forms of the sobriquet "Rob" from the personal or baptismal surname for the "son of Robert."

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Nicholas Robbins, as the name was first recorded, progenitor of his family in America, died after December 9, 1650, the date of his will, in which he bequeathed his house to his wife, Ann, and mentioned his children. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, although he never lived there. Listed as a shoemaker, he owned land in Cambridge, which he sold about 1638, and removed to Duxbury, where he purchased land October 4, 1638.

Nicholas Robbins married Ann.

They had a son, *John,* of whom further.

(Lamb: "Biographical Dictionary," Vol. VI, p. 505. N. Mitchell: "History of Bridgewater, Massachusetts," p. 286. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 387. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, p. 319. "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," p. 1610.)

II. John Robbins, son of Nicholas and Ann Robins, was of Duxbury in 1661, afterwards of Bridgewater.

John Robbins married, December 14, 1665, Jehosobeth Jourdaine.

Child: *Jeduthan,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Jeduthan Robbins, son of John and Jehosobeth (Jourdaine) Robbins, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, January 11, 1667. In 1700 he sold his house and land to Samuel Kinsley.

Jeduthan Robbins married, in 1694, Hannah Pratt.

One of their children was: *Lemuel,* of whom further.

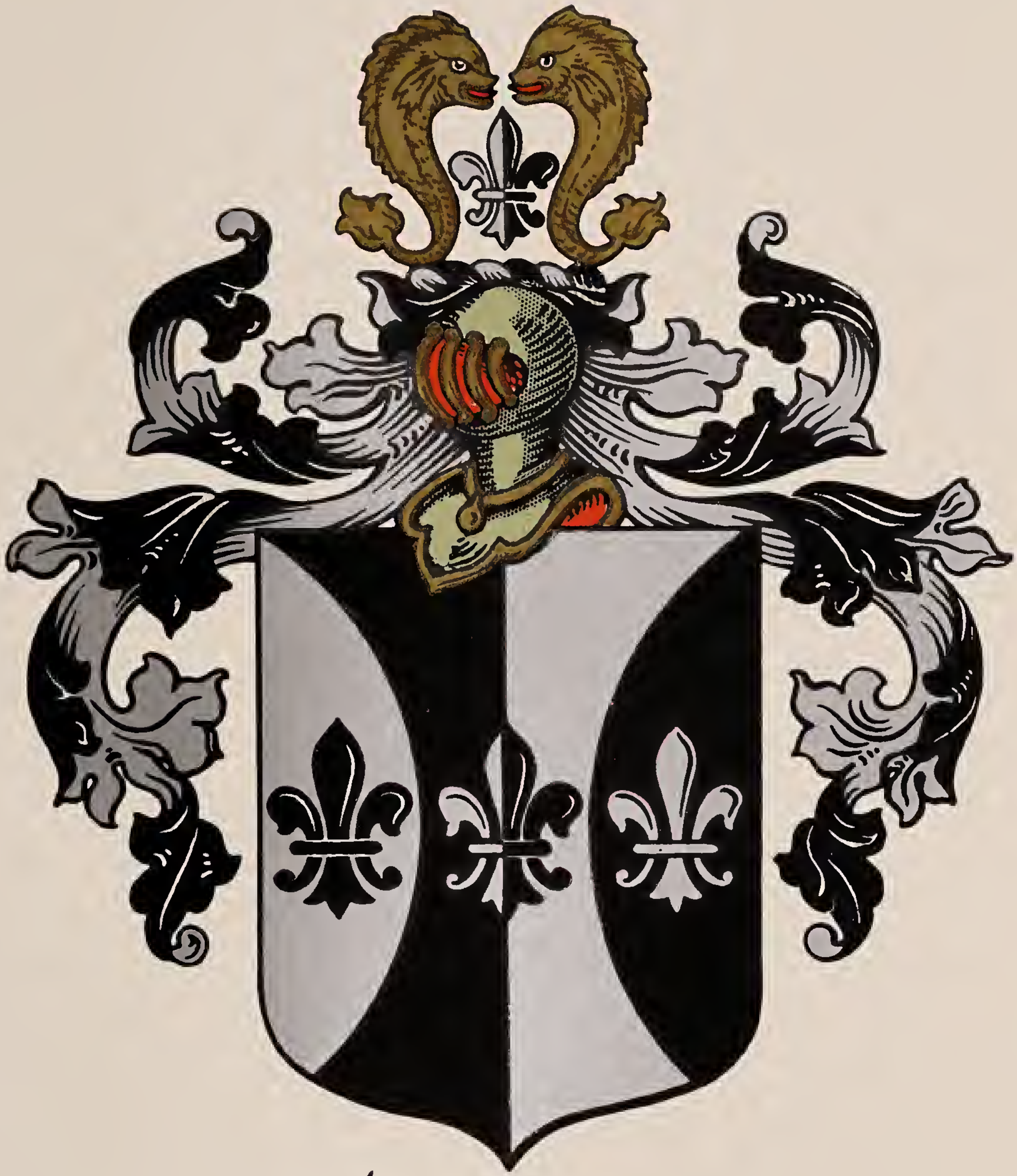
("Bridgewater Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 3 and 281. N. Mitchell: "History of Bridgewater, Massachusetts," p. 286. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 219. "Plymouth Vital Records to 1850," p. 172.)

ROBYNS (ROBINS)

Arms—Per pale sable and argent, two flaunches and three fleurs-de-lis in fesse all counterchanged.

Crest—Between two dolphins haurient respecting each other or, a fleur-de-lis per pale argent and sable.

(Burke—"General Armory.")



Robyns
(Robins)

IV. Lemuel Robins, as the name was spelled, son of Jeduthan and Hannah (Pratt) Robbins, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, April 20, 1715, and died in 1786. He was of Plympton.

Lemuel Robins married, in Plympton, Massachusetts, November 15, 1737, Esther Dunham, who was born in 1720 and died in 1770, aged fifty years. (Dunham IV.)

Among their children was: *Ephraim*, of whom further.

("Family records of the Ancestors of Ephraim and Abigail Robins and Their Descendants," chart. "Vital Records of Plymouth, Massachusetts," p. 379. "Vital Records of Sutton, Massachusetts," p. 147.)

V. Ephraim Robins, son of Lemuel and Esther (Dunham) Robins, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 7, 1752, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, June 30, 1829. Before 1772 he located in Windham, Connecticut; in 1776 he had settled in Mansfield, Connecticut, and in 1786 Suffield, Connecticut, was the place of his habitation. He devoted the early part of his life to commercial enterprise. When about forty years of age he suffered losses arising from extensive purchasing of land in Ohio. In 1798 he retired and removed to Hartford, Connecticut. "Deacon Ephraim Robins supplied the pulpit at the First Baptist Church of Hartford after 1801," according to one historian.

Ephraim Robins married Abigail Caulkins. (Caulkins VI.)

They were the parents of eleven children, one being: *Gurdon Caulkins*, of whom further.

(Lamb: "Biographical Dictionary," Vol. VI, p. 505. "Family records of the Ancestors of Ephraim and Abigail Robins and Their Descendants," chart. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIX, p. 166. Trumbull: "History of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 401.)

VI. Gurdon Caulkins Robins, son of Ephraim and Abigail (Caulkins) Robins, was born in Suffield, Connecticut. He located in Hartford, Connecticut, and later at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Gurdon Caulkins Robins married, October 7, 1809, Julia Savage. (Savage VI.)

A son was: *Henry Ephraim*, of whom further.

(Lamb: "Biographical Dictionary," Vol. VI, p. 505. "Family Records of the Ancestors of Ephraim and Abigail Robins and Their Descendants," chart.)

VII. Rev. Henry Ephraim Robins, son of Gurdon Caulkins and Julia (Savage) Robins, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 30, 1827. His education was received at the Literary Institute, Suffield, Connecticut, and at Newton Theological Seminary, where he graduated and was ordained in 1861. In 1862 he became pastor of Central Baptist Church, Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1867 took the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Rochester, New York, where he remained until 1873, when he was called to the presidency of Colby University, Waterville, Maine. He administered affairs of the college with success. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of Christian ethics in Rochester Theological Seminary. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Robins by the University of Rochester in 1868, and that of Doctor of Laws by Colby University in 1890. Dr. Robins was the author of "Harmony of Ethics with Theology" (1891); "The Christian Idea of Education, Distinguished from the Secular Idea of Education" (1896); "The Ethics of the Christian Life."

Henry Ephraim Robins married (first), August 11, 1864, Martha J. Bird. (Bird VIII.) He married (second), September 4, 1872, Margaret Richardson, who died in 1873, daughter of Professor John F. and Catherine Elizabeth (Sayles) Richardson, of Rochester, New York. He married (third), August 7, 1878, Cordelia Ewell, who died in 1888, daughter of Handel Gershom and Lydia C. (Kingman) Nott, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Child of the first marriage: 1. *Martha*, of whom further.

(Appleton: "Cyclopedia of American Biography." Lamb: "Biographical Dictionary," Vol. VI, p. 505.)

VIII. Martha Robins, daughter of Henry Ephraim and Martha J. (Bird) Robins, married, as his second wife, Augustine Washington Esleeck. (Esleeck V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Bird Line)

This patronymica falls into the nickname class of surnames derived probably from the ability of the original bearer to "sing like a bird." Other variants of the name Bird are Brid and Byrd.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

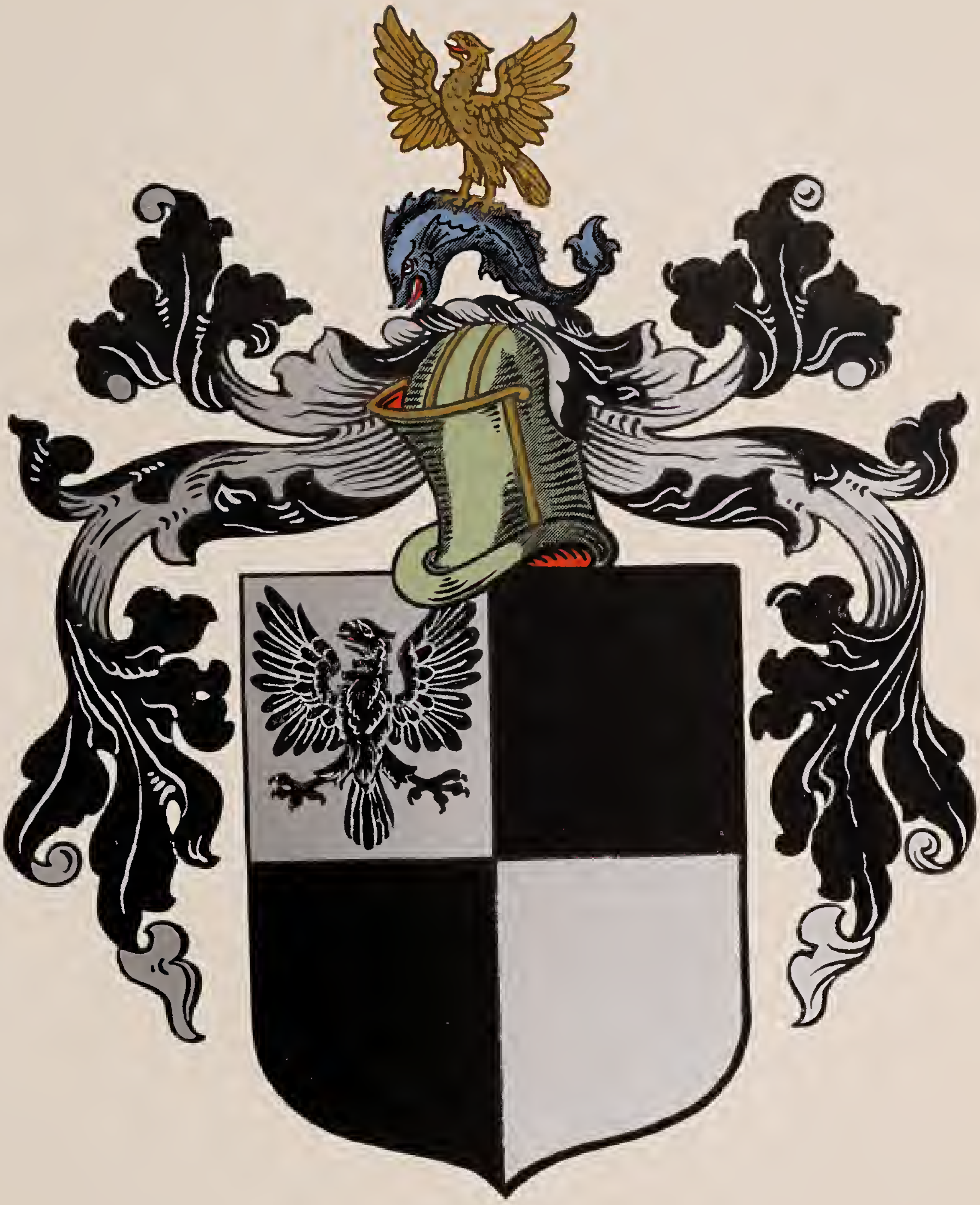
I. Thomas (1) Bird, earliest known ancestor, died about 1660. He was first recorded at Hartford in 1644, about ten years after its settlement, and was proprietor of a homestead south of the city limits,

BIRD

Arms—Quarterly argent and sable, in the first quarter an eagle displayed of the second.

Crest—On a dolphin proper an eagle or, wings expanded.

(Burke—"General Armory.")



Bird

and a parcel of land of about fourteen acres constituting "an island in the great river over the landing."

Thomas (1) Bird married Mary. Among their children was: *James,* of whom further.

(Isaac Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family," pp. 5-13. D. S. Durrie: "The Steele Family," pp. 5-7-21.)

II. James Bird, son of Thomas (1) and Mary Bird, died in 1708. He married, March 31, 1657, Lydia Steele, daughter of John and Rachel Steele, who came to Hartford, Connecticut, from England in 1631-32.

A son was: *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Thomas (2) Bird, son of James and Lydia (Steele) Bird, died in 1725. He lived in that part of Farmington, afterwards called Northington, now Avon, of "Shady Side" memory. He united with the church in 1691.

Thomas Bird married (first), July 3, 1693, Mary Woodford, who died November 9, 1725. He married (second) Widow Sarah Smith, who died in 1737.

A son of the first marriage was: *Joseph,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Joseph Bird, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Woodford) Bird, was born December 27, 1696, and died in 1754. He was among the first settlers and proprietors of Litchfield in 1718-19. He was the first representative from Litchfield to the Legislature in May, 1740, and deputy in October, 1742, 1745, 1746 and 1749. In 1748 he located in Salisbury, Connecticut.

Joseph Bird married (first), in 1721, Dorcas Norton. (Norton III.) He married (second), in 1752, Widow Eldridge.

A son of the first marriage was: *James,* of whom further.

(Isaac Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family," pp. 6, 21. R. R. Hinman: "Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," p. 225. G. C. Woodruff. "Genealogical Register of the Town of Litchfield," p. 29.)

V. James Bird, son of Joseph and Dorcas (Norton) Bird, was born in Litchfield in 1722 and died in Salisbury, September 28, 1794. He married, in 1750, Abigail Gridley. (Gridley IV.) They had a son: *Isaac,* of whom further.

(Isaac Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family," pp. 7 and 22.)

VI. Isaac (1) Bird, son of James and Abigail (Gridley) Bird, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, January 16, 1757, and died in Salisbury, January 16, 1829. He served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting as a private at the age of eighteen. He married, February 28, 1780, Rhoda Selleck. (Selleck VI.)

Their fifth child was: *Isaac (2)*, of whom further.

(Isaac Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family," pp. 2, 8 and 23. "Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage," Vol. LI, p. 314, No. 50699.)

VII. Rev. Isaac (2) Bird, son of Isaac (1) and Rhoda (Selleck) Bird, was born June 19, 1793. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1816, read theology at Andover in 1817, and afterwards attended two courses of medical lectures at Boston and New Haven. He left soon after his marriage, in 1822, for Syria to serve as a missionary in that country, where he served chiefly at Beirut for fourteen years. During this time he visited Mount Lebanon, Jerusalem, Malta, Smyrna, Tripoli, and Tunis. He became well versed in Italian, Arabic, Syriac and French, being particularly proficient in the first two mentioned. On his return to America in 1836 he became agent for the American Board, as instructor of Theology in Gilmanton Seminary, and in 1844 instructor of Sacred Literature.

Rev. Isaac Bird married, at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, November 18, 1822, Ann Parker. (Parker VII.)

Among their children was a daughter: *Martha J.*, of whom further.

(Isaac Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family," pp. 10, 11 and 23. R. R. Hinman: "Early Settlers of Connecticut," pp. 223, 225.)

VIII. Martha J. Bird, daughter of Rev. Isaac and Ann (Parker) Bird, was born on the Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea, and died in 1867. She married Henry E. Robins. (Robins VII.)

(The Parker Line)

The name Parker comes from the occupation of "parker," or keeper of forests and preserves. When nobles and kings were able to own unlimited stretches of forest land for game, the position of forester or parker was a highly honorable and lucrative profession. Head foresters had an army of game keepers under their control,

CALKIN (CAULKINS)

Arms—Argent, a pile gules.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

ROBYNS (ROBINS)

Arms—Per pale sable and argent, two flaunches and three fleurs-de-lis in fesse all counterchanged.

Crest—Between two dolphins haurient respecting each other or, a fleur-de-lis per pale argent and sable.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

PARKER

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three leopard's faces or.

Crest—A leopard's head affrontée erased or, ducally gorged gules.

Motto—Dare to be true.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

BIRD

Arms—Quarterly argent and sable, in the first quarter an eagle displayed of the second.

Crest—On a dolphin proper an eagle or, wings expanded.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

NORTON

Arms—Gules, a fret argent; a bend vair over all.

Crest—A griffin, sejant, proper, winged gules, beak and forelegs or.

(Crozier—"General Armory.")

SAVAGE

Arms—Argent, six lions rampant sable.

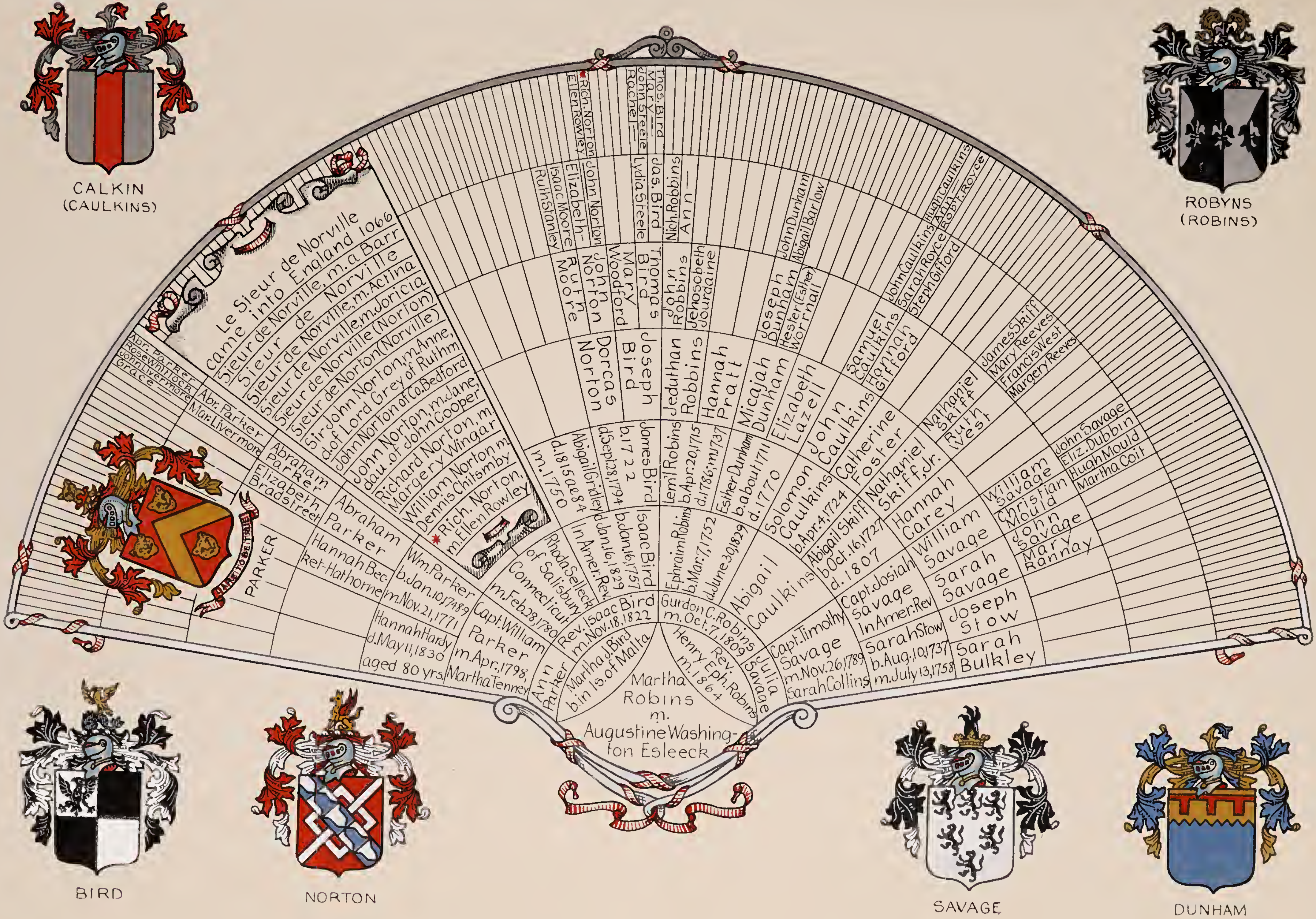
Crest—Out of a ducal crown or, a lion's gamb erect sable.

(Matthews—"American Armoury and Blue Book.")

DUNHAM

Arms—Azure, a chief indented or, a label of three points gules.

(Burke—"General Armory.")


CALKIN
(CAULKINS)
ROBYNS
(ROBINS)
BIRD
NORTON
SAVAGE
DUNHAM
PARKER
Martha Robins m. Augustine Washington Esleeck
Ann Parker
Martha J. Bird b. in Is. of Malta
Rev. Isaac Bird m. Nov. 18, 1822
Gurdon C. Robins m. Oct. 7, 1809
Rev. Henry Eph. Robins m. 1864
Julia Savage
Capt. William Parker m. Apr., 1798, Martha Tenney
Rhoda Selleck of Salisbury Connecticut m. Feb. 28, 1780
Isaac Bird b. Jan. 16, 1757 d. Jan. 16, 1829 In Amer. Rev.
Ephraim Robins b. Mar. 7, 1752 d. June 30, 1829
Abigail Caulkins
Capt. Timothy Savage m. Nov. 26, 1789 Sarah Collins
Capt. Josiah Savage In Amer. Rev
Sarah Stow b. Aug. 10, 1737 m. July 13, 1758
Wm. Parker b. Jan. 10, 1748-9 m. Nov. 21, 1771
Hannah Hardy d. May 11, 1830 aged 80 yrs.
Abigail Gridley d. 1815 ae 84 m. 1750
James Bird b. 1722 d. Sept. 28, 1794
Lem'l Robins b. Apr. 20, 1715 d. 1786; m. 1737
Esther Dunham b. about 1711 d. 1770
Solomon Caulkins b. Apr. 4, 1724
Abigail Skiff b. Oct. 16, 1727 d. 1807
William Savage
Sarah Savage
Joseph Stow
Sarah Bulkley
Abraham Parker
Hannah Bec-Ret-Hathorne
Dorcas Norton
Joseph Bird
Jeduthan Robbins
Hannah Pratt
Micajah Dunham
Elizabeth Lazell
John Caulkins
Catherine Foster
Nathaniel Skiff, Jr.
Hannah Carey
William Savage
Christian Mould
John Savage
Mary Rannay
Abraham Parker
Elizabeth Bradstreet
Ruth Moore
John Norton
Mary Woodford
Thomas Bird
John Robbins
Jehosobeth Jourdaine
Joseph Dunham
Hester (Esther) Worrnall
Samuel Caulkins
Hannah Gifford
Nathaniel Skiff
Ruth West
John Savage
Eliz. Dubbin
Hugh Mould
Martha Coit
Abr. Parker
Mar. Livermore
Ruth Stanley
Isaac Moore
Elizabeth—
John Norton
Lydia Steele
Jas. Bird
Nich. Robbins
Ann—
John Dunham
Abigail Barlow
John Caulkins
Sarah Royce
Steph Gifford
James Skiff
Mary Reeves
Francis West
Margery Reeves
Abr. Parker
Rose Whitlock
John Livermore
Grace—
*Rich. Norton
Ellen Rowley
Thos. Bird
Mary—
John Steele
Rachel—
Hugh Caulkins
Ann—
Robt. Royce
Le Sieur de Norville came into England 1066
Sieur de Norville, m. a Barr
Sieur de Norville
Sieur de Norville, m. Actina
Sieur de Norville, m. Joricia
Sieur de Norville (Norton)
Sieur de Norton (Norville)
Sir John Norton, m. Anne, d. of Lord Grey of Ruthm
John Norton of Co. Bedford
John Norton, m. Jane, dau. of John Cooper
Richard Norton, m. Margery Wingar
William Norton m. Dennis Chilsmby
*Rich. Norton, m. Ellen Rowley

who watched over the condition of the game, supervised the living conditions of the forester, charcoal burners, and woodcutters, and indeed, ran a forest kingdom.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Abraham (1) Parker was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, about 1612, and died in Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, August 12, 1685. He was one of five brothers, James, Joseph, John, and Jacob being the other four, all early settlers in New England. A cousin, Thomas Parker, was also among them. Abraham Parker settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, and later, in 1653, was a resident of Chelmsford, where he remained until his death. He was made a freeman in 1645, and September 29, 1662, twenty-four acres were set off for him. He held various minor town offices, and his name appears on a petition in church affairs.

Abraham (1) Parker married, in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 18, 1644, Rose Whitlock, who died November 30, 1691. They were the parents of ten children, one being: *Abraham (2)*, of whom further.

(W. T. Parker: "Gleanings from Parker Records." T. Parker: "Parker Genealogy." A. G. Parker: "Parker in America," pp. 530, 531. W. T. Parker: "Genealogy of William Thornton Parker," p. 2. D. B. Cutter: "History of Jaffrey, New Hampshire," p. 413. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVI, p. 41.)

II. Ensign Abraham (2) Parker, son of Abraham (1) and Rose (Whitlock) Parker, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in August, 1652, baptized in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 1, 1656, and died in Bradford, Massachusetts, October 13, 1732. He left Chelmsford, where he had been taken by his parents when about three years of age, and settled in Bradford in 1701. He was known as Ensign Abraham Parker.

He married, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, July 15, 1682, Martha Livermore, who died October 26, 1740, in her eighty-fourth year, daughter of John and Grace Livermore, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

A son was: *Abraham (3)*, of whom further.

("Vital Records of Chelmsford, Massachusetts," p. 105. "Vital Records of Bradford, Massachusetts." Clippings from the Boston "Evening Transcript." A. G. Parker: "Parker in America," pp. 530-31.)

III. Abraham (3) Parker, son of Ensign Abraham (2) and Martha (Livermore) Parker, was born about 1686 and died February

12, or 14, 1762, in his seventy-seventh year. Lieutenant Abraham Parker and his wife are on record as having been admitted to the church at Bradford, Massachusetts, April 23, 1710. They were among the one hundred and one members who were dismissed from the mother church to form its first colony, that of the East Precinct in Bradford, later the church at Groveland, Massachusetts, incorporated by this group, June 17, 1726.

Abraham Parker married, probably before 1710, Elizabeth Bradstreet. Among their children was: *Abraham (4)*, of whom further.

("Vital Records of Bradford, Massachusetts," pp. 126-27, 128, 351. A. G. Parker: "Parker in America," p. 531. W. T. Parker: "Genealogy of William T. Parker," p. 4.)

IV. Abraham (4) Parker, son of Abraham (3) and Elizabeth (Bradstreet) Parker, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, December 4, 1719, and died there, December 2, 1795.

He married (first), in Newbury, New Hampshire, December 14, 1738, Hannah Chase, who died December 18, 1744, aged twenty-four; married (second), February 17, 1745-46, Hannah Harten, who died August 2, 1762. (Note: According to a clipping from the "Boston Transcript," Hannah "Harten" was Hannah (Becket) Hathorne, widow of Joseph Hathorne, whom she married, February 20, 1743, and who must have died soon after.) Abraham Parker married (third) Susanna Greenough.

A son of the second marriage was: *William*, of whom further.

("Vital Records of Bradford, Massachusetts," pp. 126, 129, 130, 131, 253, 348, 349.)

V. William (1) Parker, son of Abraham (4) and Hannah (Becket-Hathorne) Parker, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, January 10, 1748-49, and died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, probably November 26, 1842, aged ninety-four years.

He married, November 21, 1771, Hannah Hardy, died May 11, 1830, aged eighty.

A son of the second marriage was: *William*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Captain William (2) Parker, son of William (1) and Hannah (Hardy) Parker, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, January 9, 1773. At some period he may have lived at Dunbarton and in the vicinity of Newbury, New Hampshire.

He married (first), April 21, 1796, Anna Stickney, who died December 19, 1796, aged twenty-two; married (second), in Bradford, in April, 1798, Martha Tenney; married (third), November 7, 1815, Abigail Hopkinson.

A daughter of the second marriage was: *Ann,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII. Ann Parker, daughter of Captain William and Martha (Tenney) Parker, was born in East Bradford, Massachusetts, January 18, 1799. She married Rev. Isaac Bird. (Bird VII.)

(Ibid.)

(THE SELLECK LINE)

Selleck or Sellick is a surname of local origin, "of Sellack," a parish near Ross-on-Wye, County Hereford, England. Charles M. Selleck says the name belongs to the Cornish-British dialect and means "in open view" or "conspicuous." Nicholas Sellecke or Sellick was living in County Somerset, England, as early as 1595.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. II. C. M. Selleck: "History of Norwalk, Connecticut," p. 436.)

I. David Selleck, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, about 1614, and died in Virginia, in 1654. "His inventory of Dec. 6, 1654, showed a fair estate in sum yet very little above his debts," and the following record evidently refers to the settlement of his estate:

> Wee whose names are here Vnderwritten doe testify that vpon our Arival in Virginia on the 19th day of Oct. 54, David Dale of Aklamacke did affirm that David Sellicke dyed in Virginia a fortnight or three weeks before we came in: vpon that wee went up to Massawattucks where Mrs. Sellecke did affirm the same.
>
> 3-5-28 PHILLIP LONG
> Sworn in Court BENJAMIN NEGUS
> 31 July 1658 EDW. RAWSON, Record.

William Brenton, Captain Thomas Clark and Deacon John Winwall or Wisewall were appointed administrators.

David Selleck probably came from Bristol, England, in 1633, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. A land transaction between him and Thomas Makepeace is dated 10-21-1639, and his signature appears on an agreement signed by seventy-five of the inhabitants of Dorchester for a direct tax to support the first public school in Dorchester, December 12, 1641. In the same year he bought a house in Boston from Valentine Hill. Later, he bought a house and lot, 11-20-1645, from Christopher Lawson, also a wharf in front of the house and "granted his house, lot and wharf" to Robert Nannery, 1-25-1646. He further granted one acre of ground in Newfield to Thomas Leverit. The following year, 7-14-1647, he bought the house and lot of Edward Wells in Boston.

The manufacture of soap was a leading industry in Bristol, England, and an early record says that Christopher Gibson, "sope boyler," moved to Boston, and, in 1646, bought of David Selleck "half of all belonging to his trade." David Selleck was part or sole owner of a vessel used in coastal trading. In 1653 it is believed he returned to England to transport persons to the American Colonies, some of whom became "bonded servants." Evidently one of the cruises brought him to Virginia, where he died.

David Selleck married, about 1637-38, Susannah Kibby, daughter of Henry and Rachel Kibby. Henry Kibby was a freeman in the 1642 list, at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

They had a son: *John*, of whom further.

(W. E. Selleck: "Selleck and Peck Genealogy," pp. 9, 11-16, 23, 35. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V, p. 400; Vol. IX, pp. 58, 141; Vol. XLIII, p. 426; Vol. XLIV, p. 194. C. M. Selleck: "History of Norwalk, Connecticut," p. 437. Justin Winsor in "The Memorial History of Boston," Vol. II, pp. xi, xiii, xix, xlvii, xlviii. E. B. Huntington: "History of Stamford, Connecticut, Including Darien," p. 192.)

II. Captain John Selleck, son of David and Susannah (Kibby) Selleck, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 21, 1643, and died at Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, November 12, 1906. He removed from Boston to Stamford, Connecticut, with his brother Jonathan about 1660. He became a wealthy shipowner and captain, and was widely known. During one of his ocean trips, in May, 1689, he was taken prisoner by the French.

Captain John Selleck married, October 25 or 28, 1669, Sarah Law, who was born in 1639, died in 1732, daughter of Hon Richard and Margaret (Kilbourne) Law, of Stamford, Connecticut. One of their children was: *Nathaniel,* of whom further.

(W. E. Selleck: "Selleck and Peck Genealogy," pp. 18, 23, 26. C. M. Selleck: "History of Norwalk, Connecticut," pp. 437-38, 440. "American Ancestry," Vol. XI, p. 94. E. B. Huntington: "Stamford, Connecticut, Settlers," p. 96.)

III. Lieutenant Nathaniel Selleck, son of Captain John and Sarah (Law) Selleck, was born at Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, April 7, 1678, and died August 14, 1712.

He married, January 25, 1699-1700, Sarah Lockwood, who was born in 1678, died November 8, 1732, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Ferris) Lockwood, of Stamford. She married (second) Deacon Benjamin Hickox, first deacon of the Wilton Church, who died November 17, 1745; married (third) Samuel Kellogg, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Their first child was: *David,* of whom further.

(C. M. Selleck: "History of Norwalk, Connecticut," pp. 272, 281, 440. F. A. Holden and E. D. Lockwood: "Descendants of Robert Lockwood," Vol. I, p. 60.)

IV. David Selleck, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Sarah (Lockwood) Selleck, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, December 23, 1700, and died before July 22, 1750. His will was probated April 12, 1751, and his widow was appointed guardian of their children James, Jacob and Mercy. The other young children, Sarah, Ezra, and Samuel, chose for their guardian their uncle, Captain David Waterbury.

David Selleck married, January 3 or 23, 1722-23, Mercy Waterbury, daughter of Lieutenant David and Sarah (Weed) Waterbury.

Among their eleven children was: *Ezra,* of whom further.

(W. E. Selleck: "Selleck Memorial," p. 18. C. M. Selleck: "History of Norwalk, Connecticut," pp. 440-42, 447. G. A. and E. M. Waterbury: "Jonathan Waterbury Genealogy," p. 117. S. P. Mead: "Abstract of Probate Records for the District of Stamford, County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut" [typed MS.] Vol. I, pp. 60, 90, 155, 210, 336, 348. E. B. Huntington: "Stamford Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," pp. 96-97. "Stamford Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 134, 141. "Norwalk Vital Records," Vol. LR 13, p. 1; Vol. LR 18, p. 7.)

V. Ezra Selleck, son of David and Mercy (Waterbury) Selleck, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, February 17 or 19, 1731-32, and died at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1809. January 29, 1758, the same day on which his daughter Elizabeth was baptized, he joined the Congregational Church in Darien, Connecticut. In 1762 or 1763 he and his family removed to Salisbury, where most of his children were born.

Ezra Selleck married (first), February 6, 1755, Elizabeth Bates, of Stamford, who died in 1758; (second), about 1759, Mary, who died at Salisbury, about 1813.

A daughter of the first marriage was: *Rhoda,* of whom further.

(S. P. Mead: "Abstract of Church Records of the Town of Stamford, Connecticut" [typed MS.], pp. 222, 227, 231. "Darien Congregational Church Abstracts," pp. 31, 33, 61. Salisbury Association: "Historical Collections Relating to the Town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 59, 100-01. M. D. Rudd: "Gravestone Inscriptions at Salisbury, Connecticut," p. 6. "Stamford Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 27, 113. "Salisbury Probate Records," Vol. X, p. 478.)

VI. Rhoda Selleck, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Bates) Selleck, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, about November, 1755, and died at Salisbury, Connecticut, January 17, 1839.

She married Isaac (1) Bird. (Bird VI.)

(Salisbury Association: "Historical Collections Relating to the Town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 46-47, 101.)

(The Gridley Line)

Gridley is a local surname, "of Gridley," derived from "Grida's ley" or lea, a meadow belonging to one Grida.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

I. Thomas (1) Gridley, immigrant ancestor, was born in County Essex, England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, June 12, 1655. He is said to have come to America with his brothers Richard and Samuel in 1633 with Rev. Thomas Hooker and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1636, when Thomas Hooker and his followers removed to Connecticut, Thomas Gridley was probably with them. He was one of the thirty men from Windsor who joined the ranks of Captain John Mason in the war against the Pequot Indians in 1637. October 12, 1671, his heirs received a grant of land for his services in the above war. In 1639 he was one of the landholders in Hartford, and "by courtesie of ye town" was made proprietor of Hartford in that year.

A record states that "Thomas Gridley went from Hartford to Farmington, Connecticut, about 1645," where it is believed he merely purchased land. In 1648 he was surveyor of highways for the town of Windsor, and is variously spoken of as a blacksmith and as a farmer.

Thomas (1) Gridley married, in Hartford, Connecticut, September 29, 1644, Mary Seymour, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Waller) Seymour. She married (second) Deacon John Langdon, and removed to Farmington, Connecticut, where she died. Among their children was a son: *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." "Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County, Connecticut," p. 1242. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogy of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut." Stuart: "Hartford in Olden Times," p. 204. Hinman: "Puritan Settlers of Connecticut." C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], p. 569. "Farmington Vital Records.")

II. Thomas (2) Gridley, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Seymour) Gridley, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in July, 1650, and died at Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, in 1742. He was an original proprietor of Farmington.

Thomas (2) Gridley married, December 25, 1673, Elizabeth Clark, who died in April, 1696, daughter of John Clark. One of their ten children was: *Samuel,* of whom further.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 313. C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses [Grafton Press], p. 569. "Farmington Vital Records," Vol. LR 2, p. 147.)

III. Lieutenant Samuel Gridley, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Clark) Gridley, was born March 21, 1686, and died at Kensington Society, Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, in 1772. In his will, dated September 28, 1768, and probated March 30, 1773, he mentions his wife Rebecca and his living children. He was a second lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the Connecticut forces in the French and Indian War in 1759.

Lieutenant Samuel Gridley married (first), August 23, 1723, Abigail Hough, who died January 3, 1724-25; (second), December 12, 1727, Rebecca Chamberlain, of Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut, who died in 1772. A daughter of the second marriage was: *Abigail,* of whom further.

(C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], p. 569. "Farmington Vital Records," Vol. LR 4, p. 423.)

IV. Abigail Gridley, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Gridley, was born at Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, April 20, 1730, and died in 1815.

She married James Bird. (Bird V.)

("Farmington Vital Records," Vol. LR 5, p. 3. "Salisbury Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 244. Isaac Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of the Bird Family," pp. 7, 22.)

(The Norton Line)

The name of Norton is of ancient origin, and the many distinct families in America bearing it are undoubtedly descended from the same source. Their lineage can be traced back to Le Sieur de Noruile (Norville), who crossed the Channel with the Norman Conqueror and subsequently served as the latter's constable. This De Norvile married a lady of the famous house of Valois. Dr. Norton, of London, England, has done considerable research in an effort to discover the earliest origin of the family, and finds it first in Norway, whence came a large portion of the inhabitants of Normandy, France, the original home of William the Conqueror. In Norway it appeared in its present form, but the influence of the French language changed it somewhat, so that it became Nordville and Norvile. A few generations after its arrival in England it was changed to the original form of Norton.

(E. T. Nash: "Puritan Ancestors," pp. 64-67. Cutter: "New England Genealogy," Vol. I.)

(The Family in England)

I. Le Sieur de Norville came into England in 1066. He married into the family of Valois. He was the father of

II. Sieur de Norville, who married into the family of Barr. He was the father of

III. Sieur de Norville, who married into the family of Dalba Monte. He had

IV. Sieur de Norville, who married Actina, daughter of De Witt of Rugby. They had

V. Sieur de Norville, who married Joricia, daughter of Daunpre. He was the father of

VI. Sieur de Norville, *alias* Norton, who married the daughter of Sir John Headoroke. They were the parents of

VII. Sieur de Norton, who married the daughter of Mr. Bassington. He had

VIII. Sir John Norton, who married Anne, daughter of Lord Grey, of Ruthm. They had.

IX. John Norton, of Sharpenhaw, Bedfordshire. He had

X. John Norton, of Sharpenhaw, married (second) Jane Cooper, daughter of John Cooper. Among their children was:

XI. Richard Norton, who married Margery Wingar, of Sharpenhaw. Among their children was:

XII. William Norton, who married (second) Dennis Chitsmby (or Chelmsbey). They had a son

XIII. Richard Norton, who married Ellen Rowley, daughter of Thomas Rowley. Among their issue was *John,* of whom further.

(E. T. Nash: "Fifty Puritan Ancestors," pp. 64, 65, 66.)

(The Family in America)

I. John Norton, immigrant ancestor, son of Richard and Ellen (Rowley) Norton, was born in England, probably in London, in 1622 or 1625, and died in Farmington, Connecticut, November 5, 1708-09. The date of his emigration to America is not known. His name is first mentioned on the records of the colony of Branford, where he was a landed proprietor, July 7, 1646. In 1659 John Norton removed from Branford to Hartford; September twenty-ninth of that year he made a purchase of several pieces of land and "housing," and was made a freeman at Hartford, May 21, 1664. Interested in the establishment of a colony at Tunxis, later Farmington, he was one of the proprietors of the town; joined the church at Farmington in October, 1661, and was one of the largest landholders there.

John Norton married (first) Dorothy, who died in Branford, January 24, 1652; married (second) Elizabeth, who died November 6, 1657; married (third) Elizabeth Clark, who died November 8, 1702. A son of the second marriage was: John, of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England." Andrews: "Memorial History of New Britain, Connecticut," p. 287. E. T. Nash: "Fifty Puritan Ancestors," p. 66.)

II. John Norton, son of John and Elizabeth Norton, was born in Branford, Connecticut, October 14, 1657, baptized in October, 1661, and died April 25, 1725. He was a man of considerable prominence in the Colony, and was deputy to the General Court from Farmington, in 1680-81-82.

He married, in Farmington, Ruth Moore, who was born January 5, 1657, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Stanley) Moore. Among their children was: *Dorcas,* of whom further.

(I. Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of Bird Family," p. 292. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England." Andrews: "Memorial History of New Britain, Connecticut," p. 287. C. Selleck: "Norwalk," p. 402.)

III. Dorcas Norton, daughter of John and Ruth (Moore) Norton, was baptized January 20, 1694-95, and died October 28, 1750.

She married Joseph Bird. (Bird IV.)

(R. Hinman: "Early Settlers of Connecticut," p. 224. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XII, p. 327. "Historical Collection of Salisbury Association," Vol. I, p. 34. I. Bird: "Genealogical Sketch of Bird Family," p. 21.)

(The Savage Line)

The patronymic Savage is classified as a nickname and during the early days pertained to those whose personal characteristics gave rise to the name. This usage is explained by the eminent authority, Bardsley, as follows: "It is curious that Wild and Savage should be so popular as soubriquets, but fierceness was fascinating." Both Wild and Savage became very popular during the surname period. The spellings of the name "Savage" are various.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Sergeant John Savage, immigrant ancestor, probably came from England, and died in 1684-85. "An inventory of the Estate of Sarg'nt John *Saudig,* deceased March 6, 1684-85," filed with the Hartford Probate records, indicates that he left an estate of 805 acres and property valued at £480 15s. He landed in Massachusetts Bay Colony, but removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he appears on the court records in 1652 and was made a freeman May 18, 1654. About 1657 he had interests in Middletown, where he was seventh on a list of the organizers of the First Congregational Church in Middletown, September 14, 1688. In 1674 he possessed 1,207 acres of land.

John Savage married, February 10, 1652, Elizabeth Dubbin. The record of this marriage appears in the Hartford (Connecticut) records as follows: "John Savage of Hartford was married to Elizabeth Dubbin ye tenth day febree; one thousand six hundred and fifty-two." They were the parents of eleven children, one being: *William,* of whom further.

(Chart of "John Savage of Middletown and His Descendants.")

II. William (1) Savage, son of John and Elizabeth (Dubbin) Savage, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 26, 1668, died there January 25, 1726-27, and was buried in the old cemetery, where his tombstone was still standing in 1908. He was a deacon in 1716; captain of the North Company in the same year, and deputy to the General Assembly in 1715-26.

William Savage married (first), May 6, 1696, Christian Mould, who was born in 1677 and died October 16, 1719, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Coit) Mould, of New London, Connecticut. He married (second), in November, 1726, Elizabeth (Whitmore) Clark, widow of Daniel Clark.

A son of the first marriage was: *William (2),* of whom further.

(Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," pp. 640-42.)

III. William (2) Savage, son of William (1) and Christian (Mould) Savage, was born in Middleton, Connecticut, September 18, 1699, and died there, April 15, 1774. He was a deacon of the church.

He married, June 2, or 26, 1726, Sarah Savage, who was born in September, 1700, and died August 10, 1780, daughter of John and Mary (Rannay) Savage. They were first cousins. Among their children was: *Josiah,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Captain Josiah Savage, son of William (2) and Sarah (Savage) Savage, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, October 17, 1735, and died there, July 6, 1804. He was in the French and Indian wars and also in the Revolution, serving as ensign and then as captain of the 23d Regiment in 1781.

Josiah Savage married, July 13, 1758, Sarah Stow. (Stow V.) A son was: *Timothy,* of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 642, 659, 661, 698.)

V. Captain Timothy Savage, son of Josiah and Sarah (Stow) Savage, was born in Middletown, January 24, 1769, died there November 1, 1849, and was buried in the family plot. At fifteen years of age he began a shipping career, and at twenty-one was master and owner of a vessel. He suffered large losses by the French "spoliation," 1798-1800. One vessel captured, the "Henry Gustavus," was owned by Timothy Savage and Robert Johnson, who valued the horses and oxen seized at twelve hundred dollars. Timothy Savage built several houses in the lower, or original, part of the village, and in 1816 built a brick mansion. This mansion was seized during his absence in the West Indies to pay debts of a firm whose notes Captain Savage had endorsed, and therefore passed out of his possession. He then retired from the seas and went to Wilmington, North Carolina, where for a number of years he was engaged in the West Indian shipping business. When he retired from business he returned to Middletown. There he was an original member of the Baptist Church, and its first clerk. In the latter years of his life he united with the Middletown Universalist Church. His portrait adorns the Life Certificate of the Society of Middletown Upper Houses. A story is told of him that not only illustrates his personal courage, but indicates the spirit of the times as shown even in the children. It is said that during the Revolution, as a little chap of nine, he rode ten miles through a dark night mounted on an old lame and almost blind horse, to carry a most important war message into the camp at Wethersfield. Of his wife, he wrote: "In my wife I found a treasure more valuable than gold or silver in all our subsequent life. Not overelated in prosperity or depressed by adversity, both of which we have experienced together."

Timothy Savage married, November 26, 1789, Sarah Collins, who was born in Middletown, July 23, 1769, and died there July 29, 1844.

They had a daughter: *Julia*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 662-64.)

VI. Julia Savage, daughter of Captain Timothy and Sarah (Collins) Savage, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 3, 1791. She married Gurdon Caulkins Robins. (Robins VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Stow Line)

Stow or Stowe, as a surname, is of local origin, and refers to one of the parishes "of Stow or Stowe," in England. The names derive from the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *stow,* meaning "place." In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 are listed Baldwin de Stow, of County Cambridge, and Warin de Stowe, Faulk de Stow and Oda de Stow, of County Lincoln.

John Stow, of whom further, is believed to have been a grandson of Thomas Stow (brother of John Stow, the famous antiquary, chronicler of the Kings of England, and surveyor of the city of London) and his wife Margaret, and a great-grandson of Thomas Stow (tallow chandler of St. Michaels Parish, Cornhill, London) and his wife Elizabeth. The latter Thomas died in 1526 and his son, Thomas, Jr., died in 1559.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. X, pp. 121-22. C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], pp. 694-95. A. S. Wiester: "Genealogy of the Stow [Stowe] Family in America [MS.]," pp. 2-3.)

I. John Stow, immigrant ancestor, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wetherbee) Stow, was born in County Kent, England, about 1595, and died probably at Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, October 26, 1643. He came to America with his wife, mother-in-law and six children, embarking on the ship "Elizabeth," April ninth, and arriving in New England, May 17, 1634. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman September 3, 1634. In 1638 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and, in 1639, was twice elected to the General Court.

Between 1634 and 1643 John Stow was named in a list entitled "Note of ye estates and persons of ye inhabitants of Rocksbury" and is credited with 253 acres of land, twenty goats, eight kids and an estate of £12-17s-6d. He was the eighth largest landholder on the list. In 1648 he was the first teacher in the First Free School in Roxbury. January 20, 1648, he sold his property to John Pierrepont, who later married his daughter Thankful. John Stow removed to Concord, Massachusetts. In October, 1648, he joined in a petition to the General Court for the division of four thousand acres allotted to Roxbury, situated between Waterbury, Sudbury and Dedham, and signed for a tract of over two hundred acres.

John Stow married, at All Saints Church, Biddenden, Ashford, County Kent, England, September 13, 1618, Elizabeth Bigg, who died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in August, 1638, daughter of John and Rachel (Martin) Bigg, of Cranbrook, County Kent, England. A son was: *Thomas (1)*, of whom further.

(C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], pp. 694-95. A. S. Wiester: "Genealogy of the Stow [Stowe] Family in America" [MS.], pp. 2-3. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, pp. 216-17. J. C. Wetmore: "The Wetmore Family of America," pp. 28-29.)

II. Thomas (1) Stow, son of John and Elizabeth (Bigg) Stow, was born in County Kent, England, about 1618, and died at Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, in February, 1684. He came to America with his parents, brothers and sisters in May, 1634, and settled with them in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1638. About 1648 he removed to Concord, Massachusetts, and was made freeman May 18, 1653. With his brother, Samuel, he owned a farm of 666 acres between Fairhaven Pond and the Sudbury line. Henry Woodis had an interest in this land and joined with Thomas Stow in selling it, in 1660, to Thomas Goble and Daniel Dane for £72. In 1660 his two houses were sold to his brother-in-law, John Pierrepont, for £110, after which he removed to Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut. He and his wife were admitted, November 14, 1669, to the newly organized church in Middletown by letter from the Concord Church. February 15, 1670, he was granted land from the town with the stipulation that he build a house on it within two years.

Thomas (1) Stow married, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 4, 1639, Mary Griggs, who died at Middletown, Connecticut, August 21, 1680.

One of their seven children was: *Thomas (2)*, of whom further.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], p. 695. A. S. Wiester: "Genealogy of the Stow [Stowe] Family in America" [MS.], pp. 2, 4.)

III. Thomas (2) Stow, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Griggs) Stow, was born in Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, about 1650 and died in Middletown, March 19 or 30, 1730. He removed with his parents to Middletown, Connecticut, about 1660. April 29, 1676, he was "recorded" as a member of the Middletown Church, having been previously "admitted" but not recorded. A piece of land was granted to him March 17, 1678-79, parts of which he sold to Samuel Gibson and Samuel Wilcox. In 1713 he was granted four acres and, in 1720, he deeded a house and lot to his son Thomas.

Thomas (2) Stow married, October 16, 1675, Bethiah Stocking, who was born October 10, 1658, died November 6, 1732, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Bethiah (Hopkins) Stocking.

Their seventh child was: *Joseph*, of whom further.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], p. 695.)

IV. Joseph Stow, son of Thomas (2) and Bethiah (Stocking) Stow, was born in Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, August 3 or 5, 1703, and died there November 6, 1776.

He married, March 14, 1733-34, Sarah Bulkeley, who was born February 8, 1706-1707, died April 6, 1785, daughter of Captain Edward and Dorothy (Prescott) Bulkeley. A daughter was: *Sarah*, of whom further.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], p. 695. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

V. Sarah Stow, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Bulkeley) Stow, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, August 10, 1737, and died December 16, 1819. She was burned to death in an open hearth.

Sarah Stow married Captain Josiah Savage. (Savage IV.)

(C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [Grafton Press], pp. 642, 659, 661, 698. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

(The Caulkins Line)

Caulkins is probably one of that large class of surnames derived from occupation, that of a caulker being a most necessary or important one. Variations of the surname are Caulkins, Calkins, Calkin, Cawkin, Calkings, Cauken, Cauking, Cawlking, Corkins.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, p. 7.)

I. Hugh Caulkins was born in 1600, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1690. He is believed to have been a Welshman, and came to New England with the Rev. Richard Blinman, settling first at Marshfield, Massachusetts, and, in 1640, located at Lynn, where he was selected freeman, December 27, 1642; selectman, 1643-48; representative, 1650-52. He removed to New London, Connecticut, and then to Norwich, Connecticut. At Norwich he was the first deacon on organizing the church.

He married Ann.

Among their children was: *John,* of whom further.

(J. O. Hodge: "Hodge Genealogy," p. 389.)

II. John Caulkins, son of Hugh and Ann Caulkins, was born about 1633 and died in Norwich, Connecticut, January 8, 1703. He came with his father to New England; was one of the first proprietors of Norwich, and a representative to the General Court for eleven sessions.

John Caulkins married, in 1658, Sarah Royce, who died in May, 1711, daughter of Robert Royce.

One of their eight children was: *Samuel,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 390-91. F. M. Caulkins: "History of Norwich, Connecticut," p. 162.)

III. Samuel Caulkins, son of John and Sarah (Royce) Caulkins, was born in October, 1663, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1720. He was a mariner and resided first in Norwich, Connecticut, where three children were born, and then in Lebanon, to which place he moved about 1697.

Samuel Caulkins married, in November, 1691, Hannah Gifford, who was born January 17, 1671, daughter of Stephen Gifford.

They were the parents of eight children, one being: *John,* of whom further.

(J. O. Hodge: "Hodge Genealogy," pp. 390-91. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.")

IV. John Caulkins, son of Samuel and Hannah (Gifford) Caulkins, like his father, was a mariner and resided at Lebanon, Connecticut. He married (first), November 5, 1719, Catherine Foster, who was born August 21, 1696; married (second), June 20, 1743, Elizabeth Curtis. A son of the first marriage was: *Solomon* (twin), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Solomon Caulkins, son of John and Catherine (Foster) Caulkins, was born April 4, 1724. He married Abigail Skiff. (Skiff IV.)

They had seven children, the eldest *Abigail,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Abigail Caulkins, daughter of Solomon and Abigail (Skiff) Caulkins, married Ephraim Robins. (Robins V.)

(Ibid.)

(THE SKIFF LINE)

I. James Skiff came from Kent, England, and died after 1688. He was called yeoman of Plymouth, received five acres of land for services done to Isaac Allerton, and bought five more acres from Peter Talbot, August 22, 1636. January 1, 1637, James Skiff sold his house and land, and removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where lands were granted to him in 1641. He was made freeman June 5, 1644. In 1659 James Skiff, town deputy from Sandwich, was rejected by the General Court for his toleration of Quakers. He was a man of culture; a leading citizen of Sandwich; served as selectman, excise man, constable; was deputy to the Grand Court and served as member of the Governor's Council.

James Skiff married Mary Reeves, who died September 21, 1673.

A son was: *Nathaniel,* of whom further.

("American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 115. F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of James Skiff," pp. 3-4. R. H. Tilley: "Magazine of New England History," Vol. II, p. 185.)

II. Nathaniel (1) Skiff, son of James and Mary (Reeves) Skiff, was born, probably, at Sandwich, Massachusetts, March 20, 1645, and died at Windham, Connecticut, April 24, 1723. He was deeded lands in Sandwich by his father, February 27, 1671. In 1677 he was one of several who were assigned land at Woods Hole, Little Harbor, Massachusetts. These strips of land, fronting on the "Great Harbor," were seven rods in width and extended back to the south end of Little Neck.

Nathaniel (1) Skiff married (first), February 1, 1668, Mary Chipman, daughter of John Chipman, of Barnstable; married (second) Ruth West, who was born in 1651, died December 31, 1741, aged ninety, daughter of Francis and Margery (Reeves) West.

Among their children was: *Nathaniel (2),* of whom further.

(F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of James Skiff," pp. 4, 13. "New England Register," Vol. LX, p. 142. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 417. F. Freeman: "Annals of Cape Cod," Vol. II, p. 427.)

III. Nathaniel (2) Skiff, son of Nathaniel (1) and Ruth (West) Skiff, was born in 1693 and died March 23, 1761. He was a deacon of the first church of Windham, Connecticut. An attempt was made in 1726 to utilize the unused water power of the Willimantic River, and a company was organized for the manufacturing of iron ore. They bought an "iron mine" of Deacon Nathaniel Skiff in the town of Mansfield, agreeing to pay two shillings, six pence a ton, if three tons of ore made one ton of iron, etc. Among the deputies to the General Court from Windham between 1746-60 was Nathaniel Skiff.

Nathaniel (2) Skiff married, April 24, 1716, Hannah Carey, who died in Windham, August 22, 1775.

A daughter was: *Abigail,* of whom further.

(F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of James Skiff," p. 6. E. D. Larned: "History of Windham, Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 101 and 555; Vol. II, pp. 54 and 227.)

IV. Abigail Skiff, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Carey) Skiff, was born October 16, 1727, and died in 1807. She married Solomon Caulkins. (Caulkins V.)

(The Dunham Line)

A surname of locality, Dunham is derived from two parishes, Great and Little Dunham, in County Norfolk. There is also a Dunham-on-Trent, in the diocese of Southwell. The name is found in the early records of County Lincoln and County Norfolk; Joel and Reginald de Dunham resided in County Lincoln, in the reign of Henry III.

(Isaac Walton Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy, English and American Branches of the Family," p. 34, and following.)

I. John Dunham was born probably in England, in or about 1589, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 2, 1668-69, "aged about fourscore." The will of John Dunham, made January 25, 1668, exhibited to the court of Plymouth, June 4, 1669, on the oaths of Captain Thomas Southworth, Thomas Cushman and John Cotton, gave bequests to: "John Dunham, eldest son; son Benajah Dunham; son-in-law, Stephen Wood; son Daniel Dunham; son Jonathan Dunham; son Thomas Dunham; son Samuel Dunham, and all the rest of my children that are not expressed in this my last will." The will was signed with a mark. The author of the Dunham Genealogy gives many pages to supposed proofs that John Dunham was no other than John Goodman, who came over on the "Mayflower," and that the change of name was for safety's sake, because of religious persecution. However, definite proof that the two are identical is lacking. John Dunham was in Leyden, Holland, and appears in Plymouth in 1633, when he was a debtor, for four shillings, to the estate of Governor Winslow, as shown by the inventory of said estate. The estate of Ephraim Hicks was indebted to John Dunham, Senior, March 6, 1649. September 9, 1650, John "Donham" signed his mark as a witness to the will of William Pontus, and John Dunham, Senior's, oath on the same was taken March 4, 1652.

John Dunham purchased one of the thirty-four shares of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 7, 1652; and June 13, 1655, John Dunham, Senior, weaver of Plymouth, acknowledged a gift of land to his son-in-law, "Gyles Richardson." John Dunham and Thomas Cushman took an inventory of Governor Bradford's estate, June 3, 1657; and July 4, 1658, John Dunham, Senior, weaver, of Plymouth, acknowledged a gift of land to his son, Jonathan.

February 15, 1658, a former grant of land was made to John Dunham, Senior, at a place called Fresh Lake, in the township of Plymouth, bounded by said Fresh Lake, and "another pond," and "soe over the brook."

John Dunham, Senior, John Howland and Francis Cooke were directed by the court, August 2-12, 1659, to settle a controversy regarding bounds of lands, and they reported on same, September 15, 1659.

John Dunham married (first) Susanna Kenney; married (second), in Leyden, Holland, October 22, 1622, Abigail Barlow. A son of the second marriage was: *Joseph*, of whom further.

(Dexter: "The England and Holland Pilgrims," p. 612. Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy." "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. III, p. 110; Vol. IV. p. 213; Vol. XII, p. 214; Vol. XIV, pp. 17, 18; Vol. XVII, pp. 113, 114; Vol. XVIII, p. 57.)

II. Joseph Dunham, son of John and Abigail (Barlow) Dunham, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 18, 1637, and died there in 1703, his will dated March, 1703, being probated June 16, 1703. Among the various bequests to his children, included in his will, is one to: "my son Micajah twenty acres which he now lives on with one half acre on S. C. corner of lot I now live on." His wife, Esther, was to retain the homestead until the youngest sons were twenty-one years of age, "then one third income to her for life." She was the sole executrix. He took an oath of fidelity in 1658, and was on the Grand Jury in 1686. He purchased, June 3, 1680, from his brother Jonathan, land which had belonged to their father.

Joseph Dunham married (first), November 18, 1657, Mercy Morton, who died February 19, 1667, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Cooper) Morton; married (second), August 20, 1669, Hester or Esther Worrnall or Wormall, of Rowley, Massachusetts. By the second marriage he had a son: *Micajah*, of whom further.

(Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," pp. 5, 9, 12, 159, 160. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. XVIII, p. 57.)

III. Micajah Dunham, son of Joseph and Hester or Esther (Worrnall or Wormall) Dunham, was born in or near Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1680, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November, 1756. He enlisted, in 1699, for three years, under Captain Warren. A resident of Plymouth, he was a member of the church "in full communion," May 9, 1736. At this church, August 15, 1731, "six children of Micajah and Elizabeth Dunham" were baptized.

Micajah Dunham married, in 1701, Elizabeth Lazell.

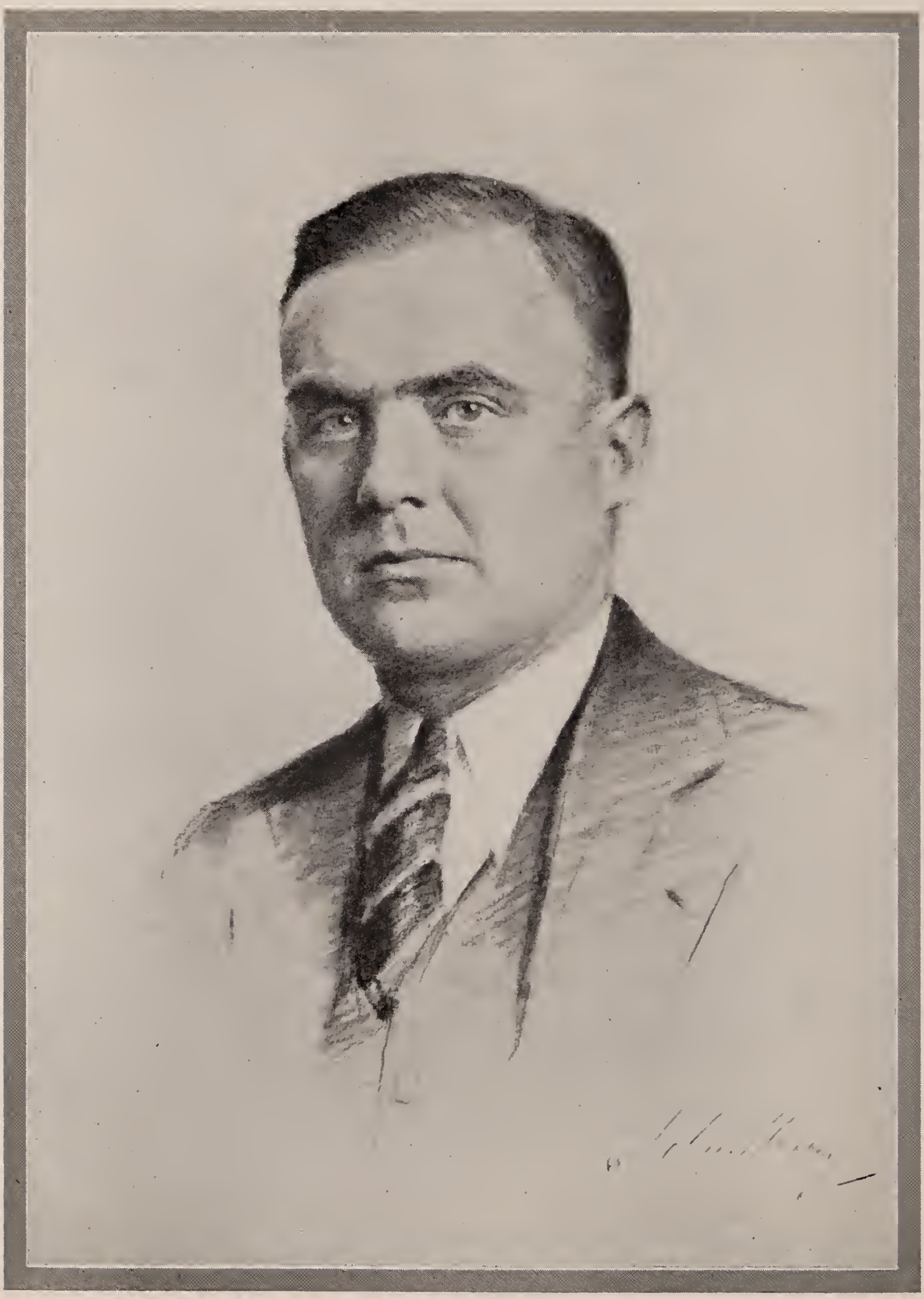
One of their nine children was: *Esther*, of whom further.

(Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," p. 202. "Plymouth Church Records." "Genealogical Advertiser," Vol. II, p. 10. "Plymouth Vital Records to 1850," p. 95. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. V, pp. 182-83.)

IV. Esther Dunham, daughter of Micajah and Elizabeth (Lazell) Dunham, was born, probably in Plymouth or Plympton, Massachusetts, about 1711, and is mentioned fourth among the six children who were baptized at the Plymouth Church, August 15, 1731; four of whom, including a brother, two married sisters, and herself "were active in the Covenant themselves." She became a member of the church "in full communion," January 20, 1733-34.

She married Lemuel Robins. (Robins IV.)

(Plympton Vital Records. Plympton Church Records.)



Rudolf S. Dunne M.D.

RICHARD E. DUNNE, M. D.

Surgeon

AT the time of his sudden and lamented death, in the prime of his years, the late Dr. Richard E. Dunne of Hartford stood easily in the very first rank of surgeons, in Connecticut not only, but in all New England.

A native of Connecticut, Richard E. Dunne was born at Derby on August 26, 1894. He was a son of John and Margaret (Shortell) Dunne. His boyhood was spent in Derby, where he attended public school and graduated from high school. For his collegiate studies he went first to Holy Cross and then to Catholic University in Washington, D. C., where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts upon graduating with the class of 1915. His choice having already been made of a career in medicine, he entered the Harvard Medical College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1919.

The young doctor interned at the Boston City Hospital and at St. Margaret's Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, but he chose the capital city of his native State as the scene of his activities and his career. It was in 1921 that he opened offices at the junction of Spring and Garden streets and later at Number 30 Farmington Avenue in Hartford. From the beginning he specialized in surgery; he soon had a large circle of patients, and his practice grew with the years and with the growth of his reputation.

For two years Dr. Dunne was chairman of the surgical staff at St. Francis Hospital, and at the time of his death he was president of the general staff of that institution and also chairman of the executive board of the hospital. He served, in addition, as a consultant of the Institute of Living. He had long been active in the affairs of the Hartford Medical Society, serving on many committees of that group, including the committee on medical ethics, of which he was the head at the time of his passing. At that time also he was president-elect of the Hartford County Medical Association.

Dr. Dunne was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. He belonged to the New England Surgical Society and to the American College of Surgeons, as well as holding membership in the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Of a sociable nature and fond of outdoor recreation, Dr. Dunne enjoyed membership in the University Club, in the Hartford Golf Club and in the Wampanoag Country Club. He was also a loyal member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and, a Roman Catholic in religion, belonged as well to the national fraternal order of men of that faith, the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Dunne died suddenly on May 29, 1946, at Hartford.

On June 21, 1923, Richard E. Dunne was married at Hartford, Connecticut, to Dorothy Burns, a daughter of Dominick and Harriet (Harrison) Burns. Dominick Burns was one of Hartford's best-loved citizens. Having prospered in the grocery business, he gave liberally of his fortune to philanthropic causes, and his memory is honored in the name of the Dominick F. Burns school.

To Richard E. and Dorothy (Burns) Dunne, six children were born: 1. Richard E., Junior, who during the Second World War, served in the United States Navy. 2. Dominick J., who also answered the call to the colors during the war by enlisting in the United States Army. 3. Harriet Ann. 4. Virginia. 5. John. 6. Stephen.

William H. Mason

WILLIAM HARRINGTON MASON

Journalist

IN a forty-three year association with the Providence Journal Company Mr. Mason served the newspaper in many capacities. As a reporter, editor and librarian he occupied a place of importance on the staff. He originated and wrote a feature column in the Sunday edition entitled, "Among the Fire Fighters." It told of the happening and daily events among the volunteer and permanent firemen of Rhode Island.

William H. Mason was the ninth lineal descendant of Sampson Mason, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1649, and later moved to Rehoboth where the family remained for four generations, until around 1800, when Samuel Mason came to Providence.

Sampson Mason was the founder of the Mason family in southeastern New England. He was born in England, a Baptist in faith, and was counted among the group of radicals of that day known as "Roundheads." He served with Oliver Cromwell in the Parliamentary Army during the English Revolution. He was with Lord Fairfax as a dragoon in that famous troop of cavalry known to history as "Cromwell's Ironsides" which performed such prodigies of valor at the Battle of Marston-Moor in 1644.

Sampson Mason was one of three brothers emigrating to America, each of whom represented a different type of character. The first to come to the "New World" was John Mason, "the Puritan", who settled in the Bay State Colony in 1630. He moved to Connecticut and served as captain in the expedition that in the spring of 1637 completely destroyed the Pequot Indians in their tribal stronghold near Groton, Connecticut.

George Mason, "the cavalier," was a member of the English Parliament in the reign of Charles I. He was a colonel of cavalry in the army of Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles II, and participated at the famous battle of Worcester in 1651. After the defeat of the Royal Army by Cromwell, which ruined the fortunes of Charles, Colonel Mason fled in disguise, came to America and settled in Virginia.

One biographer writes, "Sampson Mason was in England a Roundhead and as such opposed to his brother, George, the Cavalier. So far as the families were concerned, the old issues of Roundhead and Cavalier, brought by Sampson and George to the country of their adoption, continued to exist in their descendants. Two hundred years passed away, with molding and modifying influence of time and republican institutions, but in the struggle between freedom and slavery during the Civil War, the seed sown in Rehoboth and Norfolk bore its legitimate fruit in the antagonisms of the North and South."

William H. Mason, eldest of seven children of John Little and Fannie Maria (Monroe) Mason, was born September 10, 1863, in Providence, Rhode Island. He attended the public schools of Providence and after completing his studies at English High School, he served as an apprentice studying jewelry manufacturing in his father's plant, the John L. Mason and Company on Dorrance Street. During an unusually severe depression in the jewelry industry in 1886 he took up newspaper work as a reporter for the "Providence Morning Star."

In 1890, he went with the Providence Journal Company as reporter. He left to become city editor of the "Providence Evening Telegram" in 1900 and later was editor of the Sunday edition. Upon that paper changing ownership in 1904, he returned to the Journal Company. He served as night city editor for six years, including the entire period of World War I. He was later assistant librarian and feature writer, continuing until his retirement in 1933.

During his long newspaper career, he was also Providence correspondent for many of the leading trade journals of the country, including the "Jewelers' Circular," "Iron Age," "Florists' Exchange," "Nugent's Buyer," "Field and Stream," "Music Trades," and the Optical Review of New York"; the "New England Apothecary," the "Shoe Retailer of Boston," and the "Florist Reviews" of Chicago. While editor of the "Sunday Telegram," he established the "Firefighters Column" which was adopted and continued by the "Sunday Journal" under Mr. Mason's supervision until his death. It's popularity among the fire fighting forces throughout the State has caused the column to be revised as a regular feature of the Sunday paper.

In his active reporting days, Mr. Mason covered many of the greatest events in the historical, political and financial life of Rhode Island. Because of the suspense and drama, his most outstanding story was the exclusive one relating to the collision, in the zero weather of the early morning hours of February 11, 1907, between the steamer "Larchmont" and the schooner "Harry Knowlton" off Rhode Island's south shore with a loss of one hundred and eighty-three lives. After a trip from Westerly in an open sleigh along the shore, he telephoned to Providence and the anxiously waiting public received the first authentic detailed account of the disaster. His dramatic recital of personal interviews with survivors was featured by the press of the entire country and he was acclaimed by the New York papers for a magnificent coverage of an extremely hard assignment.

It was only natural that such a lengthy and active reportorial experience would engender strong interests in many fields. He was best known as an authority on matters pertaining to firemen. His extensive library, clippings, and records of New England fires, early fire engines and musters have been preserved at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities at Boston, Massachusetts.

His interest in fire matters was more than that of a writer. He was an active member of the Narragansett Engine Company No. 2, of Riverside, serving as secretary for ten years, and was made an honorary life member in 1907. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Rhode Island State Firemen's League, which organization honored him in 1937 by electing him an honorary past president. He was an honorary member of the New England Veteran Firemen's League, the Fire Chief's Club of Rhode Island and many local fire organizations throughout New England. He was a recognized authority on hand engines and their history. He officiated as judge at the Brockton Fair musters on numerous occasions, as well as at musters all over New England.

He was a member of the committee that was instrumental in procuring passage by the State legislature of the State Firemen's Relief Fund and was appointed by the former Governor Aram J. Pothier in 1911 to that board. He was reappointed annually thereafter under succeeding governors regardless of party and was serving as secretary of the board at the time of his death, having handled hundreds of relief cases of injured firemen, both permanent and volunteer, throughout the state, and in case of death of firemen, contributed to the relief of their widows and families.

In the military field he was company clerk of the Slocum Light Guards for six years. This organization was the successor of the Mechanics Rifles, organized in 1854, in which his father was first sergeant. It became known as Company G, Rhode Island National Guard, and Mr. Mason was regimental sergeant major in 1886 and 1887. He was an honorary member of the First Light Infantry Veterans.

His fraternal life started in the early nineties as a charter member of the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He was a charter member and past councilor of General A. E. Burnside Council, Order of United American Mechanics of Riverside. He became state vice councilor, but declined election as state councilor. He belonged to Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

It was in connection with the Masonic fraternity, however, that he was the most active. He belonged to Redwood Lodge No. 35, Providence Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, Providence Council No. 1, Thomas Smith Webb Commandery No. 51, Palestine Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Rhode Island Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Past Masters' Association and the Masonic Veterans Association. He served as worshipful master of Redwood Lodge in 1927, served Grand Lodge as junior and senior deacon for several years. He was appointed in 1933 as secretary of the Masonic Service Board, a position he held until his death. For over a quarter of a century he was editor of a Masonic publication known as the "Redwood Builder."

He was an honorary member of numerous organizations in addition to the fire and military ones already mentioned, including the Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club, Inc., the Rhode Island Society of Optometry and the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. He was prominently identified with the publicity of pharmaceutical information, pertaining to the State organization, and later with the establishment and development of the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences, which institution conferred upon him in 1932 the honorary degree of Master of Science in recognition of his services to the college and the community.

In politics he was a Republican and was elected clerk of the Riverside voting district for a number of years. Although never a political office holder, he was very active in the community life of Riverside, where he resided for many years, chiefly as a member of the Riverside Improvement Society and the Narragansett Engine Company.

William Harrington Mason was married at Providence on July 30, 1887, to Carrie May Manchester, daughter of Henry Gilbert and Serena Maria (Steere) Manchester. Mrs. Mason was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being the eighth generation from John and Priscilla Alden. Mr. and Mrs. Mason resided at Riverside, where three children were born, a daughter, Edith Louise, and two sons, Earl Harrington and Edwin Steere.

The death of William H. Mason, November 5, 1944, at his home, 86 Dana Street, Providence, occurred in his eighty-second year. His contributions to his native city, state, and to New England were outstanding, thus culminating a fruitful life of worthy endeavors, tireless activities and rich experiences. His amiable disposition won the friendship and confidence of countless numbers, which was the secret of his great success in gaining interviews from sources difficult to approach. He derived his enjoyment from ambitious undertakings and the pride that rewards conscientous efforts. His philosophy can best be explained by quoting from one of his conversations uttered while in good health, yet only a short time before his death, "I've had a full rich life and I do not feel that it owes me anything." Mr. Mason was survived by two children and a grandson.

Edith Louise was born October 10, 1888, attended Turner Avenue grammar school and East Providence high school. She is a past president of the Four leaf Clover Club and served as corresponding secretary of the Providence branch, International Sunshine Society. She has served as director, clerk, recording secretary and corresponding secretary of the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs. She was elected worthy matron of Providence Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star in 1924 and during her tenure of office she was instrumental in having her chapter become the sponsoring body for the starting of the first Assembly of Rainbow for Girls in Rhode Island. She served as secretary of Providence Chapter for two years and also occupied the position of grand chaplain in 1925 and 1926. She held membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being the ninth in descent from John and Priscilla Alden, and has served nearly twenty years as secretary of that organization. She also belongs to the Central Congregational Church of Providence. On January 31, 1945, she married Harry Bartlett Sherman of Providence.

One son, Edwin Steere, was born June 9, 1892, and died of diphtheria at the Providence City Hospital on February 22, 1912.

The other son, Earl Harrington, was born at Riverside, August 7, 1890, graduated from the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences in 1912 and received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1914, after two years of post graduate work. He was president and honor man of his class, a member of Kappa Psi fraternity, serving as regent in 1912, and was satrap of the North Atlantic Province for ten years. He was an instructor in operative pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy for several years, was elected a member of the board of trustees in 1916 and served that body as secretary and auditor. Also served the college as registrar for a number of years. He was president of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the National Association Retail Druggists and National Pharmaceutical Service Association. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Pharmacy in 1920 by Governor Beeckman, serving nine years, the last four as vice president of the board. He entered World War I, by voluntary induction in the medical department at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and served in France for six months with Evacuation Hospital No. 14 as a hospital sergeant. He was stationed at Coblenz, Germany, with the Army of Occupation until April, 1919 and was commissioned by President Coolidge as a second lieutenant in the Medical Administration Officers' Reserve Corps. He was a charter member and past commander of Die Wacht am Rhine Post No. 51, American Legion.

He was especially active in the Masonic Fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite previous to entering the World War. While with the Army of Occupation, he was one of the founders and a vice president of the Masonic Club of the Third American Army. This movement led to the petitioning of the Rhode Island Masonic Grand Lodge for a charter for a lodge to confer degrees in Germany. This petition was granted and this lodge later perpetuated at Providence as Overseas Lodge No. 40.

Mr. Mason served his original Lodge, Redwood No. 35, as worshipful master in 1922 and, holding dual membership in Overseas Lodge, was elected on Armistice Day, November 11, 1926, as worshipful master of that lodge. He was elected in 1934 high priest of Providence Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, the oldest and largest Royal Arch Chapter in America, having a membership of nearly four thousand at that time. He has continually served the chapter as chaplain since 1935 and is also serving as deputy master of Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters. He also holds membership in St. John's Commandery, Palestine Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Rhode Island Consistory Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Past Masters Association and the Masonic Veterans' Association. Mr. Mason also is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

He was married at Providence, October 17, 1923, to Mabel Virginia Boyd, daughter of William A. and Mary E. (Leffingwell) Boyd. They had one son, William Boyd, who graduated from classical high school, entered Brown University in 1941. While a sophomore he enlisted in the army air force. He was commissioned a second lieutenant at Selman Field, Louisiana, in 1944, as a navigator; took additional training in radar at Boca Raton, Florida, where he became a radar bombardier. After training at several air fields in Nebraska and Utah, he flew overseas as navigator of a B-29. He was stationed at Saipan and flew thirty combat missions, including five over Tokio. He also flew two mercy missions with food, clothing and medical supplies to prisoners of war camps in Japan. He was promoted to first lieutenant while serving on Saipan and was awarded the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross. He also received the Purple Heart, being wounded on a mission over Nagoya. He returned to civilian life to again take up his duties at Brown University.

RUFUS N. HEMENWAY

Veteran Business Leader

BORN among the Green Hills of Vermont, the Late Rufus N. Hemenway was an exemplar of traditions associated with citizens of that rugged state. With the sound judgment and courageous enterprises that were among his outstanding characteristics, he turned aside from the inventive and mechanical activities of his ancestry to enter the even more difficult field of distribution. Down through the years he made an impressive career as salesman on a large scale of manufactured products, in Illinois and Connecticut, where over a long period he was identified with this type of endeavor, and in later years as a high official of a New Britain, Connecticut, corporation.

Born at Ludlow, Vermont, on February 22, 1872, Rufus N. Hemenway was the son of Rufus Nelson and Sarah (Weston) Hemenway, and a descendant on both sides of the original settlers of Vermont, who came from Massachusetts. His ancestors included the Dana, Barton and Fletcher families, all famous in Massachusetts and Vermont history. His aunt, Abby Maria Hemenway, made a life work of the history of Vermont, and her records are the source of material for writers on this subject. His father was a manufacturer of wooden utensils, particularly wooden bowls. From the boyhood of Rufus N. Hemenway to the death of Calvin Coolidge, he was an intimate friend of the late President of the United States. They attended the same Black River Academy, where incidentally he was a student in the same class.

Like Coolidge and many another Vermonter, Rufus N. Hemenway left the state to seek his fortune elsewhere. Convinced that the larger reward was in the sale of materials, he chose salesmanship as a profession, and in 1894 joined the P. and F. Corbin division of the American Hardware Corporation as a salesman. In 1900 he entered a

R. N. Hemenway

partnership to conduct a hardware business in Galesburg, Illinois, and five years later rejoined P. and F. Corbin, becoming contract sales manager, and remaining there until 1919. Joining the Fafnir Bearing Company, in that same year, he was placed in charge of the concern's plans to organize a division for the sale of industrial bearings. He was advanced after several years to assistant secretary and in December, 1926, was made a vice president of the company.

When the concern acquired the Railway Motors Corporation of DePere, Wisconsin, about seventeen years ago, and moved the business to New Britain, Rufus N. Hemenway was placed in charge of the sales program for the division, which furnished anti-friction bearing journal boxes for some of the country's leading railroads. In December, 1946, when Mr. Hemenway's retirement, effective January 1, was announced by the board of directors, he was the guest of his associates at a testimonial dinner at the Shuttle Meadow Club. On December 15, he and Mrs. Hemenway left to spend the winter in Florida. In politics he was a staunch Republican, without ambitions for public office. Home and his work were his chief interests over a long period. He was, however, keenly interested in the New Britain Hospital, serving as a trustee. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Britain, and was a member of the Shuttle Meadow and the New Britain clubs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway retained a warm affection for their Vermont birthplaces, and spent parts of summers near the places where they had vacationed as children. Some of the winters of his sunset years found them going to Florida.

On September 7, 1898, Rufus N. Hemenway married Marion Prior, daughter of George Wheelock and Elizabeth (Hemenway) Prior, of Ludlow, Vermont. She is a descendant of old Vermont and Massachusetts families, and of ancestors who came on the "Mayflower" to this country.

It was while sojourning at Daytona, Florida, that on February 9, 1947, death ended the career of Rufus N. Hemenway. His life had been one of hard work and substantial achievements, an exemplar of the finest traditions of his Vermont inheritance. None who knew him well but paid tribute to his business abilities, sound ideas and ideals, generosity and helpfulness in his contacts with people in all walks of life. A host of friends and citizens will long hold his memory in respect and esteem.

LESLIE JULIAN

Industrialist

ONE of New England's newer industries is represented in the Bristol Machine and Tool Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, of which Leslie Julian is president and general manager, as well as treasurer. This enterprise was established mainly by the initiative of two men, Mr. Julian and his partner, George Grant Lynch (q.v.), with the aid of capital in the form of needed machinery and equipment provided by and later bought from the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation. Much of the present work of the Bristol Machine and Tool Company is concerned with war production.

Mr. Julian, who has so successfully headed the new company, was born March 20, 1914, in Italy, son of John and Clara (Gherbesi) Julian. His paternal grandfather, Julius Julian, came to America in 1893, settled at Middletown, Connecticut, and became a citizen in 1900. John Julius, Leslie Julian's father, was fifteen years of age when he came to the New World. He joined his father in Middletown, went back to Italy in 1911, was married there, returned to this country late in 1913, and became naturalized as a United States citizen. He lived in Bristol in latter years, and there became engaged in the building business, first as a workman, then as a contractor. While on his Italian visit, John Julian married Clara Gherbesi, who remained in Italy after her husband returned to America. In the land of their ancestors their son, Leslie Julian, was born, and he was six years old when he and his mother came to America in 1920.

Bristol schools provided Leslie Julian's early formal education. Graduated from high school here in 1932, he attended Hillyer College, in Hartford, in the evenings, after working hours, between 1933 and 1935, studying machine design and engineering. He also took extensive work in the form of home study. And all of this more academic side of his preparation for life was supplemented by what was perhaps most valuable of all, actual experience in industry. It was in 1933 that he began work in association with his father, a building contractor in Bristol. Soon afterward, he entered the employ of the New Departure Manufacturing Company, also in Bristol, acting as clerk in the tool room office. Then he became tool inspector and later a draftsman, continuing in the drafting department until 1938.

A business depression at that time led to a layoff for Mr. Julian, who was back at work in a week, however, this time in the engineering department of the Eagle Lock Company, in Terryville, as a designer. In a short time he was placed in charge of engineering and manufacturing operations as they related to production of an automobile unit on which the company was then experimenting. The unit was afterward discontinued, whereupon Mr. Julian returned to the general engineering department of the plant. After a year and a half there, he entered the tool design division of the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company, in Hartford, there serving as a designer of machinery and tools. Six months later he became associated with the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company, of East Hartford, as a mechanical designer and tool engineer and as assistant equipment engineer. He stayed there for one year and eight months, designing considerable machinery and doing a great deal of development work on the machinery with which he had to do.

In July, 1940, while still so engaged, he formed his alliance with George Grant Lynch in the founding of the Bristol Machine and Tool Company. Originally the two men, both busily employed at other work, carried on their new business as a partnership in spare time. Both worked very hard at the outset, with such results in extended markets that they incorporated the business on September 26, 1941, with Mr. Julian as president and treasurer; Mr. Lynch, vice president; and Everett Richmond, of Danielson, Connecticut, secretary. Mr. Richmond is in charge of a branch plant in Danielson, which went into operation October 1, 1941. It was on that same date that the new plant of the Bristol Machine and Tool Company, Inc., in Forestville, began operations. Mr. Julian resigned from his previous connection with the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company at that same time in order to give his full time and energies to the new enterprise. Until then he and his partner worked only on a part-time basis with the new company, retaining their other affiliations; and they engaged the services of four or five employees, who similarly worked on a part-time basis, making tools. As early as May, 1941, two men were put on a full-time arrangement. The factory had been housed, in its early stages, in a garage in Jeanette Street, Forestville, across the street from the company's present modern plant. Mr. Lynch began giving his full time to the new enterprise in the summer of 1941, and four or five men were then employed full time, while several others worked in their spare time to meet the increasing demand for the company's products. By the end of July the business had assumed such proportions, and had such encouraging future prospects, that Mr. Julian and Mr. Lynch decided to build a complete new factory—the building that went up in Forestville, beginning operations as the main factory of the organization on October 1, 1941. Further growth made it evident, by the early autumn of 1942, that even the new plant would be unable to keep pace with increased demands, so that plans for an addition were made.

Although the main factory building was opened in October, 1941, the old garage was retained and used. The new plant occupies about one thousand, eight hundred square feet. It is of brick construction, built according to the most approved methods, with up-to-date lighting and power facilities. The equipment is completely motorized. Eight men were employed full time when the main plant was opened, but within a year this figure had grown to eighty, an increase of one thousand per cent. Production had increased two thousand per cent in the same period. New equipment had constantly to be added. When the main factory was being set up, around October 1, 1941, the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation loaned the new company four or five machines in order to speed up production, and these machines were afterward purchased by the Bristol Machine and Tool Company, Inc. In February, 1942, orders were placed for still more machinery to the value of $35,000. Present machinery equipment valuation is placed at $50,000. Most of the company's work at present goes to the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation. Much of the new machinery ordered early in 1942 came into the plant between April and July enabling the company to double its working personnel.

When the new plant was established, in October, 1941, Mr. Julian organized an engineering department employing four men in the design of tools and machinery for the trade. Demands of the other branches of the business were so heavy, however, that this work had to be temporarily abandoned about January 1, 1942, except for an occasional job. Mr. Julian expects to be able to give his attention to this phase of the work as soon as he has the factory fully organized. He has designed machines for the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation, and some of his designs are now the basis of machines actually made at the Bristol company's plant, and now in operation at the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation's plant. It is interesting to note that the Bristol Machine and Tool Company is one of the first, probably the first, of machine tool manufacturing companies in Connecticut, to be granted a loan through the United States Navy Department for the purchase of additional machinery and the provision of additional plant space. The loan was made, at the instance of the Navy Department, by the Bristol Bank and Trust Company division of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, and made possible the rapid expansion of this exceptionally progressive young business.

Mr. Julian was president of the Bristol Junior Chamber of Commerce for two years, in 1939 and 1940. He is a member of the American Society of Tool Engineers, and belongs to the Chippannee Country Club and St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, of Forestville. He has had little time for social life, however, devoting most of his energies to his business endeavors.

EDWIN RUTHVEN KEYES

Educator

OUTSTANDING among the long established Keyes family of New England, was Edwin Ruthven Keyes whose relatively brief career was identified with education. He lived only from 1826 to 1863, but, writes an earlier biographer: "He was a teacher of prominence and achievements, a brilliant scholar, soldier and gentleman."

The father of Edwin Ruthven Keyes, one Danforth Keyes, engaged in agriculture for the most of his life and was a substantial citizen of his community and generation. The son, with whom this record is primarily concerned, was educated in the district schools of Eastford, Connecticut, attended Wilbraham Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the Connecticut State Normal School, at New Britain, this State. His instruction of note began at the old Academy, at Ashford, Connecticut. Later he engaged in his profession in Greenville, Rhode Island, and Brooklyn, Connecticut, eventually removing to Pomfret, Connecticut, in about 1860, where he established his own private school.

When the North became involved with the South to fight the War Between the States, Edwin R. Keyes immediately enlisted in a Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and was elected a sergeant of the company with which he was connected. Badly wounded in the battle of Port Hudson, his vital forces ebbed away and he died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, far from home and all he loved. In private interests, Mr. Keyes was an active member of the Congregational Church, of which his family have been likewise members for generations. Patriotic and civic minded he served the communities well where he lived, with unusual vigor, leadership and effectiveness. His demise in June, 1863, was mourned with a sincere feeling of personal loss by a host of friends in the North.

Edwin Ruthven Keyes

Louise (Sumner) Keyes

On November 26, 1851, Edwin Ruthven Keyes married Louise Sumner, daughter of Timothy Sumner, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Ruthven Sumner, deceased. 2. Amy A. a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, now deceased, who married the Rev. Charles E. Gordon, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Pomfret, who died in 1935; their children: i. Theodore William Gordon, an engineer associated with the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York; he is the father of two children: Bruce and Ruth Corinne Gordon. ii. Rev. Edwin Ruthven Gordon, a Congregational minister, at Groton, Massachusetts; his children are Theodore Keyes, Charles Rowley who died in the Battle of Normandy and Keith Gordon. 3. Ellen Louise, deceased. 4. Rosie Mary, deceased. 5. Minnie Florence. Another member of the family, a nephew of Edwin Ruthven Keyes, served as a lieutenant on the "Arkansas" during World War I, being engaged in active sea duty; he and his wife, Ruth Keyes, have a daughter, Margaret Keyes.

Minnie Florence Keyes, makes her home in Pomfret. Ellen L. Keyes was a member of the Windham County Historical Society. Minnie F. Keyes is active in the Daughters of the American Revolution and also in the church work in the Congregational Church. The family have always been intensely public-spirited and deeply concerned with all that has to do with the best interests of Pomfret. The home in which they lived was at one time used partially for the conduct of a small store. According to tradition, General George Washington purchased tobacco at this very store, making the remark that the tobacco was not to his liking. Many other interesting historical anecdotes exist relating to this old house and to the Keyes family in Connecticut, and the Misses Keyes were worthy representatives of their family

ROBERT AUGUSTIN CROSBY

Chamber of Commerce Executive

AFTER an unusual experience that ranged from the press to social service, Robert Augustin Crosby eventually made a career of Chamber of Commerce work, wherein he was for two decades secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Bridgeport, Connecticut, before he was named executive vice president of this organization, a post he held to the time of his death several years later.

A native of New England, Mr. Crosby was born on July 21, 1878, at Benton Falls, Maine, son of Augustin and Susan (Hinds) Crosby, both likewise natives of Maine and both now deceased. The father was a contractor and bridge builder, a substantial citizen. His son was educated in the public schools of Benton and Waterville, Maine, and in the University of Maine, where he studied for three years. The death of his father compelled him to return to the home to attend to family affairs and to forego any further college attendance. He went to Portland in his native State, and worked mainly, at first, as a news photographer on "The Portland Press," then owned by a cousin Asher Hinds, who was a member of the Federal Congress and later was clerk of the United States Senate in Washington, D. C.

After about a half dozen years at his first important job, Robert Augustin Crosby resigned to assume charge of the art department of "The New Haven Union," and with this publication, and others, was artist and feature writer over quite a period. He then turned his attention to community needs, about which he had been giving long thought and extensive research, and started to carry out some of his ideas by becoming secretary of the Civic Federation of New Haven, his first experiment in community work. After five years he joined the University Settlement in New York City, as head worker, where he remained until our country became involved in World War I, when

Robert Augustin Crosby

he entered the service as head of the camp activities, welfare work and canteens at Newport News. On his return to civilian life he joined the American City Bureau and for three years organized Chambers of Commerce all over the country.

Mr. Crosby came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, only a few years after the end of World War I to join the city's Chamber of Commerce. As indicated, he was secretary of this organization for some twenty years, in 1944 being named its executive vice president. During his regime he figured outstandingly in the Chamber's work in a wide variety of fields, being especially influential in bringing new business and industrial companies to Bridgeport, improvement of the city's port to make it available to sea-going vessels, and the campaign for the development of the municipal airport. He was an organizer of the Yale School of Chamber of Commerce secretaries, a national director of the National Association of Chambers of Commerce, former president of the New England Association of Chambers of Commerce, and was instrumental in establishing the Eastern and Western summer schools for Chamber of Commerce executives.

On September 16, 1903, at Portland, Maine, Robert Augustin Crosby married Elsa Goold, daughter of Frank and Harriet (Howe) Goold, and a descendant of Robert Goold, an early settler of Hill, Massachusetts, and the early settlers of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby attended the Episcopal Church.

News of the death of Robert Augustin Crosby on June 17, 1946, came as a great shock to a legion of friends and acquaintances in all walks of life, and he was mourned with a sense of personal loss. He had constantly been in the limelight in connection with his Chamber of Commerce activities, and had won the plaudits of the public for his successful work. He had furthered substantially the advancement of the city and the welfare of its folk, and in so doing had won a place for himself in the annals of Bridgeport, the importance of which time will show. He was a citizen who created his own memorial in his achievements. Many will remember him as a man among men, who knew how to play as well as work. He fished and hunted, played golf and retained his love for photography, particularly of the color type, but above all he was a gentleman, companionable, friendly, a true lover of his fellowmen, who aided many and never turned aside empty-handed anyone in need. He passed with the highest esteem, and keen affection of all privileged to know him well.

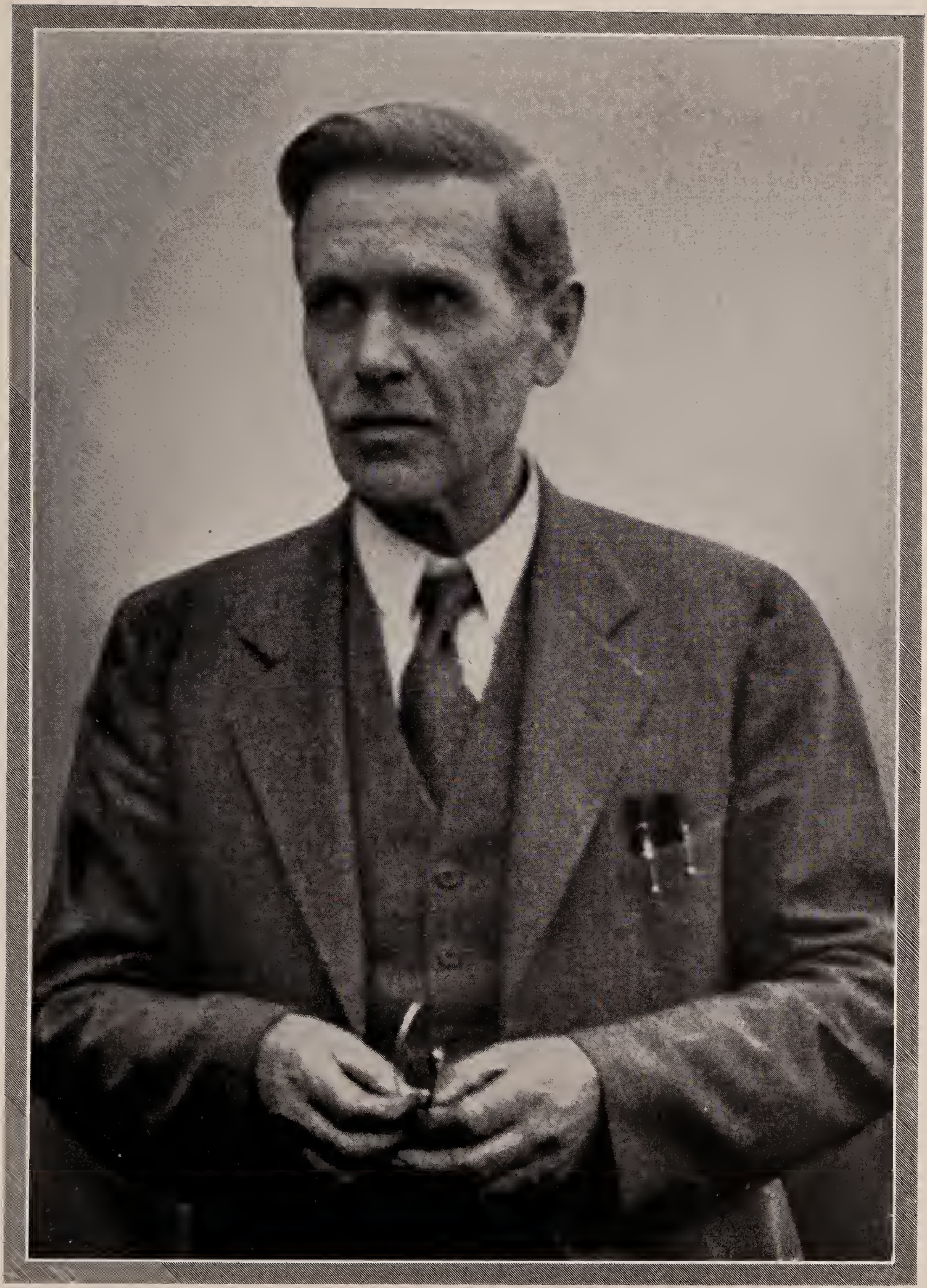
BENJAMIN H. WALDEN

Scientist

THE life of a man possessed by the true spirit of science is always dominated, and his career determined, by that enthusiasm. As a young man the late Benjamin H. Walden of Hamden, Connecticut, consented to "fill in" for a few months at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; he remained for forty-three years. His was a quiet, unspectacular career, which nevertheless brought him nation-wide fame within the sphere of entomology, the pleasure of engrossment in congenial work, and the satisfaction of solid accomplishment and of the consciousness of important work well done.

Born at Scotland, Connecticut, on June 3, 1879, Benjamin H. was the son of David Palmer and Mary (Hovey) Walden. His education began in the public schools, first of his native place and later of Baltic, Connecticut, from which he went on to the University of Connecticut, graduating from that institution in 1899. Although entomology and other phases of the science of agriculture must have been his passion from his college days, his first employment was as a school teacher, in the town of Woodbine, New Jersey. This however, did not detain him long from his true vocation. Presently he was working with the United States Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine located at Washington, D. C. During this period of employment in the Federal government Mr. Walden also was in charge of that government's gardens at the Pan-American Exposition, held in the city of Buffalo, New York.

In 1902, one year after the department of entomology was organized at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Britton, who was the head of that department, asked Mr. Walden to join the staff of the station. Mr. Walden went to Hamden fully expecting to stay there not more than six months. But he had found his vocation and his niche in life, and he was never to cease his active association with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station until failing health caused his retirement in 1945.



Benjamin H. Walden

Serving throughout that long period as first assistant to Dr. Britton, Mr. Walden was for a considerable period of years the only entomologist on the staff of the station, excepting Dr. Britton himself. Mr. Walden throughout the years handled a very diversified assortment of projects. For a time he was in charge of mosquito control work in the state of Connecticut. At other times he was concerned with gypsy moth control on a state-wide basis. He also engaged in nursery inspection. During the last twenty years of his active service, Mr. Walden was particularly concerned with the taxonomic work of the station, with insect collection and with specimen indentification.

Mr. Walden became a nationally-known authority on the orthoptera, or grass hoppers and locusts, and on the hemiptera, or true bugs. He was the author of "Orthoptera of Connecticut," a book which was published by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Part Two of the guide to the insects of that state. In connection with his entomological work, Mr. Walden became a skilled and enthusiastic photographer. In the finest spirit of scientific dedication, his life for more than forty years was devoted to the work and the interests of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at Hamden. It was a high and worthy type of public service, lacking the fame and applause that goes with other categories of public office, but of outstanding importance.

Mr. Walden was a member of the Scotland Congregational church. His hobby was stamp collecting.

At Storrs, Connecticut, on June 3, 1903, Benjamin H. Walden was married to Martha Ann Conger, a daughter of Marshall V. and Elizabeth (Plumstel) Conger. Of this union there were the following children: 1. David, who married Fanny MacFarlane, by whom he was the father of two children, David Burton and Doris Ruth. David C. Walden (q.v.) died on September 13, 1946. 2. Elizabeth Hovey, who is now a teacher at the Connecticut Teachers College in New Britain. 3. Martha F., who became the wife of Earl Humiston of Devon, Connecticut. This couple are the parents of three children, all daughters, namely Bernice Ann, Martha Jane and Elizabeth Ruth. 4. Laura Tracey.

Benjamin H. Walden died at New Haven, Connecticut, on January 6, 1946. He was a member of the American Society of Economic Entomologists.

DAVID C. WALDEN

Scientist

A SCIENTIST of skill and distinction, who served the state of Connecticut long and well in important matters affecting agricultural economy, was the late David C. Walden, formerly a chemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at Hamden.

In his interest in agriculture and in his unassuming but important public services alike, David C. Walden emulated his father the late Benjamin H. Walden, who was associated with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for some forty-three years. Benjamin H. Walden (q. v.) was a son of David Palmer and Mary (Hovey) Walden, and was born at Scotland, Connecticut, on June 3, 1879. After graduating from the University of Connecticut with the class of 1899, he taught school briefly before becoming an employee of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. In 1902 he joined the staff of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at the request of Dr. Britton, head of the entomology department, expecting to stay there for six months, but in fact he remained associated with that department until his retirement for reasons of health in 1945.

Benjamin H. Walden, who did a variety of important work at the Agricultural Experiment Station, was an authority on the orthoptera and the hemiptera and the author of a standard work on the former, died at New Haven on January 6, 1946. He had married, on June 3, 1903, Martha Ann Conger, a daughter of Marshall B. and Elizabeth (Plumstel) Conger, and of this marriage there were four children, namely David, Elizabeth Hovey, who is a teacher at the Connecticut Teachers College in New Britain, Martha F. who is now Mrs. Earl Humiston of Devon, and Laura Tracey.

David C. Walden graduated from Wesleyan University with the degree of Bachelor of Science and shortly thereafter joined the staff of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station as a chemist. His duties included the analysis of foods, drugs, feeds and fertilizers in connection with the standards established for these materials by the laws of Connecticut. He made the causes of livestock poisoning, which causes such extensive losses to farmers, a subject of his special study, and not long before his death delivered a talk on the subject over the radio. He was the co-author of a bulletin on the subject, entitled "Notes on Livestock Poisoning in Connecticut," which was published by the Agricultural Experiment Station. He was a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of North America and of the New England Association of Food and Drug Officials. After serving ably on the staff of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for nineteen years, David C. Walden retired on August 15, 1946.

Mr. Walden was very active in civic and church affairs in Hamden. During the Second World War he served on the emergency medical unit of that town, and also gave instructions in first aid under the auspices of the American Red Cross. He was long interested in the work of the Boy Scouts of America, and for several years he served as scoutmaster for the scout troop at Mr. Carmel, Connecticut. Mr. Walden died on September 13, 1946.

David C. Walden was married to the former Fanny MacFarlane, and of this union there were two children; 1. David Burton. 2. Doris Ruth.

CLINTON J. HYDE, M. D.

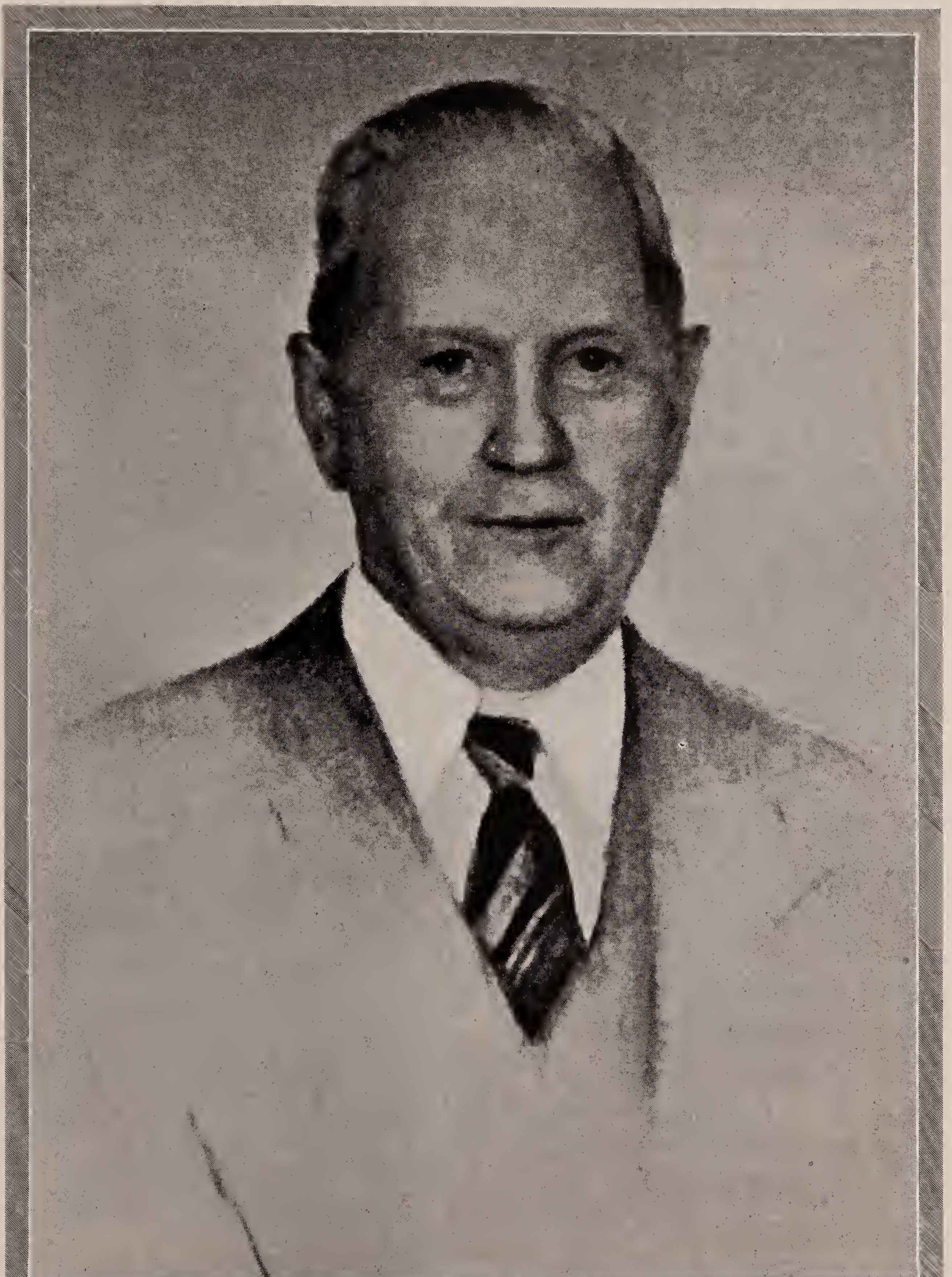
Physician, Surgeon

FOR nearly three decades, Dr. Clinton J. Hyde, was a physician at Milford, Connecticut, where he built up a richly deserved reputation in his profession. His kindliness and consideration for the feelings of others, his intense ambition to be of service to his fellowmen, were among the traits that endeared him to a large clientele and the people of his community.

Dr. Hyde was born on September 25, 1880, at Granite Hill in Brooklyn, Connecticut, son of Erwin J. and Henrietta (Ennis) Hyde. After attending the public schools of his birthplace and New Haven, Connecticut, he entered and was graduated from the Willimantic High School. He continued his formal education in New York University, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was an interne at Bellevue Hospital and served as house physician in the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

Dr. Hyde initiated the personal practice of his profession in Brooklyn, but soon removed to Hartford and then, after eight years, settled in Milford, Connecticut, with offices on North Street. Another five years passed with growing success, and he designed and built a home for himself, thereafter having his office headquarters at No. 157 Gulf Street. Throughout the most of his life Dr. Hyde was identified with a general practice of medicine and surgery, while at the same time being experienced in specialized work and was an expert in diagnosis, frequently consulted by colleagues. He joined the staff of the Milford Hospital shortly after it was constructed and put into active service of the public, and for a number of years was chief of its staff.

Along related lines, Dr. Hyde was vice president of the Milford Hospital Society; and belonged to the American Medical Association,



Chester J Hyde

the Connecticut State Medical Association, the New Haven County Medical Association, the Hartford Medical Society, and was on the staff of the Grace Hospital, New Haven Hospital, and St. Raphael's Hospital of New Haven, Connecticut. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Congregational Church before being converted to the faith of the Catholic Church in 1941. He hunted and he fished, camping in Maine for a number of years and was an accomplished pianist, but a hobby that he enjoyed greatly was the handling of wood tools, carpentry or cabinet making. He also was no unskilled gardener.

Dr. Clinton J. Hyde married (first) Nellie Haviland, and they became the parents of two children: 1. David C., who has two children, Robert and Thomas. 2. Bernice, who has two children, David and Gail. Dr. Hyde married (second) Josephine Ann Mignone. By a former marriage, Mrs. Hyde had one son: Anthony John, whom Dr. Hyde adopted.

Dr. Clinton J. Hyde died in New Haven, Connecticut, June 25, 1946. His passing was sincerely regretted by medical men in general and clients in particular, among whom he had been outstanding in his profession. He had in a hundred ways furthered the advancement of his community and district in which he lived and kept in close touch with the best interests of their people. The "Milford News" editor wrote: "His outstanding characteristic was that of a faithful and good friend," and it might well be added he was a companioable, generous, warm-hearted man who had a legion of friends who mourn their loss.

CAPTAIN CHARLES C. SOULE, Jr., U. S. N.

Retired Naval Officer

OVER a period of four decades, Captain Charles Carroll Soule, Jr., was identified with the armed forces of our country. Appointed a naval cadet to Annapolis at the turn of the century, he advanced in rank and responsibilities down the years, and achieved a distinguished career as commanding officer of the battleship "New Mexico," when she was flagship of the United States Fleet; as executive officer of the U. S. S. "Agamemnon," later commanding destroyers in the Atlantic. He was a former head instructor of the department of seamanship at the Naval Academy. His eighteen years of sea duty included service as executive officer of the U. S. S. "Arkansas" and as commanding officer of the U. S. S. "Bridge," a stores ship. He was at one time in the Navy's Hydrographic office in Washington, D. C. In 1928 he commanded the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba. After serving as aide to the commandant of the First Naval District, Captain Soule was made captain of the yard and commanding officer of the receiving station at the Boston Navy Yard. He completed the senior course at the Naval War College.

As a youth at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, he engaged prominently in campus activities, and especially won repute as the end on the Academy football team, of which he was elected captain, in his senior year. When he was retired because of failing health, he became active in civic and humanitarian affairs in Jamestown, Rhode Island. In the comment of an editor: "He devoted his time to civic activities in this community where he was chairman of the Recreation Commission, and active in Civilian Defense work. In 1941, he became associated with the State Council of Defense, first as evacuation officer and then as acting director of the protection division. The plan of evacuation which has been prepared for use in emergency was drawn up by him after two months of intensive work.

It has been highly praised. He took a keen interest in the Jamestown Board of Trade, and was a member of the Rotary Club.”

Captain Soule was the author of two books, one on nautical terms, another on navigation, both of which are used as text books in naval instruction. He was born on September 25, 1883, in Brookline, Massachusetts, a son of Charles Carroll and Louise (Farwell) Soule, descendants on both sides from old established pioneers of New England. The tradition of military service runs strong in his ancestors, and his father, Charles Carroll Soule, was a veteran of the War Between the States, an officer in the 47th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment.

On March 24, 1909, in Brookline, Massachusetts, Captain Charles Carroll Soule, Jr., married Oleta Pettygrove. Mrs. Soule’s family were pioneers of the Pacific Northwest, one of whom helped to settle and name Portland, Oregon. As with many of the early developers of this part of the United States, her forebears there came originally from New England. Captain and Mrs. Soule were the parents of one son: Charles Carroll Soule, III, who is a graduate of Dartmouth University and Annapolis. He is now adding new lustre to family tradition as a lieutenant in the United States Naval Aviation Corps, serving actively in World War II.

Captain Charles Carroll Soule, Jr., died on June 6, 1943, at the United States Naval Hospital, at Newport, Rhode Island. No more permanent memorial can be offered than the complete and official record of the naval services of Captain Soule as given by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.:

1900	Sep.	7	Appointed Naval Cadet from Massachusetts, 11th District.
1902	Jul.	1	Title changed to Midshipman.
1904	Jan.	25	Detached from Naval Academy to home and be ready for sea. Det. Feb. 1.
	Mar.	5	To the U. S. S. “Massachusetts.” Rep. Mar. 16.
	May	2	Detached and to the U. S. S. “Nashville” for temporary duty. Det. and Rep. May 4.
	Jun.	27	Detached U. S. S. “Nashville” when out of commission and to R. S. “Wabash” connection fitting out of U. S. S. “Chicago” and to that vessel when in commission. Out commission June 30, Det. and Rep. Jun. 30.

1905	Jun. 3	Detached and to the U. S. S. "Princeton." Det. Jun. 3, Rep. Jun. 5.
1906	Mar. 3	Commissioned Ensign from February 2, 1906.
	Mar. 23	Executed oath of office.
1907	Jun. 13	Detached when out of commission and to the U. S. S. "Nebraska." Det. and Rep. Jul. 3.
1909	Feb. 2	Lieutenant (junior grade.)
	Feb. 2	Lieutenant.
	Apr. 12	Commissioned both grades from February 2, 1909.
1910	Apr. 15	Detached home and wait orders. Det. and home Apr. 30.
	May 20	To Newport, Rhode Island, May 31, attend summer conference of officers, Naval War College. Rep. May 31.
	Sep. 8	Detached and to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Det. Sep. 30, Rep. Oct. 1.
1913	May 13	Detached "Naval Academy" June 9 and to the U. S. S. "South Dakota"' as Ordnance Officer. Det. Jun. 9, Rep. Jun. 17.
1914	Mar. 18	Detached and to the U. S. S. "Annapolis" for passage. Upon falling in with the U. S. S. "California," to that vessel as Ordnance Officer. Det. Mar. 21, Rep. Mar. 25.
	Sep. 1	U. S. S. "California" changed to U. S. S. "San Diego."
1915	Aug. 9	Detached and to the U. S. S. "Raleigh" as Executive Officer. Det. Aug. 10, Rep. Aug. 13.
1916	Mar. 30	Detached U. S. S. "Raleigh" on relief, home in the United States and wait orders. Det. May 8, Rep. U. S. S. "Brutus" May 24, Home Jun. 15.
	Jun. 21	To the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Rep. Jun. 28.
1917	Jan. 8	Commissioned regular Lieutenant Commander from August 29, 1916.

Sep. 18 Detached and to duty as Aide on Staff Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet. Det. Sep. 21, Rep. Sep. 23.

1918 Feb. 19 Temporarily appointed Commander from February 1, 1918. (Act of May 22, 1917.)

Mar. 16 Accepted appointment this date and executed oath of office March 17.

1918 Apr. 26 Detached (Aide on Staff, Atlantic Fleet) and to duty as Executive Officer on board the U. S. S. "Agamemnon." Det. Apr. 28, Rep. Apr. 28.

1919 Jan. 10 Detached and to the U. S. S. "Panaman" for duty in command. Det. Jan. 10, Rep. Jan. 10.

Jan. 16 Detached and to duty command of the "Edward Luckenbach." Det. Jan. 18, Rep. Jan. 18.

Jan. 18 Detached and to port which Flagship Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, for temporary duty. Det. Jan. 18, Rep. Jan. 18.

Mar. 21 Detached and to duty in command of the U. S. S. "Allen." Assumed command Apr. 17, 1919.

Jul. 12 Detached and to duty in command of the U. S. S. "Murray." Det. Jul. 16, Rep. Jul. 17.

Oct. 6 Detached U. S. S. "Murray" to the U. S. S. "Robinson" for duty in command and for additional duty as Commander, Division Seven, Destroyer Squadron Three, Atlantic Fleet. Det. Oct. 5, Rep. Oct. 6.

1920 May 24 Detached when placed in reserve (command of the U. S. S. "Robinson") and to the U. S. S. "Graham" for duty in command and additional duty as commander of Destroyer Division Twenty-five. Det. May 27, Pro. May 29, Rep. May 29.

Sep. 15 Detached October 15 U. S. S. "Graham" to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department for duty. Det. Oct. 27, Rep. Oct. 29.

1921	Sep. 24	Detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Det. Sep. 24, Pro. and Rep. Sep. 26, 1921.
	Oct. 12	Commissioned regular a Commander, from January 1, 1921. (No O and A required.)
1923	May 18	Detached upon arrival the U. S. S. "Arkansas" at Annapolis (Naval Academy) and to the U. S. S. "Arkansas" as Executive Officer. Det. Jun. 7, Rep. Jun. 7.
1924	Apr. 19	Det. June 4 U. S. S. "Arkansas" and to duty in command U. S. S. "Savannah." Det. Jun. 4, Rep. Jun. 9.
1925	Mar. 12	Detached upon relief (Command U. S. S. "Savannah") and to duty under instruction July 1, Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Det. Mar. 30, Pro. May 31 from Honolulu, T. H., Rep. Jun. 30.
1926	May 28	Detached (Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.)
	Jun. 9	Reported to Commandant Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Det. Aug. 10, 1928.
1927	Feb. 18	Commissioned Captain from September 1, 1926.
1928	Aug. 3	Fifth Naval District, Hampton Roads, Va. Rep. Sep. 15, Det. Oct. 13.
	Oct. 15	Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida (instruction). Rep. Oct. 17, Det. Feb. 1, 1929.
1929	Jan. 29	Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida (duty involving flying under instruction.) Rep. Feb. 1, Det. Mar. 12, 1929.
	Mar. 12	Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida (course of instruction as Naval Aviation Observer.) Rep. Mar. 12, Det. Apr. 9.
	Apr. 2	Commanding U. S. S. "Bridge." Rep. May 13, Det. Jun. 24, 1930 .
1930	Jun. 10	Commanding U. S. S. "Antares." Rep. Jun. 24, Det. Jun. 9. 1931.

1931	Feb. 13	Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Rep. Jun. 15, Det. Nov. 12, 1934.
1934	Jun. 26	Commanding U. S. S. "New Mexico." Rep. Nov. 26, Det. Jun. 8, 1936.
1936	Feb. 26	First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts (Chief of Staff and Aide) Rep. Jun. 30, Det. May 19,1938.
1938	Jan. 20	Captain of the Yard, Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts; additional duty Commanding Receiving Station, Boston, Massachusetts. Rep. May 19, Det. May 15, 1939.
1939	Jan. 13	Detached (Captain of the Yard, Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts); wait orders pending retirement. To home, complete all travel within one year after date of detachment. Upon being placed on Retired List June 30, 1939, relieved all active duty.
	Apr. 27	Transferred to Retired List from June 30, 1929. (Section 12 (b) and (j) Act June 23, 1938. (52 Stat. 949; U. S. Code, Title 34 Section 404 (b) and (j.)
1940	Jun. 25	Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island. (For physical examination.)
	Jun. 25	Commander, Inshore Patrol, First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts.

Victory Medal—transport clasp—U. S. S. "Agamemnon." Mexican Service Medal—U. S. S. "San Diego."

Died: June 6, 1943.

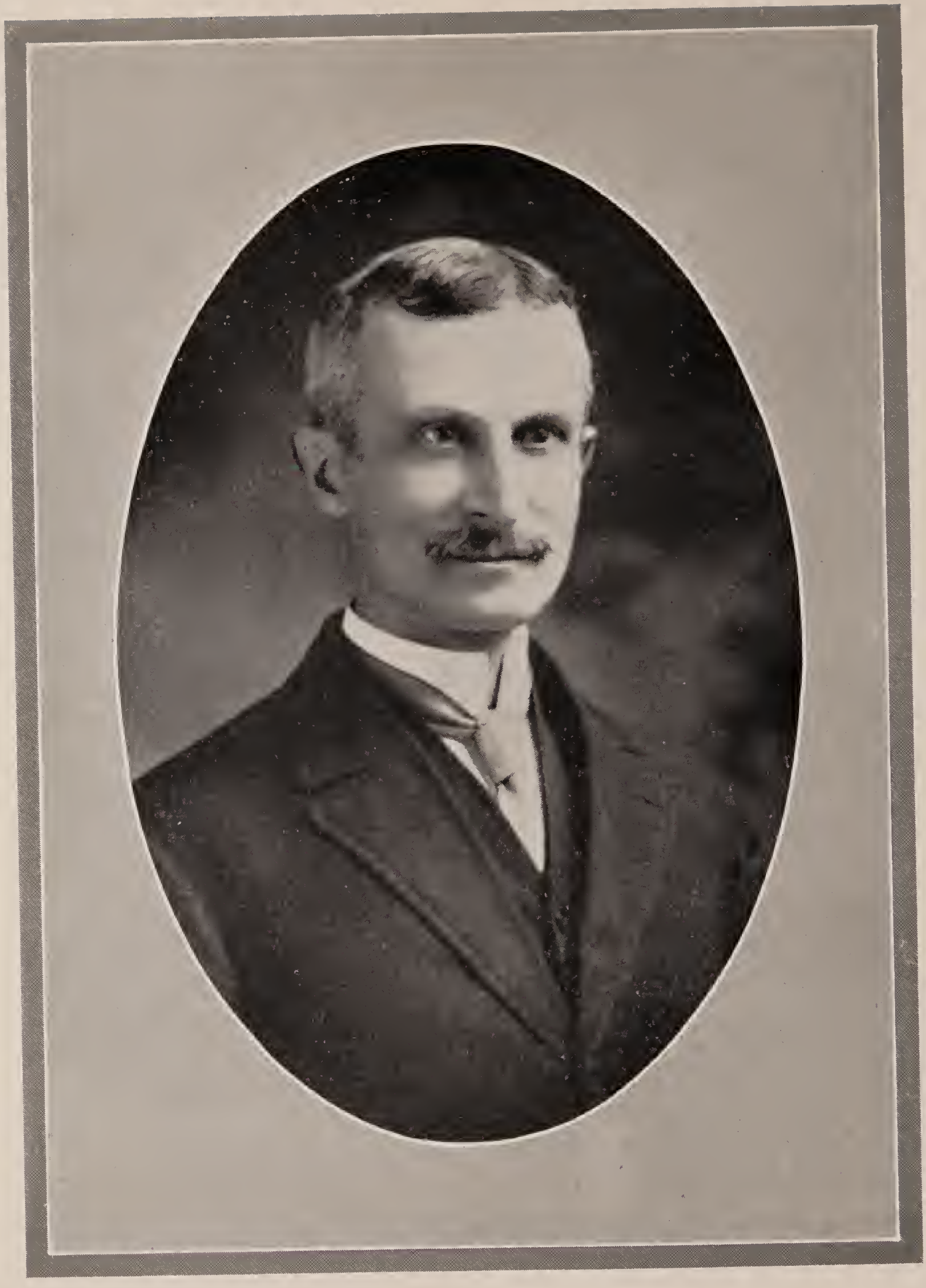
CHARLES EVERITT BLAKE
MABEL CHACE BLAKE

Leading Citizens

AS is so often true in biography, the story written under a given name is frequently the record of two persons rather than of one. Charles Everett Blake and his wife, the former Mabel Chace, both natives of Warren, Rhode Island, became prominent in the life and affairs of Providence, and left a heritage of exemplary citizenship, religious activities and identification with the best interests of the community, that is highly appreciated by their son and daughter.

Charles Everett Blake was born in Warren, Rhode Island, September 21, 1861, son of James Curtis and Abby Elizabeth (Luther) Blake. He attended the schools of his birthplace and after being graduated from the Warren High School, entered the employ of the Old Stone Bank, in Providence. Not content with his preparation for a business career he studied Business Administration and eventually became a certified public accountant, maintaining an office in Barrington, Rhode Island.

Mr. Blake early learned not only to make a livelihood but how to enjoy life, and was connected with organizations and groups that played active roles in local affairs. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic Order, member of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Warren, Rhode Island. A lover of sports in general, and of harness horse racing in particular, he once maintained a stable of fine steeds and entered them frequently in competition at what is now Roger Williams Park, Pascoag, Readville, Massachusetts. Mr. Blake figured prominently in the Barrington Congregational Church, and was especially to the fore in a number of religious, musical and humanitarian projects. One of his keenly held interests was in the welfare of retired ministers.



Chas H Blake

Mabel C. Blake

At Warren, Rhode Island, Charles Everett Blake married Mabel Norton Chace, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Raymond Howe Blake, who is an officer in the People's Savings Bank of Providence. 2. Mertis L. Blake, a kindergarten teacher at the John Howland School, Providence, Rhode Island. Charles Everett Blake passed away at the age of fifty-five on January 12, 1916.

Mabel Norton (Chace) Blake was born in Warren, Rhode Island, on February 7, 1867, daughter of the late William and Abbie (Howe) Chace. Before her marriage she taught school in Riverside. Always interested in education, she served the town of Barrington, where the family lived for twenty-years, as a member of the school committee for eight years. She was a member of the Rhode Island Women's Club, and of the Women's Republican Club of Rhode Island. According to the records of the National Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, New York City, Mrs. Blake was a member of the board of directors, 1923 to 1927; of the business committee, 1924 to 1925; of the executive Committee, 1923 to 1929; and of the administration committee, 1927 to 1932. She taught religious education for many years in East Northfield, Massachusetts at the Interdenominational Home Missionary Conference, Dwight Moody having founded the schools there, and was its chairman for the usual two year tenure of office. Only about ten women have held this position. She was president of the Rhode Island Neighborhood of Auxiliaries to the Woman's Missionary Association, 1921-1924, and president of the Rhode Island Woman's Home Missionary Union, 1924-1943, the time of her death. Mrs. Blake joined, April 13, 1922, the Central Congregational Church, Providence, by letter from the White Church (Congregational), Barrington, Rhode Island. During all the years she was a member there, she was an ardent, enthusiastic worker, an authority on matters pertaining to both Home and Foreign Missions. She excelled in her leadership, gave most inspiring devotions and was always consulted in program planning. She was vice president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society from 1934 and vice president of the Woman's Home Missionary Association from 1942 until her death in 1943.

Three days after she celebrated her seventy-sixth anniversary of her birthday, Mrs. Mabel Norton (Chace) Blake passed to her reward on February 11, 1943, mourned by a host of friends and former associates in educational and religious circles.

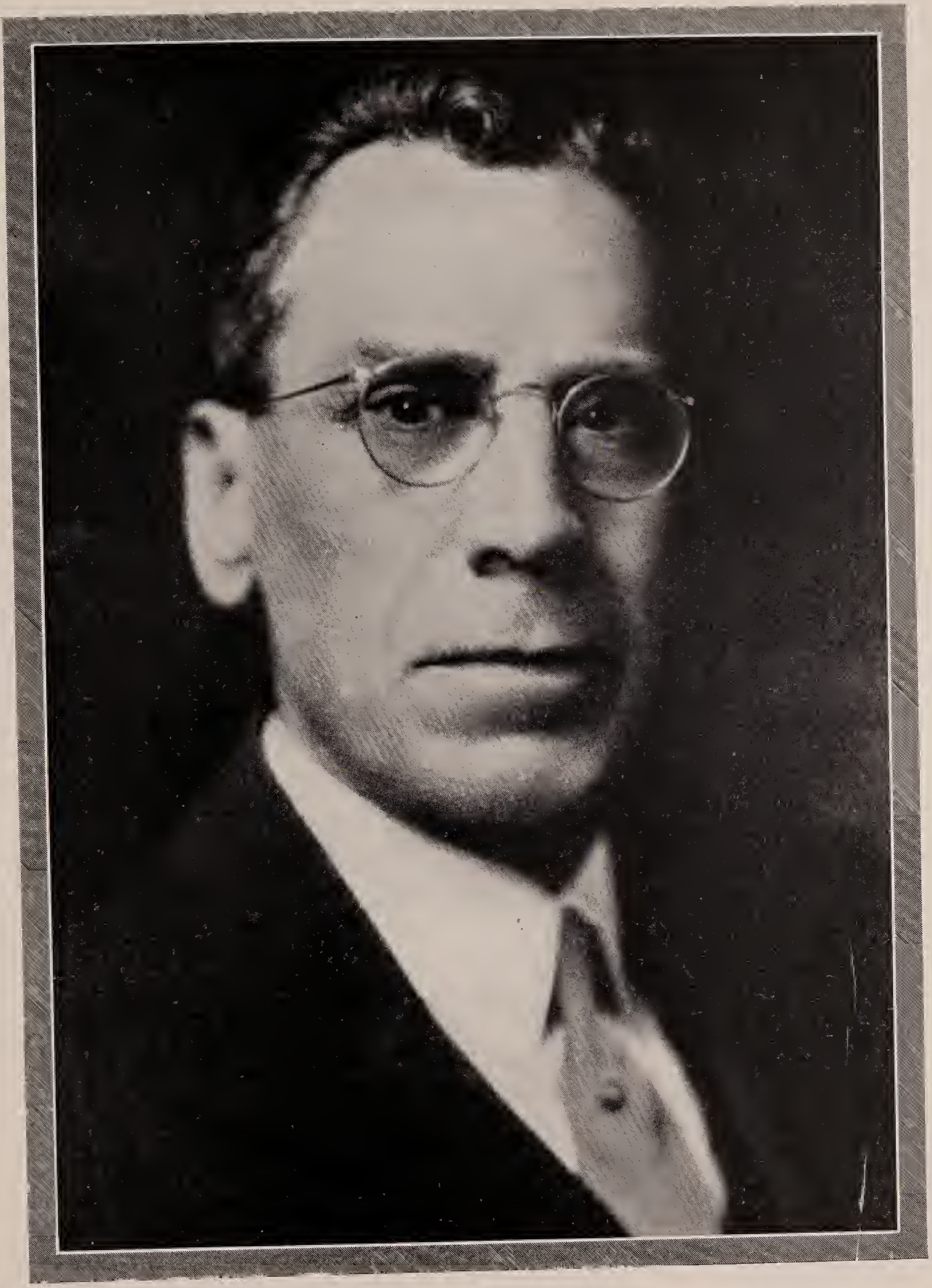
MALCOLM MACFARLANE SCOTT

Banker and Public Official

THE sudden passing of Malcolm MacFarlane Scott in New London on September 22, 1946, brought the shock of personal loss to hundreds of his fellow-citizens. A bank official and former industrialist, a Republican party leader and former mayor of the city, a devout churchman and ardent lover of music, a devotee of sports and a member of numerous civic and fraternal organizations, Mr. Scott in the course of a long and useful life which fell short by one year only of the allotted three-score-and-ten, had acquired an exceptionally wide circle of friends who knew and valued his genial personal qualities. The public at large held him in high respect for his demonstrated abilities, his public services and the integrity and fidelity of character which led to his being entrusted with the financial affairs of a number of the organizations to which he belonged.

A native of the city in which he lived and died, Malcolm MacFarlane Scott was born on July 5, 1877, a son of the late Captain George Hall Scott, an old-time seafaring man, and his wife Agnes (MacFarlane) Scott. The young Malcolm attended public schools in his birth place and in nearby Groton, and completed his formal education at the New London Business College, from which he graduated. Business, he had determined in his youth, was the field in which he should seek a career, and upon leaving school he entered the organization of the Brown Cotton Gin Company, at that time a leading industrial concern in New London, though it is no longer in existence. Mr. Scott's association with the Brown Cotton Gin Company continued through a quarter of a century, and in his last years with that firm he was its assistant treasurer.

"The Day," New London daily newspaper, referring to Malcolm Scott in its issue of September 23, 1946, says that he entered the employment of the Union Bank and Trust Company of that city thirty



Malcolm M. Scott

years prior to that time. He entered the bank as a teller, and advanced to the office of assistant cashier, which he held at the time of his death. His long experience in financial matters and the confidence reposed in his integrity led him to be selected as treasurer of the Republican Town Committee and as treasurer also of the New London Chamber of Commerce. In the early days of the City Baseball League, moreover, Mr. Scott served as treasurer of that organization.

Mr. Scott's record of service in public office was a long one. He was a member of the city council of New London at various times, his several terms in that body totalling seventeen years. Subsequently he was elected Mayor of New London and twice re-elected. In the modern history of that ancient city, Mr. Scott was one of only two men ever elected to the chief magistracy for three terms.

A Congregationalist in religion, Mayor Scott was long active in the affairs of the First Church of Christ, in which he sat on the board of trustees. For many years he was chairman of the music committee of that congregation, and music was indeed one of his lifelong enthusiasms. He was one of the founders of the New London Oratorio Society, and an active supporter to the time of his death. He was especially fond of vocal music, being a singer himself, possessed of a bass voice of good musical quality.

Mr. Scott was one of the founders of the New London unit of the Salvation Army, and was chairman of its advisory board. We have noted that he was a devotee of sports, and his favorites were baseball and bowling. He was a member of the Northwest Hose Company and some years ago served as its foreman. Another organization in which he was especially interested was the Jibboom Club, and while his father the late Capt. George Hall Scott was alive, three generations of the family were accustomed to attend that organization's annual dinners, namely Capt. Scott, Malcolm MacFarlane Scott and the latter's son, Henkle Sweet Scott.

A genial and sociable man, Mr. Scott had extensive affiliations in the fraternal world. He was prominent in the Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks, being a past exalted ruler of the New London Lodge of that organization. In Masonic circles he was particularly active. He was a past master of the Brainard Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and a past high priest of the Union Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. In the Royal and Select Masters he had been three times illustrious master of the Cushing Council. He held membership in the Palestine Commandery of the Knights Templar, and in the Masonic Club. In addition he was a member and a past grand of the New London Chapter of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

Mayor Scott, apparently in fair health for a man of his years, died suddenly on the evening of September 22, 1946, at his home, 103 Broad Street, New London. Acting Medical Examiner Dr. Harold H. Irwin pronounced a heart attack the cause of death. Funeral services were held at the First Church of Christ, and the interment was in the Cedar Grove cemetery.

On October 17, 1898, Malcolm MacFarlane Scott was married to Abby Jean Sweet, a daughter of Riley and Kate (Ferguson) Sweet, both of whom were of old and well-known New England families. Of this marriage there was one son, Henkle Sweet Scott. Surviving Mayor Scott at his death were his widow, his son, and a niece, Mrs. James Loomis of Noank.

Jas. S. North

JAMES STANLEY NORTH

Industrialist, Humanitarian

A DESCENDANT of the pioneer settlers of Connecticut and New Britain, where he lived throughout his life, James Stanley North was a manufacturer and upon his retirement from business eventually became the head of the New Britain General Hospital. He was a graduate engineer and not a medical doctor, and his acceptance of the responsibilities of directing the affairs of an important institution was entirely in a spirit of humanitarianism. This was but one of his many contributions to the best interests of the city he loved, and the welfare of its people.

Mr. North was born in New Britain, Connecticut, May 13, 1874, son of Augustus William and Helen (Stanley) North, both descendants of the original founders of New Britain. He prepared for further academic education in the grade and high schools of his birthplace, and Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, and before going to college had the additional advantage of traveling in Europe with his music teacher, then matriculated at the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School, from which he was graduated in 1897. He was actively identified with this class '97s and was its lifelong treasurer, taking an active part in its many reunion activities.

James Stanley North began his business career by entering the employ of the Stanley Works in New Britain. In 1899 he became owner of the New Britain Hardware Company and later was associated for several years with the Corbin Screw Corporation. Ultimately he joined Charles J. White in the manufacture of rubber products, under the trade name of the C. J. White Company, becoming its president. He also was a director of the Burritt Mutual Savings Bank, and financially connected with other business enterprises.

Over a long period, Mr. North was keenly and constructively interested in civic, humanitarian and social activities in New Britain. During World War I he served as Fuel Administrator in New Britain, and joined the Home Guard, in which organization he was active. At one time he was president and a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1930 was an elected member of the Connecticut State Young Men's Christian Association executive committee. He was a former president of the New Britain Club, and likewise of the Civic Music Association. Mr. North had been active in the management of the Jerome Home as chairman of the administrative committee, of which he was a member at the time of his death, and he was president of the New Britain General Hospital Training School for Nurses for several years, prior to his appointment as superintendent. He accepted the post of superintendent of the New Britain General Hospital because of the demand for his services in this connection, and of all his civic interests, the hospital meant most to him. When he resigned some seven years later, because of failing health, it was written of him: "His administration has been eminently successful in a particularly strenuous and trying period and during a time when the demands upon the hospital have greatly increased and the programs have been difficult."

"At Mr. North's earnest solicitation a campaign was conducted looking towards much needed enlargement of the hospital facilities, which was highly succesful. Unfortunately wartime regulations have interfered with the immediate developments of the carefully laid plans for improvements and enlargements of the hospital."

"During Mr. North's administration a notable advance has been made in the laboratory and scientific work conducted in the hospital, and his determination to retire is sincerely regretted by the directors and all others who have knowledge of his successful administration." He was greatly disappointed when war conditions and restrictions prevented the consummaion of this project.

He was a hard worker and a cheerful one, but all was not hard work and serious endeavors in the life of Mr. North. With his family he forgot business. He was affiliated with the Shuttle Meadow Country Club and several fishing clubs, and spent many summers in Nova Scotia with his family.

Since childhood Mr. North had been a member of the First Congregational Church and had held the office of deacon for many years, in addition to serving as chairman of the general committee in charge of arrangements for the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church and on the eclectical committee.

In an exceptionally sympathic tribute, Dr. Frederick C. Ferry said: "Few give so much of love and devotion to their home and family as he did. His friendly spirit that was so marked in all his relationships was at its best here."

On November 19, 1901, James Stanley North married Ruth Chamberlain, daughter of Judge Valentine B. Chamberlain and Anna I. (Smith) Chamberlain, and they were the parents of the following children: Rev. William V. North of Bedford Park Congregational Church, The Bronx, New York City; Daniel F. North, served during World War II in the United States Coast Guard; Frederick C. North, born in 1904, who died in 1918 during the influenza epdiemic; James Stanley North, Jr.' born in 1909, who died in 1910; Mrs. Helen North Manning (Mrs. C. W.), and Mrs. Ruth North Rees (Mrs. F. D.) There are seven grandchildren.

Mr. North died October 22, 1942 in New Haven General Hospital.

We again quote:

> He will be remembered as outstanding for his friendliness, his ready gifts of time and strength to all the persons and organizations with which he had to do, and for his humble modesty.

DOUGLAS P. A. JACOBY, M. D.

Physician

OVER a period of nearly half a century, Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby lived a most useful and honorable life in Newport, Rhode Island, as a medical man and progressive citizen. Down through these years he co-operated heartily in civic projects and led organizations that worked for the best interests of the community and the welfare of its people.

Dr. Jacoby was born at South Whitehall, Pennsylvania, on August 6, 1873, son of Edwin and Eliza (Hoffman) Jacoby and a member of old and established families in the Keystone State. He took advantage of such schools as his town and county provided, and matriculated at the University of Ohio, where he was graduated from its Medical School, with the class of 1894 a Doctor of Medicine. To gain further professional training and experience before initiating a general practice, he was an interne in the Post Graduate Hospital of New York, and then came to Rhode Island where he opened an office in Adamsville, a village on the Massachusetts-Rhode Island line in the township of Little Compton. In 1896 he removed to Franklin, Massachusetts, but at about the turn of the century established himself in general practice at Newport, Rhode Island. His first office was on Spring Street in the city, later going to Bull Street, and finally and permanently made his headquarters on Touro Street.

Following the trend of the times, Dr. Jacoby in 1912, decided to become a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, and to this end he went abroad to further his knowledge by post-graduate studies in leading universities, medical schools and clinics in London, England, Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. After returning to the United States in 1914, Dr. Jacoby became an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, to whom the years brought constantly increasing patients and a reputation that extended beyond the bounds of his city and State. His services were sought throughout New England.

Douglas P. A. Jacoby,

While a young medical man, Dr. Jacoby acted as anesthetist in the Newport Hospital, marking the beginning of a long association with a noteworthy institution. Later he became a member of the Medical Staff, and from 1939 to his death in the summer of 1945 he was president of the hospital. Dr. Jacoby was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Association, of the Newport Medical Society, and served on the staff of the Rhode Island School for the Deaf, and on the board of the Blue Cross. At the time of the Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, disaster, Dr. Jacoby volunteered for help and spent several months in Halifax treating the seriously injured. At one time, when more personally active in civic and social affairs, he was a member of the Newport Representative Council, was a former colonel of the old Newport Artillery Company, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Free and Accepted Masons, his membership including the higher bodies of the Order and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. His favorite hobby was the acquirement of grandfather clocks of which he had a large and interesting collection.

On February 18, 1896, at Little Compton, Rhode Island, Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby married Lois Almy, daughter of Philip and Mary Almy of that town, descendants of old Rhode Island families.

The death of Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby occurred on August 26, 1945. To her adopted sons, Rhode Island and Newport owe a debt of gratitude for the contributions they have made to every phase of her life and development. The passing of the beloved Doctor who had devoted practically all of his mature life to the municipality and the healing of the ills of countless patients was a truly great loss. He helped advance the best interests of a city and a State in which he had a keen faith and belief in its future. He translated his faith into works.

Appropriately the last tribute to the memory of this man of achievement and useful life is the following:

Resolution on the Death
of Doctor Jacoby

WHEREAS: Douglas P. A. Jacoby, M. D., forty-eight years connected with the Newport Hospital was elected its President on July 11, 1939, working with unfailing devotion for its welfare, to help make it a greater force for good in the community.

AND WHEREAS: although a fragile man, he gave unsparingly of his strength in this great cause, visiting the Hospital every day during his later years, with cheerfulness and consideration for all who worked with him;

AND WHEREAS: he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-Trustees and the entire staff of the Hospital, all of whom sincerely mourn his death on August 26, 1945;

THEREFORE: Be it resolved that this Testimonial be sent to his bereaved wife, Lois Almy Jacoby, and a copy duly spread upon the Minutes of the Newport Hospital.

Joseph E. Somers

JOSEPH EDWARD SOMERS

Brass Industrialist

TO the genealogical-minded the name Somers is interesting because of its ancient derivation, and in connection with New England affairs since the sixteen hundreds. In the brass industry for which the central part of Connecticut is noted, the Somers name is identified with the pioneers in this type of manufacturing, Joseph Edward Somers being a member of the third generation of his family to be prominent in the working of brass and allied materials, an inventor of machinery and of processes, an expert constantly consulted; and an executive down to his passing in 1944.

Joseph Edward Somers was one of three brothers representing the third generation of a family prominently identified with the pioneer days of brass manufacturing in this country. Robert Somers, now the only surviving brother, is president of the Waterbury Rolling Mills, of which he is one of the founders, and president of the Somers Brass Company. James P. Somers, the great-uncle of the brothers, and his brother, David Somers, their grandfather, were among the earliest employed in the development and establishment of the industry which has made Waterbury the brass center of the world.

Dwight L. Somers, son of David Somers, and father of the three brothers, rolled metal in the Benedict plant for seventy-six years, except for three years' service in the War Between the States. He died October 19, 1925, at the age of ninety-three years. During his long service he taught many men the trade of brass rolling.

Joseph Edward Somers was a native and life-long citizen of Waterbury, Connecticut. Educated in the schools of this city, he early began making his own livelihood in the brass industry. Mechanically minded and unusually skilled in the improvement of methods extant during his career, he had a number of patents to his credit and as indicated was frequently sought for advice in his field of endeavor.

He was in the employ of the Benedict and Burnham Branch of the American Brass Company until 1908, leaving to go with the Randolph Clowes Company (on Bank Street) as Superintendent of the Casting Department. In 1910 he joined his brother, Louis J. Somers, in a personal enterprise. They established a small mill on Baldwin Avenue, mainly for the purpose of experimental composition of soft metals and the rolling of those already in demand.

Five years later the brothers abandoned their first enterprise, due to the requirements of the United States Government of the First World War period, and specialized in the rolling of thin gauged brass, in which they were practically pioneers. The business grew by leaps and bounds, and on September 30, 1916, it was incorporated as the Somers Brass Company, with Robert D. Somers, president; Joseph E. Somers, treasurer; and Louis J. Somers, secretary. The concern grew from a floor space of a few square feet to a plant utilizing twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space, all within a period of two decades.

Joseph Edward Somers married Helen Josephine Gray, daughter of Joseph W. and Helen (Buttles) Gray, and they became the parents of two sons: 1. J. Gray Somers, secretary of the Somers Brass Company; he married Edith Dayton, and they have two children: i. J. Gray, Jr. ii. Bryan Dayton. 2. Dwight LeRoy, graduate of University of Maine, who married Grace Brown.

For twenty-eight years Joseph Somers was treasurer of the Somers Brass Company, prior to his death on March 10, 1944. Down through the years he had shown himself an efficient executive, one who knew how to win and retain the loyalty of associates from the highest to the relatively unimportant workman. He was the friend of employees, ready to lend an ear to accounts of their difficulties and ambitions, and never failed to aid wherever and whenever it was possible and wise. He possessed marked natural abilities in his line of endeavors; furthered the developments of certain types of brass and other metals and alloys; and with a quiet strength and character that commanded respect for his ideas and suggestions. Completely without political ambitions or any desire for the limelight of public approval, Mr. Somers was a truly exemplary citizen, one of those who are the authentic builders of industry, of communities and of human welfare.

Laurence K Bidwell

LAWRENCE KING BIDWELL

Business Executive

CONNECTICUT was settled mainly by folk from England who were interested, among other things, in the natural resources of the region, especially the forests. A direct descendant of these early settlers, Lawrence King Bidwell spent his lifetime in the business of building supplies, mainly lumber and hardware at the place of his birth, Windsor Locks, on the Connecticut River, in the north-central part of the State of Connecticut.

Born on May 13, 1888, he was the son of Frederick Samuel and Adelaide (King) Bidwell. Member of long established New England families, his father was born in Hartford, Connecticut, later settling in Stafford Springs. His mother was born in Enfield, Connecticut. In 1888, the elder Mr. Bidwell founded the F. S. Bidwell Company, at Windsor Locks, dealers in hardware and lumber, a concern that down through the years became one of the outstanding firms in this area of the State.

Lawrence King Bidwell acquired a sound academic education and then became associated with his father in business. Beginning in a minor position, he learned every phase of the business under the stern tutelage of his elders. The concern was still in the initial stages of its development, when he entered its employ, and his further experience covered a period of four decades, forty years of varied financial conditions and profitable markets. At the time of his death, Mr. Bidwell was vice-president of the company, in charge of the lumber activities of the corporation. He won acclaim as a business man of integrity, enterprise and leadership. In private life interests he was affiliated with the Euclid Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Windsor Locks; and member of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in Suffield, Connecticut. He served on the board of trustees of the Windsor Locks Building and Loan Association, and figured prominently in the Windsor Locks Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Congregational Church, served on its finance committee, and was generous in his support of religious and charitable projects and organizations.

In New York City, on February 28, 1930, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Lawrence King Bidwell married Helen Jeannette Shepard, daughter of Hugh and Alice (Patten) Shepard, both descended from old New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell became the parents of three children: 1. Beverly Jean. 2. Leora Elaine. 3. Valery King.

In the death of Lawrence King Bidwell on July 12, 1946, the community of Windsor Locks was sorely bereaved, for there was a keen sense of personal loss in the hearts of a legion of friends, former associates and a wide circle of acquaintances. He had by his endeavors contributed valuably to the progress of his town and the welfare of its people. From his sturdy New England parents and ancestors he inherited an undaunted will, a sterling character and a thoroughly practical outlook on life. In personal attributes he was ever honorable, fearless and understanding of his fellowmen.

(The Bidwell Line)

I. Richard Bidwell, first of this line of record, was born in 1587 and died December 25, 1647, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. While absolute evidence is lacking, it is believed that he was the father of the Bidwells who resided in New England in the next generation, namely John Bidwell, of Hartford, Connecticut, Joseph Bidwell of Marshfield, Massachusetts, Samuel Bidwell of Boston, Massachusetts and Richard Bidwell, of Windsor, Connecticut.

Richard Bidwell married, but the name of his wife is not known.

(E. M. Bidwell: "Genealogy to the Seventh Generation of the Bidwell Family," p. 21.)

II John Bidwell, probably son of Richard Bidwell, died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1687 and is buried in Center Church Cemetery. He was one of the first settlers and is named in the division of lands in 1639. He owned a tan yard which later became Bushnell's Park. In 1666 he had land allotted to him in East Hartford.

He married Sarah Wilcox, daughter of John and Mary Wilcox. Among their seven children was a son, *John* (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 25.)

III John (2) Bidwell, son of John (1) and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell, was born about 1641 and died July 3, 1692. He is buried in East Hartford. He was a miller and operated six saw mills, three in Hartford and one each in East Hartford, Wethersfield and Middletown, in addition to one in Hartford combining a saw, grist and fulling mill. In 1667 he built the first saw mill in Glastonbury. He was an engineer and was selected by the town to deepen the channel of the Connecticut River between Hartford and Wethersfield.

John (2) Bidwell married, November 7, 1678, Sarah Welles, daughter of Thomas and granddaughter of Governor Welles. She was born in 1659 and died in 1708. Among the seven children of John (2) and Sarah (Welles) Bidwell was a son *John* (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 32.)

IV John (3) Bidwell, son of John (2) and Sarah (Welles) Bidwell, was born September 1, 1679, and died September 3, 1751. Like his father, he was a miller and operated a saw and grist mill in East Hartford on the Hockamum River. It was burned twice by the Indians and rebuilt each time.

John (3) Bidwell married Hannah Pitkin, who was born in 1682 and died January 14, 1751. She was the daughter of Captain Roger Pitkin. Among their eight children was a son, *Roger*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 44, 45.)

V Roger Bidwell, son of John (3) and Hannah (Pitkin) Bidwell, was born in 1714 and died December 28, 1782. He resided in East Hartford, Connecticut.

He married Rhoda Easton, daughter of Timothy Easton. She was born in 1721 and died August 24, 1782. Among their five children was a son, *Enodias*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 58.)

VI Enodias Bidwell, son of Roger and Rhoda (Easton) Bidwell, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, May, 1758, and died there in 1818. He was noted for his mathematical ability.

He married Lucy Loomis. Among their eight children was a son *Martin,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* p. 84.)

VII Martin Bidwell, son of Enodias and Lucy (Loomis) Bidwell, was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, March or May 5, 1787, and died October 3, 1861.

He married Martha Jaynes. Among their children was a son *Samuel,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* p. 84. Family Records.)

VIII Samuel Bidwell, son of Martin and Martha (Jaynes) Bidwell, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, February 27, 1820 and died August 6, 1905.

He married, April 15, 1847, Abigail Pease Killam, of Dudley, Massachusetts. She was born at Enfield, Connecticut, December 16, 1818; died September 11, 1855, and was the daughter of Henry and Abigail Killam. They had a son, *Frederick Samuel,* of whom further.

(Dudley, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 141. Family Records.)

IX Frederick Samuel Bidwell, son of Samuel and Abigail Pease (Killam) Bidwell, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 24, 1848 and died January 5, 1928. At an early age he moved to Stafford Springs, Connecticut.

He married (first) Annie Eloise Steele and (second) Adelaide Harriet King, born April 3, 1851; died July 2, 1922. A son of the second marriage was Lawrence King Bidwell, subject of this biography.

(Family Records.)

H C Lathrop

H. CLINTON LATHROP

Banker and Civic Leader

NOT the least of the achievements of the late H. Clinton Lathrop was almost seventy years association with the Windham National Bank, of Willimantic, Connecticut, an institution of which he was president for twenty-four years. In civic and humanitarian affairs he was long interested and active, and as a churchman he had been for half a century superintendent of a Sunday school. All in all his career had been one of exceptional service to his fellowmen in all walks of life.

Mr. Lathrop was born in Norwich Town, Connecticut, on February 18, 1860, son of Dr. DeWitt Clinton and Charlotte (Gray) Lathrop. An almost lifetime resident of Windham, he was related on the maternal side from such old Windham families as the Webbs, Dyers, Grays, Elderkins, Masons and Fitchs. After attending the Windham Center School until he was fourteen years of age, he had two years of further study at the Dr. Fitch School, in Norwalk, Connecticut.

On March 6, 1876, he entered the employ of the Windham National Bank, then located in the town of this name, but which was moved to Willimantic, in March, 1877. His first year with the bank was without pay, it being not unusual at that time for a prospective banker to serve a sort of apprenticeship in finance, free of obligations on either side. After two years he was receiving a salary of two hundred dollars a year and was considered a fortunate youth. It was fortunate that he was still young, for it was not until February, 1886, that he was named cashier. In 1920 he became vice president of the institution and in February, 1923, was elected president, a post he filled capably to a few months prior to his death when he was made president emeritus. "Under his leadership," writes a contemporary, "the bank has made rapid and consistent strides for improved facilities until it is now rated as one of the leading institutions of its kind in this section of the State."

Since early manhood Mr. Lathrop was interested in the cause of education and in that connection served as a member of the town board of education for twenty-eight years. He was first elected to the board in 1913 and served continuously until October, 1941, when he decided to retire because of advanced years. He was a close follower of sports, especially Windham High School interscholastic athletic competition, and in the latter regard it was generally said that there was no more ardent rooter for the school's teams than he until his advanced age made it impossible for him to attend the games.

H. Clinton Lathrop was treasurer emeritus of the Windham Free Library, honorary clerk and treasurer of the Windham Center Congregational Church, honorary treasurer of the First Ecclesiastical Society, treasurer of the Windham Aqueduct Company and the Colcord Fund of Windham. On January 21, 1931, he was elected secretary of the board of incorporators to the former St. Joseph's Hospital and was the first treasurer of the successor institution, the Windham Community Memorial Hospital. In 1940 he was elected treasurer emeritus of the present hospital and at a testimonial dinner in November 27, 1944, was made honorary treasurer.

Mr. Lathrop was a prominent member of the Windham Center Congregational Church, joining when he was but ten years of age, and having been an active member all of his life. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for fifty years and served as deacon of the church since 1902. One of the incorporators of the local Young Men's Christian Association, he was the first treasurer of the association, in the development of which he had an important part.

H. Clinton Lathrop married (first), Mary Isabell Woodworth of Westport, Connecticut, in May, 1889, and they were the parents of a son: 1. Dewitt Clinton Lathrop, now deceased' who maried Alta Coles of Prospect Harbor, Maine, and was the father of a son, Clinton Gray Lathrop. Mr Lathrop married (second), after twelve years, on October 18, 1900, Katherine Keeney of North Coventry. They became the parents of two children: 1. Henry Keeney Lathrop, who married (first), Margaret Nugent of New York City. They had one child, James Gray Lathrop, born November 4, 1932. Mrs. Lathrop died and Henry Keeney Lathrop married (second), Hilda Zimmonman of Rochester, New York. They had one daughter, Sandra Lathrop, born

February 23, 1940. 2. Charlotte Elderkin, who married Eden C. Cook, and is the mother of the following children: i. Constance E. Cook. ii. Janet Cook. iii. Eden Cook, Jr. iv. Lillian Cook. v. Charlotte E. Cook. vi. George H. Cook.

The distinguished career of H. Clinton Lathrop came to an end on March 16, 1947, at his long-time home in Windham Center, Connecticut. Spared by his Maker to more than man's usual term of life, he had spent his years with exceptional devotion to the business and progress of communities, and given largely of his time and energies to the best interests of these communities, whether in education, hospitalization or religion. The constructive influences of his life touched and benefited folk in all walks of life, and there are many who can rise and proclaim his memory blessed.

WALES PORTER

Production Foreman, Civil War Veteran

AT the time of his death in 1939, Wales Porter was the last survivor of those Waterbury men who fought for the preservation of the Union during the Civil War. In the long years since the war ended he had been a familiar figure in the city's life, active until past his seventieth year in Waterbury industry through his service with the Benedict and Burnham Company, respected for his useful citizenship and stalwart character, which epitomized the virtues of a passing age. When he was born, Waterbury had a population of only 4,000. He lived to see it grow into a thriving city peopled by 100,000 during his long lifetime which covered ninety-four years.

Mr. Porter was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on May 30, 1844, son of Samuel and Minerva (Beach) Porter and member of a family long prominent in the city's history. In the paternal line, he was a direct descendant of Daniel Porter, "the bonesetter," to quote from Dr. Anderson's history of Waterbury, who was born on February 2, 1652-53, and was surgeon-general for the Colony. His eldest son was Dr. Daniel Porter, II, also in the direct line here under discussion, one of the twenty-three original settlers of Waterbury and for a time the only professional man in the settlement. Dr. Daniel Porter, 2d, also served as land surveyor and filled other offices during a long career which came to a close with his death on January 18, 1726, when he was seventy-five years old. He had four sons and two daughters and numbered among his descendants Colonel Phineas Porter, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and Ansel Porter, son of Colonel Phineas, who was a captain in the United States Army during the War of 1812. Ansel Charles Porter, son of Captain Porter, was born on November 16, 1811. His father died on October 9, 1813, before the boy was two years old, and after his mother's marriage again in 1817, to John Clark, he was brought up on what was known as the old Clark place at Bank and South Leonard streets, Waterbury. Later he moved to his own property in the Brooklyn section. He married, on October 19, 1847, Ruth Sherman, daughter of Cyrus and Mercy (Peck) Sherman, and their only child, Julia Sherman Porter, married Mark L. Sperry, one of Waterbury's pioneer manufacturers. Abel Porter, also a member of this family, was a founder of Abel Porter and Company of Waterbury, first manufacturers of gilt buttons in this country, the business from which emanated that immense industry, the Scovill Manufacturing Company of today. In the maternal line, Wales Porter was also descended from old New England stock, tracing his ancestry to Caleb Beach, one of the first settlers of Winchester, Connecticut. This family has been identified in a conspicuous way with the history of the State.

Wales Porter was educated in the Buck's Hill public school, near the family home, and as a boy worked on his father's farm there. On September 27, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, at Hartford. He served throughout the entire course of the war, participating in the famous battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor and others and coming through unscathed while on every side comrades were killed or wounded. He was among the first to enter Richmond and held a vivid recollection of the scenes up to the last years of his life — first the surrender of the city and Lee's army, then the visit of President Lincoln, who came to Richmond shortly before his assassination. These and many other historic events, together with some of lesser historical import but of rare interest, remained distinct in his mind and he described them vividly. It was a source of pride to him that throughout the war he served as a plain private, the class of soldier so dear to President Lincoln. He participated in eleven major battles and numerous skirmishes and at the conclusion of his first three-year term of enlistment he re-enlisted, serving three additional years. In the last Memorial Day observance in Waterbury preceding his death, he rode in the parade as the only survivor of Wadhams Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which ceased, therefore, to exist at his death. On that occasion, as on many in the past when yet a few of his comrades lingered, he constituted an impressive symbol of the dignity and of the glory of days past, inspiring the admiration and the homage of the thousands who viewed the procession.

After the Civil War, when he was mustered out of the army, Mr. Porter returned to Waterbury and worked with his father, Samuel Porter, for the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, later absorbed by the Chase Brass and Copper Company, on nickel, silver and gold plating. Thus began his long and useful career in Waterbury's industrial life. At his father's retirement, he took his father's place with the company, but found eventually, that the work affected his health. Accordingly, he entered the employ of the Benedict and Burnham Company and learned the rolling trade, which he followed during his continuous employment with that company for just one month over thirty-three years. During the greater part of this time he was in charge of the rolls, a valued member of the organization, of ample technical skill and executive capacities.

Mr. Porter retired from the mill at the age of seventy-one years and for almost a quarter of a century thereafter lived quietly in the old homestead built by his father on North Main Street, Waterbury, a respected and honored citizen whose remarkable memory and physical vigor attracted admiration from all who knew him. He was recognized as an authority on old-time Waterbury conditions and affairs. John Barr, a special writer for the "Waterbury Democrat," published many articles based on Mr. Porter's recollections, going back to his early childhood and including many events of outstanding importance occurring in Waterbury during the period of almost a century covered by his lifetime in the community. Included in these articles, too, were vivid descriptions of Mr. Porter's wartime experiences and his recollection of notable events connected with the war. "He saw Lincoln many times," wrote Mr. Barr, "first at Antietam right after the battle, and last in Richmond after the surrender, shortly before his death. He witnessed the historic demonstration in Richmond where hundreds of slaves swarmed the streets just to get a glimpse of their benefactor and express their gratitude. He saw the President with bared head and tear stained face, leading his boy, 'Tad,' through these crowds where black men and women and little black children stretched their arms to him crying, 'May de good Lord bless you President Linkum.' On several occasions Mr. Porter saw the President and General Grant together and he referred frequently to President Lincoln's solicitude for the soldiers . . . ."

As a boy of sixteen, just before his enlistment, Mr. Porter participated enthusiastically in the parade of that historic organization, 'The

Wide Aeakers,' formed to aid in Lincoln's election. He became a Republican then and remained so throughout his long life which witnessed so many changes, not only in Waterbury, but in the national scene.

On June 3, 1867, Wales Porter married, first, Virginia Morris, of Cecilton, Maryland, who died on October 3, 1907. On July 3, 1908, Mr. Porter married, second, Julia Morris, sister of his first wife, who died on July 8, 1937. Four children were born of the first marriage: 1. Nellie, born July 16, 1868, married Emery C. Griswold, of Melrose, Massachusetts. 2. William, born November 1, 1869, died March 3, 1872. 3. Frank S., born July 9, 1871, married Anna Chatfield, of Waterbury, Connecticut. 4. Alta May, born July 14, 1887, married, on April 28, 1907, at New Haven, Connecticut, Frank C. Meisinger, of Waterbury, now a department head with the Miller and Peck Company. They have one son, Wales Franklin Meisinger, born January 16, 1908, who is now associated with the Waterbury National Bank and who married, on April 5, 1941, Charlotte Dailey, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Porter is survived by one sister: Mrs. Frank Beach, of Detroit, Michigan.

Wales Porter died on February 26, 1939, following a brief illness, in his ninety-fifth year. He was buried with full military honors, with a delegation from the Waterbury Veterans' Council acting as honorary pall bearers and delegations from the Wadhams Woman's Relief Corps, the Daughters of Union Veterans, the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, the Y. D. Auxiliary and other organizations in attendance. The Grand Army funeral service was read in addition to the church service and a squad of National Guardsmen fired a volley at the cemetery and sounded taps over his grave.

Wales Porter's passing was mourned by many personal friends and by a great number of citizens who admired his friendly spirit and revered what he stood for as the survivor of a past generation of stalwart patriots. In its editorial tribute, published at his death, the "Waterbury Republican" wrote of him:

> He was a descendant of an original settler of Waterbury, born here when we had only 4,000 population. His life thus spanned an era of startling changes as noticeable locally as in the wider effect wrought throughout the world by invention, industry and man's genius for organization.

Yet older values have survived and a tie with them was in the presence in the community of the men of Mr. Porter's sturdy generation. It is saddening to us all to see that link broken.

The American Historical Co Inc

Steel Engraving by M J Conn

Guy B. Porter

GUY BEACH PORTER

Business and Civic Leader

THE city of Waterbury, Connecticut, long numbered among its prominent figures Guy Beach Porter, who was a farmer, dairyman and lumberman in various phases of his career, but was best known for his real estate operations, through which he made important contributions to the development of this area. His long life spanned more than ninety years. For sixty of them he was engaged in business at Waterbury, where evidences of his enterprising spirit, his extraordinary energy and constructive influence are still numerous.

Mr. Porter was born at Buck's Hill, Waterbury, Connecticut, on April 14, 1850, son of Samuel and Minerva (Beach) Porter. He came of old New England stock and his ancestral record reveals the names of many outstanding families in New England's early history. In the paternal line, he was a direct descendant of Daniel Porter, "the bonesetter," to quote from Dr. Anderson's history of Waterbury, who was born February 2, 1652-53, and was surgeon-general for the Colony. His eldest son was Dr. Daniel Porter II, also in the direct line here under discussion, one of the twenty-three original settlers of Waterbury and for a time the only professional man in the settlement. He also served as land surveyor and filled other offices during a long career which came to a close on January 18, 1726, when he was seventy-five years old. He had four sons and two daughters and among his descendants was Colonel Phineas Porter, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and Ansel Porter, son of Colonel Phineas, who was a captain in the United States Army during the War of 1812. Ansel Charles Porter, son of Captain Porter was born November 16, 1811. His father died on October 9, 1813, before the boy was two years old, and after his mother married again, in 1817, John Clark, he was brought up on what was known as the old Clark place at Bank and South Leonard streets, Waterbury. Later he moved to his own property in the Brooklyn section. He married, on October 19, 1847, Ruth Sherman, daughter of Cyrus and Mercy (Peck) Sherman, and their only child, Julia Sherman Porter, married Mark L. Sperry, one of Waterbury's pioneer manufacturers. Abel Porter, also a member of this family, was a founder of Abel Porter and Company of Waterbury, first manufacturers of gilt buttons in this country, the business from which emanated that immense industry, the Scovill Manufacturing Company of today. In the maternal line, Guy Beach Porter was descended from Caleb Beach, one of the first settlers of Winchester, Connecticut. This family has been identified in a conspicuous way with the history of the state.

Guy Beach Porter was educated in the Buck's Hill Grammar School at Waterbury and when he was thirteen years old went to work in a Waterbury brass mill for a salary of four dollars a week. At fourteen he tried hard to enlist in the Union Army, in which his older brother, Wales Porter, served during the Civil War. In the attempt he ran away from home, but because of his extreme youth and the fact that he was not especially sturdy of physique, he was rejected. Meanwhile, he had left the brass mill to work on a neighboring farm, and after about a year there he accompanied his employer to New York State, where he worked as a joiner in a sash and blind factory. At the age of twenty-two, he was made superintendent of the factory by his employer. Desiring to enter business for himself, he subsequently migrated to Michigan and began lumbering operations on his own account, continuing afterward in the same business at Grand Rapids and Flint, Michigan.

In 1881, however, upon the death of his father, Mr. Porter returned to Waterbury and took up his residence in the old family home, his birthplace, on Chestnut Hill Road, in what was known as City Mills, near Lakewood. The house still stands. It was at this juncture that he began his real estate operations as developer of home sites. Selling some land left by his father in the vicinity of his home, he divided it into building lots to facilitate its sale and erected several houses, which he disposed of on the monthly rental payment plan, without down payment. Mr. Porter was the first to adopt this plan in the state, selling to deserving persons who did not possess the capital necessary for outright purchase. Thereby, he proved himself a benefactor to a number of Waterbury's early residents. Possessing a natural aptitude in this direction, he planned the houses himself, acting as architect and builder, and produced exceptionally comfortable and well laid out homes. After this successful beginning, he expanded his operations extensively, and, among others, developed home sites in the Long Hill, West Side Hill and Highland Avenue sections.

In 1883, during the early course of his building operations, Mr. Porter also bought a farm in the Buck's Hill section of Waterbury, which he conducted coincidentally with his building business. He was the first man in the state to install a gasoline engine to perform the work on his farm and the first to adopt glass milk bottles, which he introduced in 1884. Previous to that time, all sales had been made in pails supplied by the customers. Mr. Porter also supervised the construction of the first silo in the state, located on his own farm, and later constructed them for many other farmers. After a period of about ten years he sold his property on Buck's Hill and moved to a farm in Watertown which he purchased and which he sold twelve years later to Cashin Brothers, Waterbury dairymen. While he conducted this farm, it was well stocked with cattle and was one of the most successful in the vicinity. Considerations of health, however, impelled him to relinquish it.

Meanwhile, Mr. Porter had bought a large tract of land in the Bunker Hill section, then comparatively unsettled, and built a home there which he occupied for forty years. He designed this home himself and achieved a remarkably attractive residence, with many novel features which added to its beauty and comfort, among them the door and window casing of original design. During the many years which passed following his return to Waterbury from the West, Mr. Porter lived an exceptionally busy and vigorous life. Even in his later years, up to the time of his death, he exhibited a vigor and enterprise which won the surprised admiration of his associates. During his last twenty years, he spent the winters in the South, but returned to Waterbury every summer and closely supervised his property interests at all times. It is related of him that even in late years, he was impatient for action. On occasion, journeymen who had been engaged to do certain jobs on his property and failed to give them prompt attention, found, when they finally arrived, that Mr. Porter, with his impatience of delay, had gone ahead and done the job himself. At the age of eighty-six, he painted his own house and car and until within two months of his death he drove his own car with complete confidence.

From the time he was sixteen years old, Mr. Porter kept a diary, a book for each year, which grew before his death to a total of seventy-five books. These were devoted to matters concerning himself and his family, principally, and constitute a detailed personal record such as few men leave. Included, from 1866 onward, is a weather record which dates back three years earlier than the records of the United States Weather Bureau. Among other cherished recollections was his memory of selling campaign buttons to aid in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Porter was always a Republican in politics. Although he was elected constable one year, he relinquished that office because of the press of other business and was too busy to participate actively in politics, but was nevertheless keenly interested in the public affairs of his community. Even in late years he kept more closely informed on local and national matters than most men and ably discussed political issues. He had many civic interests, was a contributor to the useful causes and institutions of his community and attended for many years St John's Episcopal Church at Waterbury.

On October 21, 1872, at Bergen, Genesee County, New York, Guy Beach Porter married Harriett Turner, who was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, of English ancestry, died February 13, 1922. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Irene, born at Bergen, New York, August 21, 1874, married, October 21, 1898, Henry Mack, at Watertown, Connecticut. They have five children: i. Harold Porter, born February 13, 1899, married Ruth Beach of New Milford, Connecticut, February 22, 1923; they have two children, Edward and Audrey. ii. Mildred Bernice, born March 8, 1900, married Robert Irving Betts of Waterbury, September 12, 1923. iii. Earle Ely, born May 5, 1901, married Hazel Smith of Waterbury; they have two daughters, Shirley and Barbara. iv. Doris Eloise, born September 10, 1909, married Edward P. Fraher of Waterbury, May 3, 1934; they have two sons, Frederic Porter and Edward Peter, Jr. v. Eunice Eleanor, born May 30, 1917, married John McCarthy, August 17, 1937. They have five children: Ellen, eight years old; Richard, five; Paul, four; Joan, two and one-half; Lois, fourteen months old. 2. Jane Marion, born at Bergen, New York, March 2, 1876; married, on June 25, 1902, Dr. Stanley H. Grater, of Waterbury, Connecticut. They have one daughter, Bernice Porter, born September 11, 1906, married, on June 19, 1937, John William Grieve, of Waterbury, and they have one daughter, Carol. They reside at Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. 3. Franklin L., born December 29, 1877, at Bergen, New York, married Eunice

Althea Welton, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and has one son, Donald, who married Ann Paul, of Hartford, Connecticut. 4. Frederick Charles, born at Bergen, New York, February 11, 1880, died September 13, 1931. 5. Burton, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, October 10, 1882, married Helena Graham. They are the parents of one daughter, Helena, who married Jared Ladow, of Waterbury, and has two children: Robert and Barbara. 6. Grant Ansel, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, June 8, 1885, married Sybil M. Risdon, daughter of Frank A. and Mae (Mansfield) Risdon of Waterbury, on October 25, 1905, at Waltham, Massachusetts. They became the parents of four children: Leslie, who married Herman Turrell of Waterbury and has two children: Nancy Ann, born May 5, 1928, and Merritt Porter, born March 17, 1930; Grant Mansfield, born August 17, 1910, died in April, 1914; Gordon, born October 22, 1913; and Sylvia Shirley, born February 2, 1920, married, June 26, 1941, Henry Lloyd Holcomb, of Winsted, Connecticut, and has two daughters: Sylvia Porter, and Jan, born February 16, 1942.

Guy Beach Porter died on March 2, 1942, in his ninety-second year. His long life was crowned with years and honor and the widest public respect. His finest monument is found in the record of a career marked by an unfailing sense of stewardship which never allowed his talents to fall into disuse and which added richly to the life of the community of which he was so long a part.

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